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THE TIMES

European threat to Oxford dictionaries, page 14

EEC unveils scheme to cut British payments

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 24

A scheme under which other member states would compensate Britain for many years ahead for the huge losses it makes on financing the EEC Common Agricultural Policy was proposed here today by the European Commission after a year of difficult deliberations.

Announcing the proposal at a press conference, Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the Commission, said that Britain was the only country faced by a genuinely unfair budgetary situation. Special correction would be needed until that situation changed.

The scheme is no more than a blueprint so far, and virtually everything is left to play for in the hard-hitting negotiations that will get under way between EEC member states in the second half of the year. The proposals will come up for preliminary discussion when the EEC heads of government meet here next week.

The Commission's long-awaited 25-page document gives no precise indication of the level of reimbursement which Britain could reasonably expect, nor any guarantee that it would even be as great as what Britain receives under the temporary settlement agreed last May, which expires at the end of next year.

Because of its overall wealth and the fact that it got back four fifths of what it paid towards the financing of the agricultural policy, West Germany was in a quite different situation from Britain's, Mr Thorn declared.

The Commission President emphasized that the proposal should be seen in the context of related recommendations for long-term reforms of the agricultural policy, which at present consumes more than 60 per cent of the total budget, and other measures to boost development of the EEC's poorer regions and create new jobs.

Europe, he said, was facing its worst crisis in 30 years, and unless the EEC renewed itself to face these new challenges it might not survive.

The Commission would be coming forward with detailed proposals for agricultural reform later in the year, and these would be aimed at three main objectives.

First, the EEC's guaranteed farm prices should gradually be made competitive with lower world prices. Secondly, price support should be limited to quantities of production that bore some relation to market demand. And member states should individually bear part of the cost of financing direct income aids for the poorest farmers.

These proposals will be welcome in Britain as going very much in the right direction. But there will be stiff resistance from other member states, who will see them as an attack on the fundamental principles of the agricultural policy.

In particular, there will be alarm over the proposal for transferring part of the cost of supporting farmers from the collectively financed EEC budget to national exchequers.

Compensation is considered necessary by the Commission because of Britain's relatively small, but efficient, agricultural sector, paralleled in no other member state. The Commission accepts that reform of the agricultural policy, coupled with the development of other policies of more financial benefit to Britain, cannot hope to change the position for a number of years.

Hence the need, in the Commission's words, for a special budget compensation mechanism "for a limited period but long enough for the effects of the new guidelines (on agriculture and regional and social policy) it proposes to take effect". According to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, the mechanism could be needed for five to 10 years.

Compensation would be calculated annually by compairing the gap between Britain's percentage share of total expenditure on agriculture and its share of the EEC's gross national product (gnp), which at present is about 18 per cent.

Britain would then be paid a sum of money, to be spent on approved development projects, so as to bring its share of agricultural expenditure closer to its percentage share of the EEC's gnp.

The Commission envisages that other member states should pay back a percentage of their receipts, calculated according to an accepted indicator of national wealth.

Leading article, page 17

Thatcher appoints new spending 'watchdog'

By Peter Hennessy

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will announce today the appointment of Mr Gordon Downey as a new Comptroller and Auditor General to watch over parliament's spending.

Mr Downey, a deputy secretary in the Treasury's domestic economy sector, was number two in the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet's "think tank", until May.

For the first time in the 115-year history of the office, the chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, to which the Comptroller reports, had a say in the appointment.

The chairman, Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, rejected Mrs Thatcher's first candidate, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Second Permanent Secretary in charge of the Treasury's Public Services Sector.

As no willing outsider could be found, the search turned inside Whitehall. Mr Downey and Mr Barnett worked closely together during Mr Barnett's period as Chief Secretary. Between 1976 and 1978, Mr Downey was deputy secretary responsible for the Treasury's general expenditure divisions.

Prince hopes police will long stay unarmed

The Prince of Wales said he hoped Britain would long have a police force that was not armed and went about its duty in such a splendid and friendly way. "Having been to other countries, I don't think we do too badly," he said Page 4

Spanish officers questioned

Three senior Spanish Army officers have been questioned about their alleged roles in a possible military conspiracy. The three, two colonels and a major, allegedly took part in meetings aiming to alter Spain's political course Page 10

American who mocked umpire

John McEnroe's doubles partner, Peter Fleming, was penalized a point for mocking the umpire during his match against Tim Gullikson at Wimbledon. The day's play was interrupted by rain and finally abandoned at 7 pm Page 12

Employers reject closed shop curb

In evidence to the government review of labour law policy the Engineering Employers Federation rejects hard-line proposals for new restrictions on the closed shop, opting instead for practical reforms to discourage strikes and outlaw union-only labour contracts Page 2

Authors disown schools report

Five authors of a report on multiracial education have dissociated themselves from it, alleging that chapters have been omitted, including passages on the attitude of white pupils, one of whom is quoted as writing: "Black people should be thrown out." Page 4

Iran presidency

The Iranian presidential election will be held on July 24 and Mr Rajai, the Prime Minister, is already the clear favourite to take over from Mr Bani-Sadr, the fugitive former President Page 8

Chloride losses

Chloride Group, the world's leading battery manufacturer, shocked the market with news of a £17.3m rights issue while announcing losses of £13.5m, described by the chairman as "appallingly bad" Page 19

Thatcher calls Foot speech disgraceful

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night totally routed Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, in an emotion-packed ending to a debate on the latest unemployment figures which now appear to be rising inexorably towards three million.

In so doing, the Prime Minister will have left the nation in no doubt that there is to be no change in government policy, that the fight against inflation will remain the government's first priority and that the primary aim is still lower pay settlements.

The debate ended in uproar with Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, so incensed at the behaviour of Labour MPs as they shouted down the Prime Minister, that he appeared to be almost beside himself with rage. Furiously he yelled across the Chamber at the Labour front bench. Perhaps fortunately, all that could be made out was a much repeated "disgraceful".

Mr Foot totally misjudged the mood of the House. If he had been doing a comedy turn in a music hall, his performance would have brought the House down. But he was a disaster. As Mrs Thatcher told him as she opened her winding up speech—he had wanted to secure a debate on unemployment and, having got it, reduced it to a matter of farce. He had dealt with unemployment as he dealt with all other matters, said the Prime Minister, with his typical levity.

"I have never heard a more disgraceful speech. He did not put forward one single aspect of policy", she said.

Indeed, seldom can an Opposition attack on such a serious matter have been so short of alternative suggestions from the senior spokesman of the party. Both Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, who opened the debate, and Mr Foot, winding up, scarcely mentioned any suggestions for dealing with the unemployment position.

The Opposition censure motion was defeated by 311 votes to 249—a government majority of 62.

With Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who opened the debate, firmly stating that the Government did not believe that any general reflation would have the desired effect of reducing unemployment levels and that lower pay settlements were the real answer, there were no signs of the much heralded divergence with the majority Cabinet view.

But it was the Prime Minister who showed remarkable confidence that all would come right in the end. There were now clear signs, she told the House, that the worst of the recession was over.

Manufacturing and industrial production in April was broadly at the same level as last December and consumption was comparatively buoyant in the first quarter. Retail sales remained at a high leevl.

Although she rejected Mr Foot's demand that she should confirm Mr Prior's prediction earlier this week that unemployment would rise to three million, the Prime Minister admitted that the level would inevitably continue to rise for the next few months because of the numbers of school leavers coming on to the register.

A government motion calling for the defeat of inflation as the only means of increasing jobs and prosperity was approved by 306 votes to 248, a government majority of 58.

Earlier, Mr Prior reminded Labour MPs that when their government had reflated by £3,500 billion, unemployment fell by only 150,000.

The Secretary of State went on to drum home the message that the single most important underlying cause of the present troubles was the steep rise in unit labour costs.

Some hard lessons had been learned in the private sector, but Mr Prior did not believe that the message was yet understood by the public sector.

Parliamentary report, page 6


Bringing concern from America: Mr Bush (left) with M Cheysson in Paris.

Mr Bush uses a side gate to avoid red faces at Elysée

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 24

Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, was slipped in through a side gate of the Elysée Palace just before lunch today, while France's first Communist Ministers for 34 years were leaving by the front door.

The official explanation was that this would avoid a confusing mix up with the photographers who always hang about the Elysée forecourt after Cabinet meetings. Whatever the case, it avoided what would have been an additionally embarrassing moment in what is in some ways already an embarrassing visit.

From the moment he stepped on to the tarmac at Orly Airport this morning, Mr Bush made it clear that he was going to be asking for a full explanation from his hosts as to the role and the reason for the four Communists in the new French Government.

He told M Claude Cheysson, Minister for External relations who left the Cabinet meeting to greet him, that the appointment of Communists to Government had a great significance for President Reagan and the American Government.

Speaking from a prepared script he said that he intended, during his visit, to fully analyse the implications of the move with President Mitterrand and his Government.

He was less than optimistic about the outcome of such an analysis. While recalling the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries he said that what now had to be worked out was how the two countries might advance their common interests.

Mr Bush said that he hoped it would be possible to have discussions to reinforce the alliance between the two countries, to see better trading cooperation, to seek energy independence and to cover other international topics.

President Mitterrand's luncheon guests at the Elysée included M Cheysson and M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister. The Americans were Mr Allen Holmes, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Mrs Vyke, the Vice-President's defence adviser.

Afterwards President Mitterrand accompanied Mr Bush to the steps of the Elysée where he told journalists that France was "a faithful and loyal ally of the United States and we had a great many things to say to each other about that".

Mr Bush said that France was a sovereign state and the manner in which it chose its Government was a matter for its own citizens and elected representatives. But he recalled the "worry" that the presence of Communist Ministers in an ally's Government was causing the American Administration.

Mr Bush is due to leave Paris tomorrow for London and a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Cabinet meets, cartoon, page 8
Leading article, page 17

Reagan takes budget battle to the people

From Nicholas Ashford, San Antonio, June 24

President Reagan, struggling to gain congressional approval for his domestic economic package, today made a direct appeal to Americans to support his campaign for income tax cuts and sweeping reductions in social welfare programmes.

In a speech to the sixty-first annual national convention of the junior chambers of commerce (Jay Cees) here in Texas, the President called for an open show of support for his controversial budget and tax Bill.

Reaffirming his determination to "embark on a national crusade to make America great again", the President said he could not guarantee that his Administration would be able to end what he termed "this terrible cycle of economic retreat" unless his complete economic package was approved by Congress.

"If you believe as I do that we must end this cycle, then may I suggest that Members of Congress may be interested in hearing from you and a few million of your fellow citizens", he said.

The President's budget proposal, which calls for a cut of about $36,000m (about £18,000m) in spending in 1982, has already been passed by Congress.

President Reagan's three-year tax cut programme, however, has met with stiff resistance from the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

As the President was speaking the latest Lewis Harris poll showed that the President's popularity rating was falling sharply. The poll showed that those who thought the President was doing a good job had fallen from 67 per cent in April to 60 per cent in June. Confidence in his economic programme also fell.

President Reagan's plea for a show of public support for his economic programme was well targeted. In addressing the conservative Jay Cees, he was preaching to the converted. They have already publicly supported his economic package.

More important, San Antonio is situated in the heart of conservative Texas—and it is the southern conservative Democrats in Congress (known irreverently as the "Boll-Weevils") whom the President is trying hard to woo in support of his tax cut programme.

Last month enough conservative Democrats rallied to the President's side to give him a comfortable majority for his budget proposal. However, he is having an uphill struggle with his planned tax cut.

Yesterday, for instance, about 20 of the 63 conservative Democrats whom the President had invited to a White House breakfast to lobby in support of his tax programme failed to turn up for their presidential poached eggs and English muffins.

Reagan fight, page 9
Foreign investment, page 20

Warships suffer in Navy cuts

By Our Defence Correspondent

Eight warships will be phased out of the fleet as a result of the defence review, whose long-awaited conclusions will be revealed to Parliament today by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.

No existing shipbuilding programme will be cancelled but the £120m Type-22 Broadsword class frigates will not be as fully equipped as was originally planned. Work at Chatham Dockyard is also expected to be reduced.

The eight ships which will be removed from the active fleet will be put into a stand-by squadron.

Four nuclear-powered fleet submarines will be taken out of the shipbuilding programme to make way for the ballistic missile boats to carry the next strategic deterrent.

Mr Nott is understood to have rejected a proposal that two divisions should be withdrawn from the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and rotated through BAOR on a six-monthly basis.

A priority in Mr Nott's review has been the Government's need to find room in the defence budget for the Trident missile system

Sources last night believed that much of the effect of the cuts will be hidden and that the Navy particularly will be less well-equipped and less well-maintained as a result.

Nott's review, page 4

Debrett's new rules on etiquette and manners

How to accommodate those unmarried guests

By Alan Hamilton

Important amendments to the standard British code of practice for correct social behaviour are announced today by *Debrett's Peerage*, the widely accepted arbiter of propriety.

It will henceforth be considered bad form for persons giving country house parties to offer separate bedrooms to pairs of unmarried young guests who are plainly living together; to do otherwise would indicate unwarranted personal disapproval by the hostess. An exception may be made in the presence of elderly relations who might be shocked by the arrangement.

It is more or less officially decreed that attentions paid by a man to an unmarried woman no longer necessarily have marriage as their eventual object, and that more temporary goals may be in view. *Debrett* counsels, however, that one partner's misunderstanding of the other's intention remains a major hazard.

Concurrent with such a fundamental shift of emphasis, it is also now decreed that a woman, after the first one or two excursions as the guest of a man, should be prepared to pay her way if the arrangement is to continue.

Debrett also advises that it is permissible to announce births in one-parent families in the better newspapers, and full instructions have been issued for placing such a notice in *The Times*.

On more everyday social issues, it is now regarded as acceptable for a woman to bow rather than curtsy before a member of the Royal Family; many women find the curtsy difficult to master, particularly when wearing certain tight popular fashions.

At home it is regarded as no longer fashionable, indeed it is thought of as positively rude, to display one's clutch of invitations to garden party, ball, shooting and hunting on the mantelpiece; a chance guest could all-too-easily scan them and discover to which events he or she was not invited.

It is, however, now acceptable when dining at home without benefit of servants, to pass food anti-clockwise, thus ensuring that the dish arrives in the next person's left hand, leaving the right hand free to wield the spoon. Paper napkins are allowed.



The guidelines are contained in *Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners*, a comprehensive workshop manual published today covering all aspects of social conduct, from writing to the Queen to how to hold cutlery (index finger along the handle of the knife).

Mrs Elsie Burch Donald, a native of Tennessee who has lived in Britain for 13 years and is a professional book editor, has produced the guide with the help of seven writers, some of them titled.

"We believe it is the first comprehensive book of etiquette to be issued since the social revolution of the sixties, which swept away much formality and stuffiness," Mrs Donald said.

One of Mrs Donald's innovations is a chapter on the etiquette of divorce, which ends with the advice that when one partner remarries, it is considered kind and courteous to invite the former mate to the wedding.

There are several pages of useful advice for hostesses on how to steer dinner-table conversation. Of the four traditional taboos—servants, illness, religion and politics—it is now decreed that conversation about servants is unlikely, but the other three have become fair game. Post-prandial discussion of pornographic films should, however, be avoided.

Despite the new rulings, the book reassures, that British society continues on its traditional path unruffled by change. It is still appalling form and a frightful display of ignorance, when invited to ride to hounds, to refer to the "dogs".

* *Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners*, edited by Elsie Burch Donald (Debrett's Peerage, £8.95).

Dayan says Israel can make bomb

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The claim by President Saddam Husain of Iraq, that Israel had a nuclear capacity, which up to now had never been publicly admitted in Israel, was confirmed yesterday by Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli Defence Minister.

Israel now has the ability to produce nuclear weapons quickly and would do so if the Arab states acquired atomic bombs of their own, Mr Dayan stated.

The disclosure, reported on Israeli radio, came during an interview with Italian television recorded by Mr Dayan to coincide with next week's general election. It confirms the widely held belief that Israel is a *de facto* nuclear power.

[According to the Iraqi news agency, which carried an account of the Iraqi President's speech he said yesterday: "Any country seeking peace and respecting people, a country that does not want any people to be dependent or persecuted by foreign powers, should help the Arabs, one way or another, to acquire the atomic bomb in order to face the real Israeli atomic bombs. I think that any country in the world that has a positive responsibility towards humanity and peace must say to the Arabs: 'Here, take arms and face the Zionist atomic threat so you may prevent the Zionist entity from using the atomic bomb against the Arabs and spare the world the dangers of atomic bombs in war.'"]

Mr Dayan, who is leader of the newly formed Telem party, has now clarified the official position by explaining that if an Arab country did introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, "we shall also not be too late".

What this means, it is clear from a previous comment by Mr Dayan made last year, is that should Israel be threatened with destruction it would be in a position to warn its enemies that if they attempted to annihilate Israel, they would face extinction themselves.

Israel had never said, as Mr Dayan explained the policy, that it would not use atomic weapons or had no right to employ them—only that Israel would not be the first.

Israel's technological capacity to produce nuclear weapons has never been in doubt. It is also clear that with its Eagle F15s, Phantom F4s and Mirage 111s, as well as its own Kfir fighter aircraft, Israel has ample capacity to deliver atomic bombs to any target in the region.

The general assumption in the West by informed analysts is that Israel has sufficient fissionable material to make about 20 bombs.

One key point about Israel's nuclear programme is that it appears to be entirely independent of any outside assistance. In the early days, the French Government, as is well known, helped the Israelis to get started.

But Israeli technical ability and ingenuity succeeded, so it is generally assumed, in making the programme self-sufficient. This includes the capacity to produce adequate supplies of enriched uranium or plutonium.

The need to find new sources of energy for a country like Israel without oil resources was, of course, obvious. But the military significance of the project was clearly an important factor.

There is no evidence that Israel can enrich its uranium derived from phosphates to weapons grade material, but again the assumption is that it can produce plutonium at its nuclear plant at Dimona.

The dilemma for the Israeli authorities is, perhaps, that they cannot opt for both an energy programme and a military capability.

Kidnap girl saved at ransom rendezvous

By Stewart Tendler and Robin Young

The daughter of a retired Saudi Arabian general was freed by Scotland Yard detectives yesterday after being kidnapped and held for a ransome of £150,000.

Reem al-Harithi, aged 12, was rescued as she arrived at a pre-arranged meeting spot in north London to be exchanged for the money. The meeting came after almost two days of telephone negotiations monitored by the police operating with the aid of a news media blackout on the case.

Last night officers from the anti-terrorist squad were interviewing two men at Paddington police station. The girl, who cried when the kidnappers allowed her to talk to her parents, was reunited with them.

She is the daughter of General Mashour al-Harithi, who was military attaché at the Saudi Arabian embassy in London until he retired 10 years ago. A wealthy man of 55, the general and his family live in South Lodge, an expensive block of flats in Knightsbridge, west London.

Tht girl disappeared shortly after she left the family home on Tuesday morning in a car on her way to Glendower School in South Kensington. She was due to arrive at the private school at 9 am.

The child, the driver and the grey Datsun family car vanished and shortly after 9 am the family received the first of more than a dozen telephone calls demanding money.

The calls made by a man with a London accent stretched through Tuesday and into yesterday. No clear threats were made but the family was told in effect: "You love your daughter. Pay the ransom".

Scotland Yard was called in at 10 am on Tuesday and begun Operation South Lodge. They believe that the kidnappers never realized they had been involved. General al-Harinthi had ben told not to alert them.

On Tuesday afternoon reporters were told of the case in confidence and agreed not to publish any report until the girl was safe. Police have used similar agreements in the past to safeguard kidnap victims.

Continued on back page, col 7

Engineering employers veto hard line on closed shop

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Engineering employers sided openly yesterday with the moderate policies of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, and advocated relatively minor changes in trade union legislation.

In evidence to the government review of labour law policy, the Engineering Employers' Federation rejected hard-line proposals for new restrictions on the closed shop, opting instead for practical reforms to discourage strikes and outlaw union-only labour contracts.

The employers argued that the realities of Britain's political and industrial system dictate that only a step-by-step approach to curbing union power will succeed. "We are not in favour of massive legislation," Mr Anthony Frodsham, director general of the federation, said.

The federation says in its evidence: "Unions will not willingly acquiesce in any significant reduction in their immunities, and under the British political system it is virtually certain that immunities taken away by a government of one complexion will be at least restored by another government more sympathetic to the cause of union power.

"There is no merit therefore in initiating this kind of debilitating struggle in industry merely to make use of a temporary political advantage.

"However desirable in principle the wholesale radical reform of union immunities may seem to be, there is no advantage in attempting it, unless the British political system can deliver the prospect of its durability."

So the employers want to redirect the debate away from withdrawing trade union immunities and the merits of the closed shop towards practical measures against strikes.

First, the federation wants a reasonable and effective remedy to the increasingly damaging deployment of selective industrial action by giving employers whose business is disrupted by industrial action the power to lay off without pay employees who are not involved in the dispute.

Secondly, the federation calls for some curb on the ruinous economic effects of serious industrial action in key undertakings, usually in the public sector. Employers, it is argued, should be free to send their workers home without pay when large sections of the economy are paralysed by extraneous industrial action, such as a lorry strike or dock strike.

The federation recommends four specific changes in the law:

1. That legislation be enacted to enable an employer whose business is disrupted by industrial action by some of his employees to lay off other employees without pay.
2. That the law be changed to exclude an industrial tribunal from considering the fairness or otherwise of the dismissal of an employee who was dismissed while taking industrial action.
3. That the law be changed so that laid-off employees of the same grade or class as those taking industrial action are excluded from unemployment and supplementary benefit.
4. That early legislation should be enacted to declare void a clause in a contract that work contracted out will only be done by union labour and to make it unlawful to discriminate between union and non-union companies when awarding contracts.

Mr Frodsham added: "We recognize that the present powers and immunities of unions are too great for the effective functioning of a modern industrial society. Nevertheless, they must be gradually reduced in a way that will lead to lasting progress."

Ambulance union turns down all-out strike call

By Donald Macintyre Labour Reporter

The police again had to provide emergency cover in parts of Scotland yesterday as ambulancemen staged another unofficial 24-hour strike.

But one of the four unions involved in the dispute heavily defeated a call for an official ban on emergency calls.

Delegates at the conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees in Bridlington rejected a proposal from the Park Royal ambulance station in London seeking sanction for all-out action during 24-hour strikes.

The conference agreed instead to support the official line recommended by union leaders, of maintaining emergency cover. The country's 17,000 ambulancemen have been called to take part in a 24 hour "emergencies only" protest tomorrow.

In Scotland, Mr John Elliott, district officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that about 700 of the region's 1,600 ambulancemen took part in the unofficial stoppage. The police answered emergency calls in Edinburgh and in Aberdeen.

However, in a number of rural areas ambulancemen ignored the strike call. The Scottish Ambulance Service said men in the Highlands and Islands had worked normally.

There was some speculation among ambulancemen in London last night that they might be called by conveners to stage their next one day all-out protest tomorrow, at the same time as the planned official action.

Although that would be preferred by union leaders anxious to avoid protests taking place on different days, the London conveners' committee remain committed to calling on their members to ban emergency calls in defiance of official union advice.

Mr William Hamilton, MP for Fife Central, yesterday suggested to delegates at the COHSE conference that they were on a "hiding to nothing" in the ambulancemen's dispute.

During a strong attack on Mrs Margaret Thatcher, he said: "You just need a strike of nursing personnel or ambulance drivers and one person dies and by God I can see that woman going on television and saying: 'What a shame. Those dreadful greedy nurses or ambulancemen or whatever. They have been responsible for the murder of that innocent patient'."

A strike by air traffic controllers at Heathrow airport yesterday afternoon caused widespread disruption of flights. British Airways was forced to cancel 43 European and domestic flights in and out of the airport.

The strikers, who were taking action as part of the Civil Service pay dispute, were supported by immigration officers at Luton, Stansted and Birmingham airports.

Brixton riots warning by police chief

By Lucy Hodges

The former commander in charge of the police district in which Brixton is situated sent a memo to his officers after the Bristol riot last year to warn them that extremists could create similar disorders in Brixton.

Commander Leonard Adams, who left L Division last year after frequent use of the Special Patrol Group, told the Scarman inquiry yesterday that he was very concerned about political extremism in Brixton.

He denied an accusation made by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, counsel for Concern, a group of local residents, that he was obsessed by what he called extremists. Mr Adams was giving evidence on the eighth day of the inquiry into the cause of the Brixton rioting of April 10-12.

He told the inquiry that he regarded Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Council, and Mr Nick Slater, of the Lambeth Law Centre, as extremists of the Left. "There is no doubt in my experience that political extremists do take advantage of the situation such as we have in Brixton", he said.

Questioned by Mr Rudy Narayan, counsel for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, the commander said he had been a member of the Special Patrol Group before he went to Brixton.

He said he regretted not having consulted the police/community liaison committee before bringing the SPG into the area to combat crime late in 1978. The SPG arrived in Brixton a week after the liaison committee's first meeting and was one reason for community leaders withdrawing from the committee. Relations were never restored.

Commander Adams also said he regretted a comment he made on television in connexion with that — that no good general ever declares his forces in the prelude to any kind of attack". Mr Adams said this was an unfortunate metaphor to have used but he did not intend to compare himself with the military.

Mr Blom-Cooper told the commander that he had over-reacted to the crime rate in 1980 when he had said it was mushrooming at an alarming rate. He accused him of producing meaningless, misleading and alarmist statistics.

The figures showed that there had been an increase of about 500 in all crimes committed in Lambeth between 1978 and 1979. "That is about a 2 per cent increase", Mr Blom-Cooper said. "That's hardly a horrendous increase."

Mr Adams said it was horrendous considering they were talking about 27,700 crimes being committed in a year. He insisted that there was a big increase in the crimes committed by black youths—robbery, burglary and snatch theft.

Mr Blom-Cooper asked the commander whether he had read a Home Office research study entitled *Race, Crime and Arrests* published in 1979 which showed that areas of high ethnic minority settlement were not areas of high crime. Mr Adams said he had not, but agreed he ought to have.

Mr Adams agreed with Mr Christopher Whybrow, counsel for Lambeth Council, that certain beliefs were held by black leaders and councillors.

There was a widespread feeling that the police abused their powers .. and discriminated against black people. There was little confidence in the police complaints procedure. There was fear and resentment about the use of the Special Patrol Group, home beat officers were neglected and there was no consultation between the police and their local representatives.

Lord Scarman asked the commander why those beliefs had arisen and whether he could see a way forward. Mr Adams said the answer lay with the young. "The problem is the relationship between police, particularly black youths, and young police officers", he said.

He believed fervently that young policemen should be attached to youth groups, the probation service and hostels so that they met young blacks.

Young policemen and young blacks "should be trying to get together. I would sooner see them fighting in a room than on the streets." Lord Scarman said he wondered when a black teenager was going to come into the witness box to talk to him.

He emphasized that in phase two of his inquiry he would go out informally to see black youth "to enable them to talk at and around him".

Tory union call for staff role

By David Felton Labour Reporter

Conservative trade unionists called yesterday for legislation to enable greater employee participation in companies. The idea is contrary to present government thinking.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, believes that there is great scope for improvements in worker participation in industry. But he wants changes to be made on a voluntary rather than a compulsory basis.

The Conservative Trade Unionists, an organization which represents Tory members of trade unions, published a booklet on participation which said: "It is time to take the theories down from the shelf and start putting them into practice".

The booklet suggests that enabling legislation should be introduced under which companies would be required to enter into participation agreements with employees within a specified period, perhaps four years. A code of practice should be drawn up to provide guidelines on such agreements.

Mr Timothy Renton, MP for Mid-Sussex and president of the Conservative Trade Unionists, said last night that enabling legislation on participation would provide a balance for further curbs on trade union powers.

TUC to draft repeal of union reforms

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC is to open discussions with the Labour Party to draw up draft legislation to repeal the Employment Act, 1980, and any further legislation that the Conservatives may introduce later this year.

In a new outburst of hostility yesterday, the TUC General Council said it was highly objectionable that the Government would not extend its deadline of June 30 for representations to be made on the Green Paper on trade union immunities. The unions will not make their views known until after the TUC conference in September.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, said: "The CBI, propelled by their backwoodsmen and the Government by their most prejudiced and reactionary elements, are hauling each other and the nation to the brink of further legal restrictions on trade unions. This spells danger for industrial relations.

"The CBI is allowing its reckless political loyalty to override the proper considerations of its members' real interests."

□ The Labour Party has called trade union leaders to a conference next month to try to secure a 25 per cent increase in affiliation fees, in order to stave off a huge deficit.

Mr Norman Atkinson, the party treasurer, will urge the unions to implement a 10p increase in the per capita affiliation costs, bringing them to 50p from next January. Many unions argue that they cannot afford any increase even though the party will end this year with an accumulated deficit of between £200,000 and £500,000.

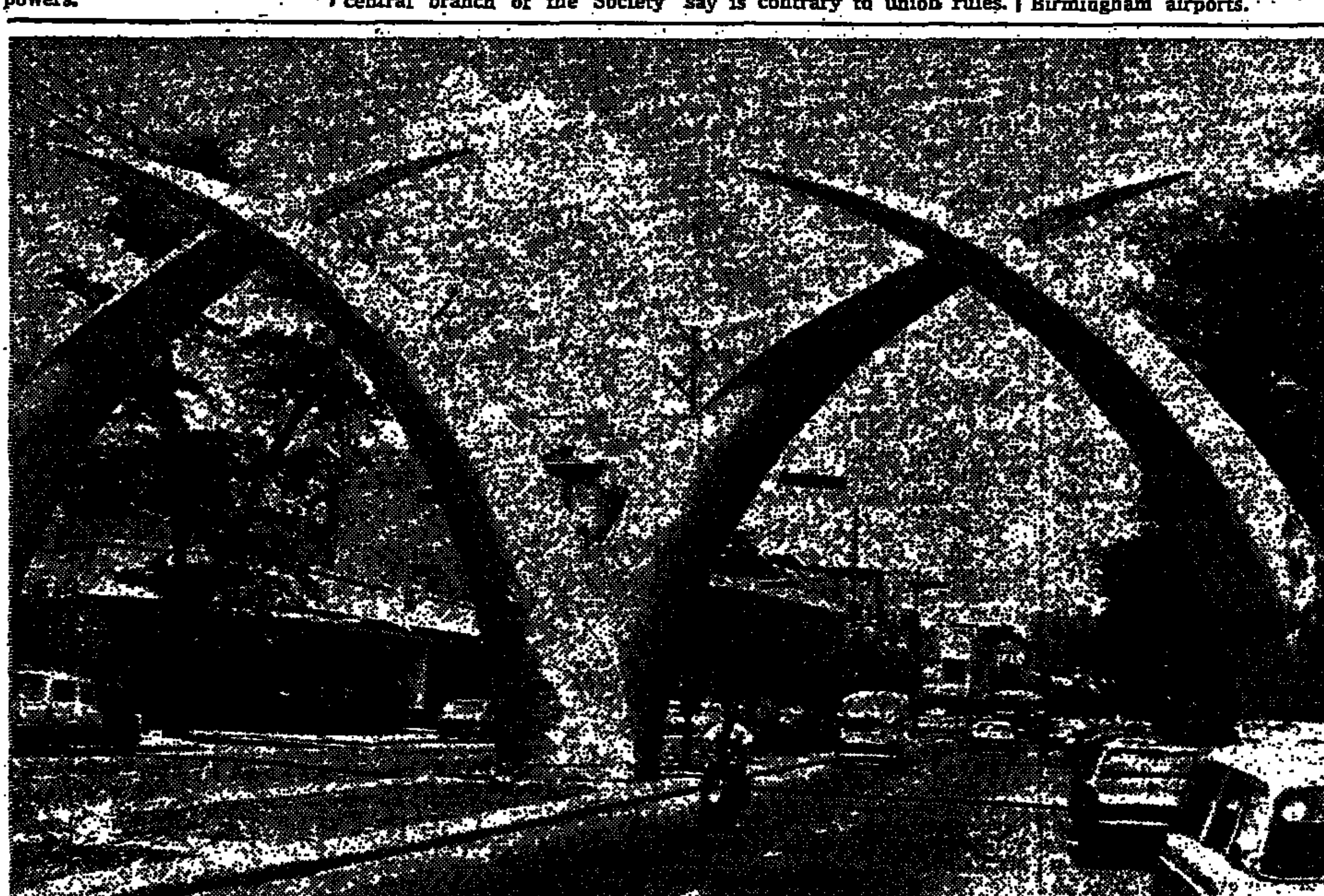
Curb overtime, jobless say

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of a Fleet Street union were yesterday urged by unemployed union members to curb the amount of overtime and extra day working on national newspapers.

A delegation of unemployed drivers and warehousemen which met Mr George Willoughby, secretary of the London central branch of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), was told that officials would see if there were ways of reducing overtime.

The unemployed Sogat members claim that there are more than 2,000 union members out of work although some distribution staff are working six or seven days a week, which they say is contrary to union rules.



Right of reply call to media

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union members in the media are being urged by the TUC to implement a "right of reply" policy designed to rectify any misrepresentation and misreporting and ensure a *wider hearing for differing* opinions.

A statement of principle on the issue was approved by the TUC General Council yesterday and is now being submitted to broadcasting authorities, newspaper proprietors and the Guild of Newspaper Editors.

The aim of the statement, drawn up by the TUC Media Working Group composed of 10 union general secretaries, is "to stimulate discussion at national and local level on the importance of ensuring that people whose views are misrepresented in the media have the opportunity to reply."

The statement says: "Any individual or group whose views or actions have been misrepresented or misreported in a newspaper or magazine, or in a radio or television broadcast, must be given the opportunity to reply in order to correct harmful or damaging inaccuracies.

"Such a reply must be given equal prominence to that given to the original item."

The statement says that greater publicity should be given to the National Union of Journalists' Code of Conduct.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, said yesterday that the initiative was about accountability. "It is about how sensitive sections of the media should be. It is part of the continuing developing of greater awareness of the media, that they are not above the battle; they are part of the battle."

NEC delays reselection for inquiry

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party national executive committee decided yesterday to stop the process for selecting a prospective parliamentary candidate at Birmingham, Handsworth, because of complaints of irregularities.

Mr David Hughes, the party's national agent, is to investigate and report back to the NEC.

Mrs Sheila Wright, the sitting MP, will not be standing at the next election. Allegations have been made to the NEC about the candidature of Mr Rudy Narayan, the barrister who is representing the Brixton Legal Defence Group in the Scarman inquiry.

The NEC also decided to investigate a complaint of irregularity in the selection of Mr Leslie Huckfield, MP for Nuneaton and a member of the executive, as the candidate for Wigan. The complaint came from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

The NEC endorsed the selection of Mr Albert Bore, a left-winger, at Birmingham, Ladywood, after hearing the result of Hughes's investigation into complaints of irregularities in the reselection process there. He found there was no substance in the complaints.

□ Mrs Audrey Wise, a former Left-wing Labour MP for Coventry, who lost her seat at the last general election, said yesterday that she had withdrawn from the Birmingham, Handsworth selection conference (Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham).

The conference is likely to be delayed after yesterday's decision by the NEC to examine allegations about some nominations.

It was said that some of Mr Narayan's supporters had been over-vigorous in campaigning on his behalf. One claim was that they had offered free lunches at a public house.

□ Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, suffered another defeat at the NEC yesterday when a move to help MPs ousted under the new compulsory reselection procedure failed.

The NEC defeated, by 16 votes to seven, a motion moved by Mr John Golding, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and seconded by Mr Foot, to refer back a proposal stopping MPs who are rejected in seats affected by boundary changes having the automatic right to be considered for selection in the redrawn constituencies.

Haughey plans secret initiative on Maze

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, yesterday ended his virtual silence on the Maze Prison crisis and announced mysteriously and unexpectedly that he was planning a "fresh initiative".

He refused to elaborate and there was confusion both in Belfast and Dublin last night about what he might be planning.

Those familiar with Mr Haughey's style, however, point out that he is struggling for political survival and that a closer public involvement in the hunger-strike conflict might be opportune.

He told the parliamentary party: "The present situation in the Maze prison, with the appalling prospect of further deaths arising from the hunger strike, is a cause of grave concern and anxiety.

"I have explored every means of finding a solution on humanitarian grounds. I intend to take a fresh initiative to find a solution which will bring the present tragic and dangerous stuaton to an end."

Mr Haughey's office insisted last night that it had no knowledge of what the Prime Minister was planning. It could, however, be connected with the involvement of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops through the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace.

The commission has made three proposals to end the Maze crisis. Yesterday Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Primate of Ireland, said in a letter to Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that the bishops believed the proposals would provide a means for a solution.

He urged Mr. Atkins to consider the proposals without delay.

Earlier yesterday the families of the Maze hunger strikers met Mr Haughey and the leaders of the two opposition parties in Dublin to seek support for the prisoners' demands.

Mr Haughey's chances of survival were unclear yesterday but plans for a coalition of parties to oust him were strengthened.

Fine Gael and the Labour Party will continue their political bargaining probably until Saturday.

Whitelaw acts to close IRA poll loophole

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday published an amendment he proposes to move in the Commons today to the Representation of the People Bill to close a loophole that would have enabled IRA prisoners in the Irish Republic to stand for election in a Northern Ireland constituency.

An amendment by Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton, North, and Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West, to extend the prohibition to Northern Ireland residents who may be imprisoned in other countries will have some backing but is likely to be defeated.

There could be stronger backing for an amendment put forward by Mr Leslie Spriggs, Labour MP for St Helens, and others that the disqualification of a prisoner should be subject to approval by the Commons.

Last night Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Ulster Unionists at Westminster, and other members of his party, backed a Commons motion stating: "This House notes the declared candidature of Mr Owen Carron [the late Robert Sands's election agent] in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency, and hopes that before any by-election in that constituency the Royal Ulster Constabulary will question Mr Carron about his association with the IRA and, in particular, about his appearance in Bodestown in the Irish Republic last weekend with one of the IRA convicts who recently escaped from Crumlin Road prison in Belfast."

Steady support for SDP

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The social democrats have been told not to believe suggestions that their electoral support is slipping away.

An independent consultant says opinion polls since January, when it first became clear that the party was to be formed, indicate "a high and stable level of support" for them.

The party complain that commentators have tended to begin their reading of SDP history at the end of March, when their rating was boosted by their television launch, and therefore notice only the decline from that high point.

Collated findings from five different polling organizations show support averaging a steady 26 per cent from January 27 through February, rising to 36 per cent at the end of March then falling to 23 per cent by the third week of April and staying steady since.

The SDP's pundit has advised them that polls consistently suggest that in an alliance with the Liberals they would win more votes and more seats than either of the major parties.

Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the SDP's joint leaders, last night attacked the Government for *policies that were "driving unemployment beyond the political breaking point."*

SARJEANT IN SOLITARY CUSTODY

Marcus Sarjeant, the youth accused of firing blank shots near the Queen, is being held in solitary confinement, Bow Street Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Mr Sarjeant, aged 17, of Old Dover Road, Capel le Ferne, Folkestone, charged under the Treason Act with firing a blank cartridge pistol with intent to alarm the Queen, was further remanded in custody until July 1.

Applying for remand in custody, Det Inspector Ian Blair said police had further inquiries to make. They were aware of the urgency of the matter.

Mr Neville Sarony said the defence was also anxious to expedite the matter because Mr Sarjeant was being held in solitary confinement.

Legal aid was extended to cover the employment of counsel.

It is understood that Mr Sarjeant is being kept in the prison hospital and is isolated from other prisoners. That is normal procedure when a prisoner is being kept under observation.

Silkin hopes to win bonus votes

By George Clark and Philip Webster

In the Labour Party deputy leadership stakes, Mr John Silkin, shadow Leader of the Commons, who was the last entry, made it clear yesterday that he is aiming to win extra backing from unions and the Labour rank-and-file as a result of Mr Wedgwood Benn's refusal, so far, to agree to a personal declaration of the money he is putting behind his campaign.

"I have heard from Denis Healey that if Tony Benn would also agree, he is willing to submit accounts to the Labour Party of his expenses in the campaign", Mr Silkin said.

"All that the reply from Mr Benn's supporters tells us is that he has refused to pay a single penny of his own expenses and that others will be paying on his behalf.

"There is no promise to submit audited accounts up to nomination day, there is no acceptance of a limit upon expenditure, and no understanding that the purpose of open accounts is that all may see that expenditure is fair and honest."

Mr Silkin, who has argued that Labour candidates for the party leadership and deputy leadership should be restricted in their expenditure, just as parliamentary candidates have to keep within a stated limit during an election campaign, said that he appealed once again to Mr Benn to cooperate.

Mr Silkin said that he had taken care to see that Mr Benn received his letter appealing for a joint agreement among the candidates.

"To date, I have had no reply from Mr Benn", he said.

Labour's left-dominated national executive tried yesterday to end the squabbling that has *surrounded the deputy leadership contest.*

It passed unanimously a motion attacking some prominent members of the party for assaulting the integrity of other members and for generally presenting their views in ways that appeared to be intended to encourage "the right-wing media" to engage in similar attacks.

The motion was clearly aimed at Mr Silkin for the tone he has adopted in calling for the three candidates to declare their election expenses, and probably also at Mr Healey.

Mr Healey, however, had no intention of accepting the role of accused. He seconded the motion.

HONOURS DECISION

Labour's national executive committee yesterday endorsed without debate a policy statement for scrapping the present form of honours system. Details were disclosed in *The Times* yesterday.

Correction

The final paragraph of the article, "*Theologian confident of satisfying Vatican*", yesterday referred not to Father Yves Congar, mentioned in the previous paragraph, but to Professor Gustavo Gutierrez, of Lima, mentioned earlier.

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British Rail chiefs attack Labour's cheap fares policy

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Labour's policy of cheap public transport fares for London was criticized for the first time publicly yesterday by British Rail leaders, including Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail.

Sir Peter said it was "dismaying that the whole public transport scene is being thrown back into the political cauldron after years of trying to get a bipartisan approach".

He indicated that British Rail might require up to £100m a year to compensate for the Greater London Council's cheap fares, but he did not want to join a coordinating council for public transport in London under GLC chairmanship.

The GLC area was only a small part of that covered by British Rail's London and South-east commuter services, Mr Robert Reid, British Rail's chief executive, said. "The GLC's attempt to control the services does not make sense and is totally undemocratic, he said.

Although marketing and tickets were being coordinated with London Transport overall political coordination should involve 12 county councils as well as the GLC, presumably under the chairmanship of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport. Mr Fowler has already declared strong opposition to the GLC's transport policies.

Sir Peter was speaking at the London launching of British Rail's latest Commuter's Charter which calls for an extra £100m a year to be spent on London and South-east commuter services.

He emphasized that the money was needed for investment, for new rolling stock, station improvements, track and signalling, and general productivity measures — not for artificially cheap fares on the GLC model.

London commuter trains at present lose £158m on a revenue of £374m and Sir Peter gave a warning that just to continue within present financial limits would cause a steady deterioration in services, with trains becoming less punctual, less frequent, less reliable and more crowded.

A "standing still" policy would mean a rise in the deficit to £186m by 1990, Sir Peter said. But for an extra £45m, the people of South-east England could have a much more comfortable, clean, efficient and reliable service.

The choice was for the Government and community, Sir Peter said. What British Rail wanted to say in its Commuter's Charter was that we did not have to "just live in a passive, boring way" with the problems of public transport. We could actually get up and do something about it

Minister for London post proposed

☐ The creation of a new cabinet post, Minister for London, was proposed to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Transport by the British Road Federation yesterday. The Minister would ensure the capital gets its fair share of national resources.

The federation said the GLC had failed as a strategic planning authority for London. Plan after plan had been dashed by a deplorable lack of political will and abrupt changes of direction and policy at County Hall, it said.

Although 13 per cent of the population lived in London, an average of only £5 a head was spent on road construction in 1979-80, compared with £15 in England, £28 in Scotland, and £41 in Wales. A £2,500m programme of spending on trunk and local roads was needed to give London an adequate system.

BA wants cheaper European fares

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The door to cheap European air fares had been wedged shut and bolted by airline resistance, government regulation and general inertia, British Airways said yesterday.

British Airways was not the only British airline aware of the need for change. All sorts of exciting proposals had been put forward, ranging from "brand names suggestive of cut-price tobacconists in the back streets of Boulogne", to airy notions about dismantling the entire legal framework in three months flat.

"Real progress depends upon a careful, patient search for ways to overcome the many obstacles", British Airways said in a memorandum to the Commons Industry and Trade Committee.

A paper presented to the committee by Mr John Prothero Thomas, planning director for British Caledonian Airways, said that fares in Europe were higher than in the United States because of higher costs in all airline operations.

Fuel was more expensive, landing, air traffic control and airport security charges were very much higher, because of the European policy of full-cost recovery, in contrast to the United States where many costs were borne by the nation rather than by the industry.

Mr Prothero Thomas said the "scandalously high" London-Brussels return air fare at £119 could be significantly reduced by British Caledonian if United States standards were applied. Each time the airline flew to Brussels it had to pay £157 in navigation charges, whereas American airlines flying internally paid none.

Fuel prices at Brussels were 4 per cent higher than at Gatwick while it cost £212 for the handling of a BAC1-11 airliner there, compared with £40 at Gatwick in the summer and £20 in the winter.



Photograph by John Manning

Midsummer Day in Canterbury: Umbrellas shielding the band of The King's School during an open air concert when Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited the Cathedral and school yesterday. She marked the opening of Luxmoore House, the school's new boarding house, by unveiling a sundial.

Diving rules close fatal loopholes

By Ronald Faux

Only days after the inquiry ended in Aberdeen into the deaths of two North Sea divers, new laws governing off-shore diving operations come into force.

Quite by coincidence the diving regulations from the Health and Safety Executive take effect on July 1 and close many of the legal loopholes and shortcomings revealed in the case of the wto Americans who died on the Thistle oil field in August, 1979, when their diving bell was severed from its mother ship.

The inquiry came after a criminal trial last December when Infabco Diving Services was acquitted because the Crown failed to prove that the company employed the two divers. hTe sheriff "with regret and reluctance" directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

More than 30 divers have been killed in the North Sea since the oil and gas fuels were first exploited and for at least five years the Government has been working to find a rational answer to the intricate web of legal and operating questions the energy industry created.

The Diving Operations at Work Regulations, 1981, is the result. They replace three lots of law that were considered to have been thoroughly overtaken by events in the North Sea. An official of the Health and Safety Executive said yesterday that the new regulations were aimed at the type of difficulties the Infabco case had raised.

"One of the things that they ensure is that a diving operation is illegal unless there is an employer of divers who is the diving contractor clearly identified," he said.

The regulations insist that a working diver must have a valid certificate of training for the type of work he is attempting to do and a valid certificate of medical fitness to dive.

The regulations continue the air diver and bell diver training standards operated by the Mapower Services Commission and introduced to lesser standards catering for the large number of shallow and inshore divers who were not regulated in the past.

"The law is now clear in requiring a wide range of equipment to be used in diving operations and covering its regular inspection and testing. This particularly applies to lifting gear used with diving bells," the official added.

The rules also demand that diving bells be fitted with a method of heating and lighting, and of locating the vessel quickly if it should become severed from its mother ship. They lay great emphasis on the quality of diving supervision.

The official said that if the regulations been in force when the accident on the Thistle field happened, the outcome might have been different.

Since the Infablo case, safety records in the North Sea have improved for the 1,500 divers working there.

£700,000 divorce award not excessive, judges say

Mrs Pauline Preston, a former model who lived frugally to help her husband build up a £2.5m business, can keep her £700,000 divorce settlement, a record sum awarded by a High Court judge last year.

The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that the award to Mrs Preston was not excessive and dismissed an appeal by her former husband, Mr Morris Preston, a Channel Islands hotelier.

Mr Justice Ewbank, sitting in the Family Division last November, awarded Mrs Preston a lump sum of £600,000 and ruled that she was entitled to the £100,000 former matrimonial home in South View Road, Pinner Hill, London.

Mr Preston claimed the award was too high and asked for the lump sum to be cut to about £250,000.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Hollings ruled yesterday that Mrs Preston was entitled to keep the £700,000. Lord Justice Brandon said he thought a £400,000 lump sum would be sufficient to enable Mrs Preston to match the sumptuous life-style of Mr Preston and his second wife and added that £600,000 was plainly much too high.

Lord Justice Ormrod said he would not have awarded as much as £600,000, but he could not say that the award was "plainly wrong".

Mr and Mrs Preston married a few weeks after they met in 1954. Mrs Preston continued to work as a model while her husband was entirely preoccupied with his business activities and saw little of her or their children.

In 1977 Mr Preston set up home in Jersey and later Mrs Preston divorced him because of his adultery.

Mr Preston had assets of £2.3m, including three hotels in Jersey. He drew a salary of £44,000 a year.

Law report, page 28

The post code breakers

By Robin Young

Every year more than 100 million letters and postcards are wrongly or badly addressed. The Post Office manages to deliver four-fifths of them, but it costs £8m a year to do so and provides a full-time occupation for 1,000 decipherers and decoders.

Mr Brian Evans, head of inland mail, predicted yesterday that holidaymakers will forget to address 100,000 postcards this year.

Once the Post Office managed to deliver an unaddressed postcard which started "Dear Edna, Nick and family", was signed "Bren and Andria", and was posted in Jersey with other cards for the Bolton area. But the odds remain 99,999 to one against.

Fifteen thousand reels of holidaymakers' snapshots are also destined to end up in the seven returned-letter branches of the Post Office. The branches reckon to have received everything that could possibly be consigned to the post, from legal documents and valuable jewelry to Chirstmas presents and bulky machinery.

Among the items Mr George Burridge, of the Portsmouth returned-letter branch displayed in London yesterday were a garden fork and spade, an electric wall heater and a metal detector.

Mr Burridge's Portsmouth office receives 14,000 birthday and Christmas cards each year, all intended for other people, and enclosing about £66,000 in cash. If not claimed the money goes into Post Office funds.

Nine tenths of the wrongly addressed mail is sent out by businesses, often using outdated mailing lists. Solicitors are said to be among the worst offenders.

"For the most part it is sheer carelessness", Mr Evans said.

Human forgetfulness seems incorrigible. One of the postcards on display yesterday was from a holidaymaker to his neighbours saying he had forgotten to turn off the gas. He also forgot to write an address.

FATAL CRASH AFTER HEART ATTACK

The driver of a car involved in a crash in which four people died had had a heart attack, an inquest in Birmingham was told yesterday.

Inspector James Wilson said the car driven by Mr William Kenrick, aged 72, crossed into the opposite lanes of the Aston Expressway in Birmingham and collided with a car driven by Mr Christodoulos Demetre.

Mr Demetre, aged 63, and his wife, Ivy, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, and Mr Kenrick's daughter, Mrs Judith Newcomer of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire were killed in the crash.

Mr Kenrick, of Harborne, Birmingham, died in hospital the following day. A postmortem examination showed he had had a heart attack. The inquest was adjourned to a date to be fixed.

Legislation expected to put ceiling on rate rises

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Cabinet is expected to approve today proposed legislation to control local authority rate increases, a move that will bring closer the confrontation between central and local government that is fast becoming inevitable.

There is little doubt that if the legislation goes ahead, with its emphasis on putting a ceiling on rate increases, it will signal the end of independent local government.

The government plan is to introduce a Bill in the autumn, early in the parliamentary session, and to see it on to the statute book in time to catch the rates to be levied from April, 1982.

The main proposal is a limit, to be decided by the government, on increases in industrial and commercial rates. This is in response to growing protest from the non-domestic sector, supported by the Confederation of British Industry, against ever-increasing rates although they have no vote in local affairs.

Such a move will throw the burden of rate increases further on to domestic ratepayers, and although the Government's long-term aim is to abolish domestic rates, interim measures will have to be taken.

To curb domestic rate increases, which in some cases were above 50 per cent this year, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, proposes a referendum system, under which a council would be required to seek the electors' approval before a supplementary rate could be levied. In addition he wants to put a ceiling on domestic rate increases.

Mr Heseltine decided to seek control of rate increases after repeated warnings to local authorities to achieve government targets failed to win the response hoped for. Last year local government overspent by between £50m and £250m, and this year the first indications show a possible overspending of £800m.

When he called for revised budgets early this month, he threatened to withhold grant unless savings were made.

For years local authority leaders have protested against successive governments' continuing controls over councils, and voiced fears that further controls would mean "the end of local government as we know it". Now the Government has finally agreed, and Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, told a conference recently that this was indeed likely if local authorities failed to maintain the traditional cooperation.

A Bill before Parliament, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, provides an example, if not the model, for the proposed legislation.

Scottish authorities do not have the power anyway to impose supplementary rates, but the Bill enables the Secretary of State for Scotland to control the spending of each authority.

Commenting on the Bill, Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said the introduction of the Scottish provisions in England "would spell the end of local democracy and result in local authorities becoming merely administrative outposts of Whitehall".

Labour council to leave counties association

By Our Local Government Correspondent

A Labour-controlled county council yesterday said it is leaving the Association of County Councils the Association of County Councils because it had failed to resist strongly enough the Government's measures to control local spending.

Mr David Bookbinder, leader of Derbyshire County Council, which Labour won in the May elections, told the first meeting of the new association in London that Derbyshire would no longer continue in membership.

The council's decision reflcets the unease within the association about its effectiveness in fighting for local government first and puuting its loyalty to the Conservative Government second.

It is understood that other authorities are contemplating withdrawal, and Labour councils have been considering the feasibility of setting up an association of Labour councils.

Conservative authorities, too, are concerned. A group of them met on the eve of the meeting to discuss ways of opposing government policy, and the Government was sufficiently worried at that sign of revolt to have Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, attend the meeting to defend the Government's actions.

A leading figure in the association, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. McLelland, chairman of Gloucestershire County Council, sent to all Conservative members on the association's executive council a memorandum that is strongly critical of the Government.

He said that many members had given warning and continued to do so that the block grant system was the begining of the end of local democracy. "On that issue many feel that our political leaders sold us down the river."

Col McLelland declared that the course of action being taken by Mr Heseltine "can only lead to a set-up for local government akin to regional and district health authorities".

"This process will probably be hastened by the abolition of domestic rates, aided perhaps by limiting rate increases levied on business premises", he said. This assault on local government is a matter which concerns all those who value it, irrespective of party, and must be vigorously opposed by all the local authority associations."

The association then proceeded to divide on party lines on a motion put forward by Mr Denis Pettitt, leader of Labour-controlled Nottinghamshire County Council, that the association should make the strongest possible protest to the Government against "the continued attacks on the principles of local democracy embodied in the Government's efforts to dictate local government spending levels".

The new executive council is made up of 99 Conservatives, 61 Labour, 12 independents and seven Liberals. Yesterday's motion was lost by 89 votes to 62.



Censorship dispute over race report on schools

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A dispute has arisen over another controversial report on the education of ethnic minorities. The five authors of a report, published yesterday, giving the findings of a four-year Schools Council research project on multiracial education, claim that it has been "bowdlerized" and have dissociated themselves from it.

Almost all of the first five chapters of their original report, which was submitted to the Schools Council three years ago, has been deleted. Those chapters included detailed examples of the attitude of white children and teachers to children of ethnic minorities, almost all of which were negative, if not openly hostile.

A child from an all-white area on a visit to the seaside in a multiracial area in Britain was quoted as saying to her friend: "I don't like those Sambos on the beach; they dirty it up."

A 10-year-old from another all-white school wrote: "Black people should not be allowed in England because England is meant for whites. England is nearly full of black people. They should be thrown out."

A 10-year-old at a school in the North of England wrote: "We think of Pakistanis as black germy people. This is not true. They have funny spots, but not germy. But if they were in their own country, many would die of an illness and some would die in the war . . . I don't think they should be sent back to their own country."

Teachers were found to be resistent to the idea of introducing a multiracial element into the curriculum.

Those in predominantly white areas considered that it would not be "relevant" for their pupils, while teachers in multiracial areas particularly those in primary schools, thought that it was better not to make explicit references to race for fear of "stirring things up".

The deleted parts of the report also referred to black children's attitudes towards themselves. It comments on a black girl in her first term at infant school who was found scrubbing her hands almost raw in an attempt to get the colour off.

The authors maintain that that introductory section was essential in order to set the context for their proposals for a multiracial curriculum in the second section of the report.

However, the Schools Council, a large proportion of whose representatives are teachers, objected to the introductory section on the grounds that it was too anecdotal and gave a distorted view of race relations in schools.

The authors, all former teachers, were: Mr Robert Jeffcoate, Mrs Shirley Hadie, Miss Rosalyn Street-Porter, Miss Mary Worrall and Miss Elaine Brittan. A statement dissociating themselves from the official report was issued yesterday by all but Mr Jeffcoate, who is abroad, but who had already made his views known.

Commenting on the official report's claim that the first section had been omitted because it contained the authors' "personal views", the authors said that that section was in fact "a distillation of three years' intensive work in the field, the findings of which substantiated a considerable body of evidence accumulating in the field of multiracial education in Britain".

It was disquieting that the Schools Council, which had spent some £170,000 of public funds on the project, found itself unable to publish those findings.

It was also disturbing that it had taken so long to publish a report concerning such a rapidly changing area as multiracial education.

Education for a multi-racial society: curriculum and context 5-13 (Schools Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6LL, £5.50).

Crisis blamed on comprehensives

By Our Education Correspondent

The "wholesale comprehensivization" of secondary schools is blamed for the alleged crisis in sixth forms in a report published yesterday by the right-wing Centre for Policy Studies.

Mr Fred Naylor, author of the report, said he did not mean to attack comprehensive schools as such, but he believed they were too small to support a viable sixth form. A third of schools had fewer than 50 pupils in their sixth form, and a further third had fewer than 100.

It had been demonstrated that a three-form entry grammar school of about 500 pupils was just capable of producing a viable sixth form. Given that grammar schools took roughly the top 20 per cent of the ability range, a comprehensive school would need to have at least 15 forms of entry or well over 2,000 pupils in order to produce the same size of sixth form, he argued.

In fact, the average comprehensive school contained fewer than 1,000 pupils.

Mr Naylor used to be headmaster of a secondary technical school in Bath until it was turned into a comprehensive 13 years ago. He is now a lecturer in education at Bath College of Higher Education and a member of the education study group of the Centre for Policy Studies.

In his report, Mr Naylor argues that comprehensives are less successful than the former selective school system in producing academic sixth formers. The upward movement throughout the 1960s in the proportion of all school-leavers with two or more A levels had "ground to a shuddering and unexpected halt in 1971," he said.

Government statistics show that the proportion of pupils in comprehensive schools rose from about 5 per cent in 1962 to 31 per cent in 1970 and 88 per cent in 1980.

Mr Naylor pointed out that the Department of Education and Science had predicted in 1970 that by 1976 there would be 125,000 school-leavers with two or more A levels, a projected increase of 63 per cent. In fact, there were only half that number.

There are now some 100 ~~sixth-form~~ colleges in England and Wales catering for about 50,000 pupils. Five local authorities no longer have any school sixth forms at all. Manchester is now awaiting the Government's decision on its plans to abolish all its sixth forms in favour of separate sixth-form colleges.

Mr Naylor recommended that where viable sixth forms did exist in comprehensives or in grammar schools they should be preserved. Where sixth forms were not viable, schools should either consider sharing sixth-form facilities, or pupils from neighbouring schools should be transferred to a "mushroom" sixth form in one of the schools. (However, that would leave some schools without a sixth form, and most of Mr Naylor's arguments against sixth-form colleges arguments would presumably apply equally to them.)

Crisis in the sixth form, by Fred Naylor. (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E 6PL, £2.)

Town to lose its sixth forms

The Government has approved proposals of the new Labour majority in Bolton to abolish the city's six remaining grammar schools and to remove all sixth forms in county schools.

The grammar schools, together with the 12 remaining secondary modern schools, will be replaced by eight comprehensives for pupils up to the age of 16 and two sixth-form colleges. That leaves the city with only one school sixth form, in a Church of England comprehensive school.

Archbishop criticizes religious teaching

By Frances Gibb

Traditional notions of teaching Christianity and the daily formal act of worship in schools were attacked by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday.

He told a Commons select committee on education, science and the arts that the daily worship, as required under the Education Act, 1944, was largely ignored and often artificially contrived.

As with religious broadcasting, he favoured going for "less, but better".

MPs should consider when making their recommendations the value of flexibility, and the complementary nature of the small religious group and the formal ceremonial occasion.

There were cases where schools needed an act of worship, and for pupils to "be risen up into some experience carefully planned", Dr Runcie said. But there should also be small group experiences of prayer or silence, or, as in the heyday of Victorian Sundays, sacred music.

As for the teaching of religion in schools in general, he said: "The old adage that education is caught and not taught remains true."

There was a difference between giving people experience of worship and an historical perspective of a Christian character, and giving "the impression that we live in a world where there are some people who know and they impart their knowledge about ultimate reality into those who do not know".

The business of Christian educationists was to give a fair presentation of the Christian tradition together with an experience of what it means to be committed to it, he said. "I want that to go on in schools according to the Education Act."

Dr Runcie told the committee, which under Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, is examining the school curriculum and examinations, that he did not favour a completely new Education Act.

Religious instruction should still be compulsory in schools, perhaps together with other subjects, Dr Runcie said. But he would prefer the wording in the Act to be changed to religious education.

In answer to a question about what the Church planned to do to put its message across more strongly, Dr Runcie said there were plenty of ways of putting across Christianity other than verbally. At present we were stuck in a sort of "verbal ice age" and other ways of communicating, such as through dance and music, were more difficult to make acceptable.

Archbishops answer back, page 16



The school outing bus after its roof was ripped off in the crash.

Children escape as bus hits bridge

Sixty-two schoolchildren escaped serious injury at lunchtime yesterday when the roof was ripped from a double-deck bus which hit a railway bridge.

The children, from Cockington primary school, Torquay, who were on their way to an area sports day, were taken to Torbay Hospital in a fleet of ambulances, but went home after treatment.

Mr Rick Hartnell, a spokesman for Western National, the bus company, said Old Mill Lane, Torquay, where the crash happened, was a recognized route, but not for double-deck buses.

Mr William Bowker, a teacher accompanying the children on the upper deck, almost certainly saved them from serious injury. Mr Owen Smith, the headmaster, said that when Mr Bowker realized what was going to happen he shouted to the children to get down. "They managed to take cover and avoid worse injuries", Mr Smith said.

Prince against arming police

The Prince of Wales yesterday said he hoped Britain's police would long remain unarmed.

He was speaking after opening a court building in Solihull, West Midlands, less than a fortnight after blanks were fired near the Queen during Trooping the Colour.

He said: "Long may it last in this country that we have a police force that is not armed and goes about its duty in such a splendid and friendly way.

"Having been to many other countries, I don't think we do too badly, and every time I come back, I thank God I am British."

The Prince was presented with a rosewood table as a wedding present, and said he was sure Lady Diana Spencer would be pleased with it.

He added: "I am sorry it was not possible for my fiencée to be here today. It is not really all that easy for her to do everything that I do at this particular point in time. Otherwise, I think she would drop from sheer exhaustion before the wedding."

☐ The Prince and Lady Diana will make an apartment in Kensington Palace their new London home soon after their wedding on July 29 (John Witheroe writes).

Buckingham Palace said the couple would move into apartments eight and nine at the palace, which have not been lived in since being damaged by a bomb during the last war.

Restoration started on that section of the palace nearly six years ago when it was decided that further delay would harm undamaged parts of the building.

Their new home will be in addition to Highgrove, the 350-acre country estate in Gloucestershire bought by Prince Charles last year for slightly less than £1m.

The apartments, which should be completed by the end of the year, have been made into a single flat on three floors consisting of three to four reception rooms, a dining room, a master bedroom suite, two guest bedrooms, a nursery suite and rooms for staff.

The structural costs will be met by the Department of the Environment. All other internal costs will be paid for by the Prince.

The couple will become neighbours of Princess Margaret, who lives in the main part of the palace, and of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

Lady Diana's sister, Lady Jane, who is married to Mr Robert Fellowes, an assistant private secretary to the Queen, also lives there.

Meanwhile, Sheffield City Council is planning to write to the Duchy of Cornwall, which provides revenue for Prince Charles, asking him for £60,000 to cover the expense of giving council employees the day off for the royal wedding.

Mr David Blunkett, leader of the Labour-controlled council, said it would be unfair to ask rate payers to pay for the holiday: "We need the money to cover the cost of keeping a skeleton staff on that day and they will have to be paid double time because it is being treated as a bank holiday."

And in London, the Labour-controlled Greater London Council said it might not automatically grant its staff a holiday on July 29. The cost of decorating the route from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral has also caused dissent.

Westminster City Council has said it will not pay for decorations around Trafalgar Square and up the Strand. Instead, an association of businesses is paying for the 126 banners.

Science report

A test of a pest to improve crops

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Scientists are scouring the British countryside to check whether crops have been infested by an unusual parasite.

The survery is intended to check the accuracy of forecasts made in February about the amount of damage to be expected this year from the pest and the goal is to predict how many other insects damage plants directly or through the spread of virus diseases, causing losses of hundreds of millions of pounds.

An insect-borne virus infection of sugar beet alone cost an estimated £12.5m last year.

The method of forecasting has been developed by a team working with Professor Michael Way and Mr Michael Cammell, of Imperial College, London.

Their research follows the pattern of the black bean aphid, *Aphis fabae*, an ideal candidate for testing predictions of infestation.

Mr Cammell says: "One object is to make control by spraying less of a hit and miss affair. Prediction can save money by avoiding unnecessary spraying which is expensive."

The research is divided between producing a scheme, with scientists of the Ministry of Agriculture, for early warning for 19 regions of the country and to understand the variation in infestation on a field-to-field study.

The unusual characteristic of the black bean aphid is that it overwinters only at the egg stage of development in the spindle tree, *Euonumus europaeus*.

Population sizes of the aphid are calculated by collecting samples of between 10 and 20 twigs from spindle trees at 300 sites in the Midlands, East Anglia and the Southern counties.

A decision to spray is taken when the damage to the crop is expected to harm 5 per cent of the plants. That level is likely when the number of eggs on the spindle trees exceed more than one egg to 100 buds.

Difficulty arises because small, sheltered fields are more at risk than less protected, densely-sown ones on windswept plateaus.

There is also a wide variation in the abundance of the host spindle tree between the regions, and within smaller areas, from which the pest migrates up to 20 miles to the crops.

However, a contour map is being constructed of spindle trees in southern England, providing weighting figure for amending forecasts to a certain locality.

The next step is to apply the method to insect plagues of more important crops, particularly cereals, where losses can be catastrophic.

Pests, like the rose grain and the hop damson aphids which breed on the briar and the tree from which they get their common names, carry virulent viruses that call for special preventive measures for effective control.

Nott to announce his defence cuts today

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, will today reveal the conclusions of his review aimed at reshaping Britain's defences in the 1980s

In spite of Government reassurances that defence spending will continue to climb until 1986 by the three per cent a demanded by Nato, the services are bracing themselves for another sharp shock.

One priority of Mr Nott's Long Term Costings Review has been to make room in his budget for the £5,000m to £6,000m procurement of the Trident nuclear missile as Britain's next strategic deterrent.

The government plan, as reported in *The Times* last month, has been to make the necessary economic adjustments at the expense of existing programmes with the Royal Navy shouldering 75 per cent of the burden and the Army about 20 per cent while the Royal Air Force is expected to escape very lightly.

At least one of the new £200m Invincible class of anti-submarine aircraft carriers is being put up for sale while the remaining two are unlikely to be used for their original purpose.

That purpose was to lead task forces of six ships or more on anti-submarine missions in the Eastern Atlantic where Britain has provided the main allied naval presence until now. The only principal Nato command held by a non-American is that of Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic and Commander-in-Chief Channel—a joint title which is traditionally held by the C-in-C Fleet of the Royal Navy.

On a goodwill tour of Britain's chief allies this week, Mr Nott has emphasized that the Government is not reneging on any of its Nato commitments, including defence of the Eastern Atlantic, which after the continental presence of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) is politically the most sensitive.

Militarily, it is arguably the most sensitive of all. The maritime lobby ponts out that although the commitment costs only an estimated 23 per cent of the defence budget Britain still provides 70 per cent of allied forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Channel areas. If the commitment were halved to save money, it would save only 11½ per cent of the budget but would reduce Nato's presence by 35 per cent.

Freedom to use the Atlantic is vital to Nato because the ocean acts as a kind of grand canal, along which pass oil and other raw materials and because American supply ships would need to use the Atlantic to reinforce Western Europe.

The counter argument is that given the destructiveness of modern firepower, the next war would be over long before relatively slow-moving navies were able to exercise much influence.

This year's Defence White Paper showed that in wartime Nato would depend upon a minimum of 1,000 merchant ships and 500 military supply vessels crossing the Atlantic.

Warsaw Pact navies are usually thought to have an advantage of about a third over Nato in deployable surface ships and about 50 per cent in submarines.

The threat to shipping in the Atlantic is posed most formidably by the Soviet Northern Fleet which according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in the current edition of *The Military Balance*, has 130 submarines, 80 major surface warships and 80 bombers as well as reserve ships.

Natos's great advantage is that the Soviet vessels have to break out into the Atlantic by passing Norway's North Cape and then through the Greenland - Iceland - United Kingdom (GIUK) Gap which can be monitored.

Nato, and in particular British, sonar systems on ships, submarines and aircraft are always considered superior to their Soviet equivalents. Allied submarines have so far been quieter too, and should escape detection more easily.

Mr Nott is believed to be planning greater reliance on the Royal Navy's own submarines and the RAF's Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft

His critics will argue, however, that the balance of power in the Atlantic is so finely poised, the area is so vital and the Royal Navy's role there so crucial, that Nato can afford to scrap nothing.

Letters, page 17

Thatcher's peace mission to MPs

By Peter Hennessy

A series of recent meetings between Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, and Conservative backbench MPs has given the Government a good chance of riding any parliamentary storm arising from today's announcement of the defence review.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nott saw the executive of the 1922 Committee and the officers of both the Conservative parliamentary defence and foreign affairs committees.

Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, the protector of the British Army of the Rhine, was present at some of the meetings to explain why no more than minimal cuts could be made to British field forces in Germany, despite the substantial reductions expected for the Royal Navy.

Another reason why little can be expected by way of serious, protracted resistance is disunity among potential Tory dissenters.

The differences of opinion between the maritime lobby, the defenders of BAOR, supporters of Trident and the nuclear sceptics in the Tory ranks, have militated against the formation, so far, of a Conservative "save defence" lobby before which even the most determined Cabinet would quail.

Mr Anthony Buck, MP for Colchester and chairman of the Conservative defence committee, said: "It is my hope and expectation that there will be nothing such as to cause undue alarm. Naturally, there are individual preferences as to where the emphasis should be put in our defence effort. The party is largely united about the need to keep up our defence posture, a view shared by the Prime Minister."

SPG members moved

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Long-serving members of Scotland Yard's Special Patrol Group are being moved from the unit as part of a reorganization programme after a review of the group's operations.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that about 80 members would be moved to other duties at the rate of 10 a month. There are almost 300 men in the SPG, and a Yard officer said the changes were "a phased withdrawal for those with more than four years' service".

The withdrawal programme was recommended by Deputy Commissioner Patrick Kavanagh after a review of the SPG. That followed considerable controversy about the group's tactics raised by incidents such as the death of Mr Blair Peach at a demonstration in Ealing two years ago.

Criticism of the SPG, designated as a "mobile reserve capable of instant response to major emergencies and particular crime problems", continues, with calls for its disbandment.

In the 1980 annual report for the Metropolitan Police, published last week, Sir David McNee, the Commissioner, made clear that the SPG would remain. But, apart from the changes in personnel, Scotland Yard has instituted a new command structure.

Deputy assistant commissioners in the six London police areas are now in charge of the daily deployment of units under the command of an assistant commissioner.

The report notes: "This change has enabled the group to become more involved within communities and some officers have given talks in local schools and to welfare organizations".

Other changes have included the appointment of chief inspectors to supervise units on the ground.

Private heavy vehicle tests are approved

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Government is going ahead with plans to let private companies test heavy lorries and buses despite unanimous opposition from industry, which regards it as a threat to public safety.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary at the Department of Transport, indicated this in evidence to the Commons Transport Committee yesterday when he denied that handing over the testing stations to private firms would imperil safety by opening the door to bribery and cost-cutting.

About 900 civil servants will lose their jobs in the move, and about £20m will be raised by selling the 91 testing stations to private garage concerns.

Mr Clarke said the main aim was to maintain the same impartiality and reliability while improving efficiency and minimizing costs. The Government would continue to monitor the performance of privately operated stations, and government inspectors would still carry out roadside spot tests.

Safety was assured by proper surveillance, Mr Clarke said, not because the mechanics at testing stations were civil servants.

He conceded there was considerable public dissatisfaction with MoT tests of cars, which was already done by the private sector, but there were 15,000 car testing stations compared with fewer than 100 for buses and lorries. The latter would be far easier to supervise effectively.

IN BRIEF

Firm refuses to take worker back

United Biscuits' KP Peanuts factory in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, has refused to reinstate Miss Carol Poulton, aged 32, a shop steward who had appealed successfully to an industrial tribunal against her dismissal.

The tribunal said that her dismissal, after she had thrown her factory's Christmas tree over a wall, was unfair and that she should be reinstated. Miss Poulton said yesterday that she will seek compensation.

£112,500 for fall

Mr Hajeat Khan, aged 45, who must spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair after falling from scaffolding, was awarded £112,500 agreed damages in the civil division at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday. Mr Khan, a father of five children, of Bromley Drive, Cardiff, claimed damages from Alfred Bagnell and Sons, of Shipley, Yorkshire.

Murder charge remand

Phillip David Elliot, aged 19, unemployed, of Park Street, Madeley, Shropshire, was remanded in custody until July 2 at Madeley yesterday, charged with the murder of Tracy Suzanne Burton, aged 14, whose naked body was found in the Severn Gorge on Monday.

Moderate to quit

Councillor Fred Balcombe, aged 69, a leading Labour moderate on Manchester City Council, and a former Lord Mayor, said yesterday he would not stand for reelection next May because of the growing dominance of "left-wing infiltrators".

MP reselected

Mr Norman Hogg, Labour MP for Dunbartonshire, East, was on Tuesday night reselected to contest the seat at the next general election by a panel from the constituency general management committee. There were no other nominations.

Tesco fined £5,250

Tesco, the supermarket chain, was fined a total of £5,250 by magistrates at Dudley, West Midlands, yesterday for producing underweight loaves. The company, based at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, admitted 21 offences against the Weights and Measures Act.

Rates rise pending

Merseyside County Council will be asked on Tuesday to approve an open recommendation for a supplementary rate to be levied in the autumn. The resolution leaves determination of the actual amount to a policy committee meeting next month.

New benefit rules run into snags

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A minister has admitted that changes to the supplementary benefit system which were inteded to simplify the rules have run into technical difficulties.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Secretary for Social Security, concedes the point in a statement issued today in response to a report from one of the organizations commissioned by her department to monitor the effects of the changes.

The report is the second from the Child Poverty Action Group on how the new supplementary benefit regulations, introduced last November, are working in practice. It says that supplementary benefit officers are still so poorly trained in the new rules that claimants are not receiving the benefits they should.

It cites as one example a spina bifida patient suffering from double incontinence who was refused extra allowances to cover the cost of daily baths although the regulations say that money should be paid for baths needed on medical grounds.

The report also identifies a number of anomalies in the regulations, including some that debar homeless people from help with furniture costs when they move to a new home unless they already have furniture that qualifies for removal grants or because the wrong partner in a couple is the tenant.

In her response, Mrs Chalker says that the new regulations are working well and that she is introducing amendments to correct "technical difficulties", some of which are identified in the group's research. Before the new scheme began, there was extensive staff training which is being backed up by further training where necessary, she says.

هكذا من الأصل

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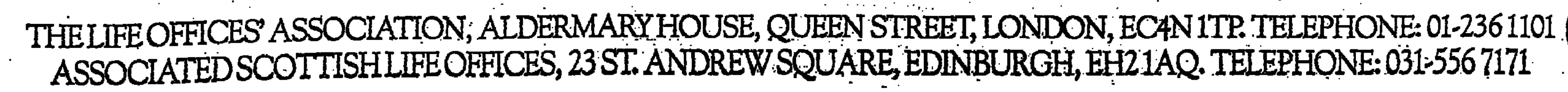
It's worth remembering that life insurance is probably the biggest purchase you'll ever make apart from your home.

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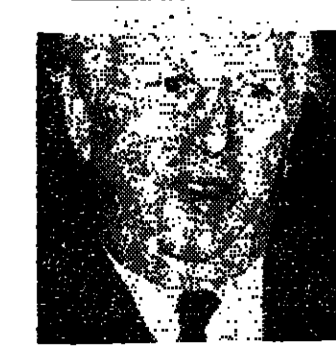
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Save & Prosper Insurance Ltd
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society
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More jobless but worst of recession over


Prior: Reflation will not work

UNEMPLOYMENT

The United Kingdom would come out of the present recession a "a hell of a lot quicker" if pay settlements were kept down, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, declared in the debate in the House of Commons on unemployment.

He declared that wage negotiators must ask themselves what effect pay rises would have on the price of products, the cost of jobs in industry and what other competitive nations were paying.

He explained that the Government did not believe that any general reflation of the economy would have the desired effect on unemployment levels. Past experience simply showed that would not work.

He was confident that over the next two years they could begin to lift the gloom and despondency of high unemployment without sacrificing the long-term health and prosperity of people. The challenge facing the nation was—how it would be done without going back to the bad old days, which he suspected the Opposition was trying to do.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C) moved the Government motion which stated:

That this House, deeply concerned at the hardship resulting from high levels of unemployment, supports the measures already taken to provide special assistance for those worst affected; and believes that increasing prosperity and employment can only be achieved on a permanent basis by defeating inflation and creating conditions in which British enterprise competes successfully at home and abroad.

He said that the Government approach to the problem of unemployment was one of the deepest concern and anxiety.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): Crocodile tears.

Mr Prior: I say to Mr Canavan and others that this is the right place for us to debate this and express our views. This House is the forum of the nation, not the pavement outside the Department of Employment.

They would do no good if they did not recognize some inescapable facts. Under successive governments of both parties, peak levels of unemployment had increased in each recession of the past 20 years.

The underlying cause had been that too many British firms and industries had been and were uncompetitive. In the past 20 years, the United Kingdom had become one of the poorer nations of the developed world. Britain had been living off the capital investment of earlier years.

The country was more vulnerable to trade from other parts of the world, including the less developed parts, and more vulnerable to a downturn.

Britain had had higher inflation and lower productivity than its competitors. They had allowed the pound to float down but had never accepted the discipline that meant for the country's prospects and standards.

Inflation had continued to sap their strength. Output had been stagnant and even at the peak of the last economic cycle in 1979, Britain had not reached the manufacturing output levels of 1973.

Unit labour costs (he said) priced us out of markets at home and overseas and if you are priced out of markets at home and overseas, you are priced out of jobs, too.

No one can deny those facts. It cannot be defended that our unit labour costs between 1975 and 1980 rose by 88 per cent, while those in France rose by 45 per cent; in America 36 per cent; in Germany 17 per cent; and in Japan, by zero. That is the true factor of why our unemployment is much higher than that of any other competitor nation.

That had been the problem for the past 20 years and they could not get away from it. During the 15 years to 1979, the rate of return on capital in manufacturing industry had fallen by more than two thirds. While others invested in growth industries, Britain had failed to.

It was inescapable that a combination of those points had led the country to the serious position it faced.

There was no easy or painless remedy for those problems. Many more people realized that than Labour MPs sometimes gave credit.

He had been speaking last Saturday to two unemployed steelworkers from Llanwern. He had commiserated with them. (Labour cries of "Oh" and "Crocodile tears".)

When he had asked them "What happened at Llanwern?" they had said: "Of course, we could see it coming. It was partly bad management". They had also said it was nationalization. They said that those steel works were never the same after they were nationalized. (Labour protests.) They had added that it was also their attitudes which were part of the problem.

I regard that as a perfectly fair assessment (he said) by working people who have lost their jobs and are pretty representative of people in British industry as a whole.

As long ago as 1976 a group of economists reported to a Labour Party committee that by 1980 the number of jobless would reach 2,500,000. It was only in the Budget before that that Mr Denis Healey (Leeds, East, Lab) was talking in terms of 3 per cent, which was about 700,000 by 1979.

The Government of the day, now the Opposition, knew perfectly well that the uncompetitive state of British industry was likely to lead to unemployment figures far higher than Britain had experienced before.

It was the Government's duty to help where possible those hardest hit by unemployment. The extra help the Government sought to provide by special measures had to be weighed against the permanent jobs which could be created if the balance between public and private expenditure was better.

The Government was helping, through a series of training, temporary work and job support measures, a total of about 900,000 people. At the moment the Youth Opportunities Programme had supplied 450,000 places for young people, one quarter more than last year and four times as many places as in 1978-79.

Last year a figure of 250,000 was planned and it operated at about 330,000. This year it would operate at about 450,000 people.

As the Prime Minister had pointed out, the Government had improved the undertakings and guarantees so that young people who left school this summer would be offered a place on the scheme by Christmas and if they were unemployed for three months, they would be offered another place within three months.

This improvement of the undertakings would enable vast numbers of young people this summer to get jobs who otherwise would not get any help. In May alone almost double the number of people were joining the youth opportunities programme compared with May of last year.

If the Government had to increase expenditure to see that its undertakings could be carried out, it would do so.

The Government's long-term aim was that all 16 and 17-year-olds should either remain at school or in further education, or get a job in which there would be training — either apprenticeship training or a unified vocational preparation scheme—or, if they became unemployed because there was no work, they should be offered a place in a scheme along the lines of the YOP, but not fixed at that.

This would happen at a suitable time after they had left school or further education, so that they did not have to be on the dole or become unemployed.

If and when the Government could move towards that situation, it would be the right time at which to stop paying out supplementary benefit to young people who at the moment had to have it because there was no job for them to go to.

The sooner the Government could move towards that, the better it would be for all young people. It would be a step forward at a time of adversity to move towards far more comprehensive training schemes than Britain had ever known.

At the moment, 40 per cent of young people left school without any further training at all. That was a disgrace in a modern society and something the Government could start to put right through the YOP, at this particularly difficult time. (Labour shouts of "When?"). Not this year. (Labour protests).

We will do it as soon as we possibly can, both in regard to finding resources and the places, too.

One of the problems over young workers, and the growing unemployment among them, was that over the last few years young workers had started to price themselves out of jobs. (Labour protests)

Britain's rates for young people, particularly young apprentices, were far higher than in countries like Germany where there was no problem about the training of young people. One of the points he had to get home to the country was that if they were to get more young people into apprenticeships they must get down the cost of those apprenticeships.

In addition, if the youth opportunities programme was to develop as they wished it to with a far higher element of training in it, this should become a payment and an allowance for training much more than, as it tended to be at the moment, a rather low payment for another job.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C): One of the major causes of excessive wage rates for young people are the wages councils, with wages for 19-year-olds of £59 a week. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests)

Mr Prior: We must keep wages councils, but we believe that the lowering of the age of majority to 18 has seen a considerable rise in the wages of young people, particularly in the wages council area.

We have written to the chairmen of wages councils telling them that we hope they will pay special regard to the problems of young people getting jobs and will take account of the fact that wage rates for young people have risen in recent years.

Modernization and restructuring of industry was taking place. The Government was supporting industries through a period of change and adjustment. This should have happened before. It was a difficult decision which had often been shirked, particularly by the last Government.

It means a number of great industries were a drain on resources when they ought to be contributors to the national exchequer. Aid in specific ways was likely to be more valuable than any attempt at an old style general reflation.

That was why the Government had concentrated on a series of specific employment measures combined with increasing aid for some industries in transition, like steel and British Leyland, and some technology based industries like ICL and Telecom.

If Labour MPs wanted to help jobs and to keep unemployment down, they would use their influence with Labour councils who were at the moment putting up their rates and driving industry out of areas which badly needed additional employment. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.) This was particularly true of small businesses on which they had to rely more than perhaps anywhere else for an improvement in the employment position.

There were a number of hopeful signs. The rate of increase in unemployment had slowed down considerably in the last few months. Placing school leavers in schemes this summer was double that of a year ago.

There was much more realism and understanding on the shopfloor about the need to compete than for many a year. Industrial relations problems were at a low point. Restrictive practices and demarcation had been thrown out and achieved better results. Management was able to concentrate much more on the product and less on dealing with the shopfloor problems.

No one (he continued) likes standing at this despatch box with this level of unemployment. Deplorable and damaging the total *certainly is. There is a great deal* that we are doing in direct aid of over a billion and indirect aid to industry many times that amount.

These are not the acts of an uncaring or dogmatic Government. They are designed to keep a proper balance and perspective between short-term essential needs and long-term strategy.

Any speech from the Opposition benches, from a trade union leader or industrialist, which did not recognise that fact and went on to point out the inescapable consequences that pay settlements had to be held down if this country was to give itself a chance of beating unemployment, was simply refusing to face reality.

A good example of not facing reality was at the Transport and General Workers' Union conference and Mr Foot's performance in not facing the facts of economic life on which the future prospects of employment depended.

Some hard lessons had been learned in the private sector. Many people had forgone pay rises to keep their jobs. He did not yet believe that the message was clearly understood by the public sector.

As this country re-emerged from recession (Labour cries of "When") those responsible for negotiating pay must ask themselves whether what they were claiming, or what they were prepared to concede, would secure jobs in their firms or industries.

They had to ask themselves what effect their pay rises would have on the price of the products and on the cost of jobs in the industries and also what other competitive nations were paying.

We shall come out of recession a hell of a lot quicker (he said) if we keep pay settlements down and if they do what they can to see that happens.

The Government did not believe that any general reflation would have the desired effect on unemployment levels. If the Opposition put that forward, as he suspected they would, he hoped they would remember what happened to them in the years before the last election.

Even after reflating the economy by £3,500m in 1977-78 and 1978-79, unemployment only fell by 150,000—(Labour laughter—and that compared with their forecast figure of 700,000 by 1979.

It simply showed that general reflation of the economy in the old style simply would not work. That figure was at the top of the world economic cycle before the second increase in the price of oil and before the bills for public sector pay started to come in, as they did in the spring of 1979.

The competitiveness of British industry declined by 50 per cent between 1975 and 1980, and the single most important underlying cause was the steep rise in unit labour costs. Britain trailed behind other countries on productivity, but they still kept paying themselves as though they were up with the best of them.

Of course, as employment minister, he felt deep responsibility for representing the views of the unemployed, but he was confident that over the next two years they could begin to lift the gloom and despondency of high unemployment without sacrificing the long-term health and prosperity of the people.

That was the challenge—how it could be done without going back to the old bad ways, which he suspected was what the Opposition was trying to do.

Platitudes and bluster attacked

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab), moved an amendment that the House "condemns her Majesty's Government for pursuing economic policies which have destroyed great sections of British industry and spread mass unemployment on a scale unprecedented in the last 50 years".

He said that Mr Prior's speech had not convinced any Labour MPs; it had not convinced many Conservative MPs, and he did not think it had convinced Mr Prior, because he had not been very convincing when he spoke.


St John-Stevas: Great evil of first order.

Mr Prior had had nothing to say. It was part departmental brief, part pious platitudes and part bluster. If Mr Prior was hoping to make an impression on the House, he had not done so. And he had not made an impression on the Prime Minister. She disapproved of Mr Prior when he sat down just as much as when he got up.

Not that the Prime Minister had much to boast about. When she had made her notorious preemptive strike at the Confederation of British Industry dinner she had said she wanted to take stock of the position as the mid-term of this Parliament was approached.

It was striking to look back at the position in May, 1979, when Mrs Thatcher entered Downing Street clutching the collective success of St Francis.

Manufacturing investment fell by a colossal 18 per cent in the first year of the Government. Total investment, including manufacturing, local government and nationalized industries, was down by 12 per cent over the same period.

Since the Government came to power, industrial production was down 13.2 per cent and in manufacturing industry, production was down by 17 per cent.

Unemployment had now risen in 17 of the 25 months of the Government's period of office. It had risen every month since last June. It had never fallen below 1,500,000 since April, 1980; 2,000,000 since August, 1980, and it had been above 2,500,000 since April this year. It was now more than double the level when the Prime Minister came to office. One worker in nine was out of a job and every region was hit.

In the South-East one in 14 was out of work, in East Anglia one in 12, and in the South-West one in 11, in the East Midlands one in 11, in Yorkshire and Humberside one in nine, in Scotland one in eight and in the West Midlands one in eight.

It was extraordinary fact that the Government had managed to bring unemployment in the once prosperous West Midlands up to parity with Scotland. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, this week said he could not agree the West Midlands had yet reached conditions as negative as some other regions.

Sir Keith Joseph must have known the latest unemployment figures when he spoke and yet he deliberately chose to deceive the Commons.

In fact male unemployment in the West Midlands was even higher than in Scotland. One in seven men were out of work.

Although the West Midlands was suffering shamefully from the activities of the Government that was not the end of the story. In the North-West one in eight were out of work, in Wales one in seven and in the Northern region one in seven, with one in six males jobless.

Those figures excluded school leavers. Although the Government's treatment of country, region by region, was disgraceful and certain industries such as metal manufacturing, textiles and clothing, footwear, mechanical engineering, shipbuilding and construction had suffered great hardship, the most cruel impact of the Government's unemployment policy was that being felt by the youngsters, who were the most eager and the most vulnerable.

The Manpower Services Commission forecast that this autumn the total number of people under 18 out of a job would reach 50 per cent of their age-group.

The responsibility was the Prime Minister's because she was the one who was particularly determined to keep the Government on the course of economic disaster.

There was a growing problem of redundancies among apprentices. By the end of last year short-time working was ten times as much as a year before.

What action was the Government taking to put things right? It bothered about what they were going to do for small businesses. It was true that under this Government there were additional small businesses. The trouble was that when the Government came to power they had been big businesses.

The number of bankruptcies and liquidations were now running at double the rate compared with when the Government took office.

Under the Labour Government the Youth Opportunities Programme had been a useful transition between school and obtaining a job and was designed to assist only one in eight school leavers. The employment prospects had now become so catastrophic that the programme would now have to assist one in two youngsters.

The Opposition would continue to support the programme which was likely to be the only chance some school leavers would have of gaining work experience.

But (he said) this once useful programme is being used to distort and rig the unemployment figures.

The only other thing Mr Prior seemed able to think of was further anti-trade union legislation though, to be fair, it was being forced on him by the Prime Minister. Instead of trying to curb the unions the Government should be trying to seek their cooperation.

What makes me so angry about her (he said) is the strident and bellicose way she goes about representing this nation at home and abroad. She is prepared to confront anybody, the Soviet Union or the trade unions, the trouble is she does not seem to be able to tell the difference between them.

Instead of the proposed electrification programme for the railways what was needed was a major programme of modernization. If there were blocks about where the money was to come from, Mr Varley suggested asking commuters who travelled into London in squalid, overcrowded conditions, whether they would prefer their taxes spent.

There should be a major programme of council house building. There were 1,200,000 people on council house waiting lists who would prefer their taxes to be spent on such a programme instead of being used to pay for the highest level of unemployment ever recorded among construction workers—more than 300,000.

If Conservatives said that increase in public expenditure to do that would be inflationary, the Labour reply was that nothing could be more inflationary than the wasteful £15,000m the Government was spending on financing the increased unemployment it had created since it came to office.

They could expect no positive action from the Prime Minister tonight. She had not got the policies, the determination, nor the interest, to conquer the inexorable rise in unemployment.

If the Government could not provide the necessary policies, it should make room for people who would.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C) said any government had a duty to help create the conditions in which people had the opportunity to work. The situation was so grave that reduction in unemployment must be given the highest priority in the Government's economic thinking. Ministers must concentrate their minds on short-term and long-term measures to provide more jobs. The whole discourse of the Government had to adapt itself to this set of priorities.

The time had come to concentrate on the second part of the Government's strategy—the invigoration and renewal of British industry—both manufacturing and service.

The Government's task was not to test out undemonstrable economic hypothesis, nor to follow reckless reflationary policies, but to try to chart out a middle way of reason and common sense.

He would say "no" to general reflation, but "yes" to a controlled expansion with selective stimuli applied especially to capital expenditure. Greater demand was needed to create more jobs. This could only come from selective expansion in the public and private sectors.

They needed to seek out the central ground between the extremes. The way forward was shown in a policy document approved by the Conservative shadow cabinet, called *The Right Approach to the Economy* and issued under the names of a star studded quartet—the present Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe), the present Secretary of State for Industry (Sir Keith Joseph), the present Secretary of State for Energy (Mr David Howell) and the present Secretary of State for Employment (Mr James Prior).

In that document, the authors made it clear that a forum was desirable of all the major economic interests to establish common ground about the economy. Was it not time to turn that idea into reality?

Could it not be the scene not for an incomes policy but for some kind of concord between Government, unions and management, balancing wage restraint against positive measures taken to expand the economy and check the rise in unemployment?

When he first went into political life after the war he stood in the general election of 1951 in the Conservative interest in Dagenham. For some unaccountable reason he was not elected. (Laughter.)

The lesson he learnt in that campaign was the difficulty that every Tory candidate had at that time because of the connexion that had been formed in people's minds, because of the horrendous experience of the thirties, between Conservatism and unemployment. (Labour cheers.)

It was as though people had a stain on their imagination. It would be a major political disaster if that stain was allowed to re-emerge now. (Labour interruptions.)

It was the duty of every member of the Government and of every MP to recognize unemployment for what it was—a great evil of the first order. (Labour cheers). If it was left unchecked it would destroy not only the traditions of civility so important to public life in this country, but cohesion as one nation and ultimately undermine free institutions themselves.

It was no part of Government policy to write off any part of the country or to by-pass any part of it from callousness or electoral calculation.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) said unemployment was defacing society, scarring the people and damaging the economy. It was causing misery, poverty, wretchedness and fear throughout the land.

Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford, C) said in 1955 local government workers totalled 1,100,000. By last year, the figure had reached 2,600,000. That was an enormous burden in local and national taxation to the local community.

There was clear evidence from places like Lambeth that the local burden of taxation was a vicious disincentive to the expansion of industry. Local authorities should take advantage of Government legislation and look at the advantages of privatizing their services and functions at enormous saving to the local community.

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough, Lab) said that the idea that reducing inflation would bring a fall in unemployment had been proved wrong and yet the Government continued in the same way.

They should now say whether the continued rise in unemployment was a deliberate act designed to reduce inflation, or had it happened by accident—because it must be one or the other.

With the lack of prospects facing school leavers, young people were begining to lose confidence in authority and with failure to improve the situation they would lose confidence in parliamentary democracy.

Early signs of this had been evident in recent events and if there was a serious breakdown in confidence for authority the House would be held responsible for the tragedy that was produced.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) said that the country was alas no longer faced with cyclical problems of unemployment but with a profound and absolute change of job opportunity.

As they restructured industry, unemployment was the void and the minus. They had to ensure that that minus on the balance sheet was not written in blood and tears. Unless they could see that those things were remedied, the very structure of society was in danger.

The response to that might be a long way off and the market forces of the world must be tempered by government action. The Government was therefore right to switch its mind to the future of the political structure which depended on youth and its hopes and aspirations.

He urged a national service scheme for young people which would involve those from Brixton as well as those from Eton. To make it effective it would eventually have to be compulsory.

We must look for a way to protect our people from the effects of recession and unemployment (he said) and to keep the social fabric which endemic unemployment will eventually undermine.

Madness for Britain to leave EEC

Mr William Rodgers (Teeside, Stockton, SDP) said it would be madness for Britain to think of withdrawing from the EEC, whatever its shortcomings, when they considered the consequences for United Kingdom unemployment.

They spoke of the desire for greater leisure and living standards were much higher than they had been 50 years ago, but most people wanted to work and that should be the starting point for all policies.

There should be an expansion in the number of apprenticeships available to school leavers and better training for those fortunate enough to be in work. There should be an extension of the youth opportunities programme to enable young people to move from one opportunity to another, including some occasions when they could be involved in community service.

There had to be a positive industrial policy and sensible economic management.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C) said there was need for more support for Britain's export effort. The British Overseas Trade Board should be given a shake-up. If there was increased exports and increased import substitution, the Government would begin to get the necessary situation for growth.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said Liberals would inflate the economy by a considerable sum. They believed it was necessary to invest in industry and in industries which had a future.

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden, C) said training should be universal for people between 16 and 18 and it should be organized on an area basis. There came a time when an ounce of decision was worth more than a thousand consultative documents.

Mr Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U) said Northern Ireland had become the worst area in the United Kingdom for unemployment—up to 34, 35 and 36 per cent.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) said the Secretary of State for Employment was as cupable for what was happening as any other minister. He could not wash his hands of guilt. If Mr Prior were an honourable man, as he believed him to be, he should resign.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab) said the Prime Minister and her Government claimed the unemployment figures must be tolerated in order to defeat inflation. That objective was the proudest jewel in her crown, but it was a pretty smudgy one. Inflation was 11.3 per cent, higher than the rate she inherited.

The Government had sought to escape from the situation by saying there was going to be a upturn. When was the upturn going to happen? when was this recession going to end?

Mrs Thatcher has said her policies were to be pursued. As Mr St John-Stevas had said, If that happened, the Conservative Party would once again have to bear the stain of mass unemployment and of having been the Government that created it.

Of course Mrs Thatcher knew well that there were a whole varietyof policies that could be pursued.

Varley: PM's course of economic disaster.

(Conservative shouts of "What are they?") She had had them urged upon her not merely by Labour MPs, the TUC and the CBI, but a number of her friends in the Cabinet had tried to do it.

The TUC put a policy to her of expansion, of relating the economy and of trying to ensure that such a relation was not accompanied by a mass of imports.

In order to stop unemployment increasing, there had to be not merely an upturn but an increase in production of something like 3 per cent. It had to be planned for and worked for; it would not happen by accident.

New signs of realism must continue

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister (Barnet, Finchley, C) said Mr Foot had asked her to make predictions about unemployment. He had said on October 28, 1975, that he was not going to make such a prediction, and that it would not be sensible. She followed him. She would not make such a prediction.

He had also asked her when the upturn woul come. She could not give him a precise prediction on that either.

I am naturally dissatisfied (she went on) with the current level of unemployment. The figure is already much too high and the danger is that it will rise still higher for several months to come. Part of the problem arises from the recession which has hit many countries besides our own. Our capacity to overcome the menace will depend on a combination of factors, not least upon our success in curbing inflation. So said Mr Foot on July 1, 1975. (Conservative laughter and cheers.)

The Opposition had advocated the same remedies that had failed before and would fail again.

Time after time Labour MPs had said "Reflate". Other MPs had admitted that one could not risk increasing inflation. To get inflation down was the way to tackle unemployment.

The Government could only produce the jobs when people produced the goods and services that other people would buy, and that often meant competing successfully with other countries.

Labour wanted a larger public sector and more loss-making monopolies charging higher prices. That would not make the country more competitive. It would be an intolerable burden on the many industries which were profitable and struggling to stay profitable.

That was why the Government wanted to denationalize industries and make resources available to the private sector.

She sometimes felt the Opposition would rather have more unemployment that put into operation serious policies; they were only concerned with making political capital out of unemployment.

It was tothe credit of the resilience of industries that output and employment had not fallen further. Attitudes were chaing. Many people were beginning to understand that jobs were lost if they paid themselves too much. Settlements were averaging single figures and that without either a compulsory or voluntary pay policy.

There had been some improvement in industry's competitiveness and these new signs of realism must continue. Pay settlements must continue to come down and the drive to improve prodctivity must go on. Only then would there be a prospect of recovery. Incomes policies did not work.

We cannot go that way again (she said.) It is a short-term palliative. We must take the long-run solutions.

There are clear signs that the worst of the recession is over. Manufacturing and industrail production in April was broadly at the same level as last December. Consumption has been comparatively buovant in the first quarter and retail sales have remained at a high level.

The numbers coming on to the unemployment register have fallen compared with the numbers comong on in previous months. There are a number of signs from which we can take encouragement.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 311 votes to 249—Government majority, 62, and the Government motion carried by 306 votes to 248—Government majority, 58.

UK behind in higher education

HOUSE OF LORDS

The British system of higher and further education had over the years failed to meet national needs, Lord Crowther-Hunt (Lab) said when he opened a debate on Government policies in this area.

In particular, it had not produced the highly qualified manpower and womanpower they needed if Britain was to achieve the level of national prosperity that they had every right to expect as the next century approached.

He said they did not yet know the extent to which the Government intended to cut back the number of places in higher education, but would learn more by the end of the week when the University Grants Committee announced its national student target numbers for 1983-84.

That there would be a cut in numbers was certain. The Government had already announced that the universities should plan for that period on the basis of an 8.5 per cent volume cut in grant. When the loss of income from overseas students was taken into account as well, the committee had calculated the total loss of income of the universities would be at least 11 per cent compared with 1979-80. The figure could even be of the order of 15 per cent.

For years Britain had languished behind most of the advanced countries in the provision it made for places in higher education at degree level or its equivalent.

Various surveys suggested that British industrial managers were less well educated than managers in Western Germany, France and Sweden. Continental managers were much more likely than their British counterparts to have been educated in some way which was directly applicable and relevant to their jobs, notably in engineering.

The problem was not that Britain had not spent enough on higher and further education as in 1975 as a percentage of gross national product they were spending more, at 1.2 per cent, than any other European country except the Netherlands.

Instead, there had been a failure to direct that expenditure in the most efficient way that would best serve national needs.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, emphasized that despite the Government's public expenditure policies it was spending £11,000m on education in 1981-82 at current prices. Nearly a third was for higher and further education.

There was a need for a new central management in non-University higher education. The Government would soon put out a consultative document to discuss the complex issues involved.

The Government attached major importance to combining a due degree of institutional autonomy so that institutions were free to identify the needs for themselves and to respond, within available resources, with a national perspective.

In the next week or so the University Grants Committee would be informing universities of their individual recurrent grant allocation for 1981-82. These allocations would be based on reduced sums available. To ensure their best use the UGC proposed making the allocations on a more selective basis than in the past.

The UGC had decided that particular attention must be given to retaining capacity for research and had talked with the research councils to this end.

Staff reductions were likely. Discussions were continuing with the UGC and local authority associations. Until it was possible to get a firm assessment it was premature to speak with precision about requiring a specific staff reduction.

It was too early to say to what extent reductions could be achieved by early retirement or redeployment as distinct from compulsory redundancies. The UGC, however, would allocate £20m specifically to adapt the university system to the reduced level of funding available in 1982-83.


Crowther-Hunt: Not enough qualified manpower

The needs of young people, particularly with high unemployment, were a high priority for the Government. The Manpover Services Commission had proved that much more could be done to educate and train less academically able school leavers than was previously thought possible. The opportunities were there for the young to continue education and training after age 16 instead of going into the dole queue. There was much to be optimistic about.

The relationship between higher education and employment was complex and needed further study. The Government had commissioned a research project through Brunel University, Middlesex, to analyse society's different expectations from higher education.

The aim was not to devise a manpower blueprint but more modestly to improve understanding of how the market on graduates operated.

Lady Seear (L) said she was unconvinced by the argument that British industry was in its poor position solely because there were not more engineers in management. The great mass of wealth-producing activity was not in engineering at all and would be even less in future.

The Government should reconsider its decision on overseas students. It was not only madness economically in the long term; but impoverishing academically.

The Bishop Of Lincoln (the Rt Rev Simon Phipps) said it was recognized in the state of the economy at present that cuts had to be made, even in higher education. There might be some excessive growth in this area but this could not be said of the voluntary colleges which had cut out the fat.

Between 1972 and 1981 Government action had reduced their number from 27 to 11. Did the Government wish to see them reduced still further to the point where they would in effect have been squeezed out of the system altogether?

Lord Wedderburn of Charlton (Lab) said the savage way in which British links with the Commonwealth were being severed in higher education was a disgrace to the Government.

Lady Platt of Writtle, in a maiden speech, said the Government was facing the economic difficulties squarely. As she got older, she put less faith in the idea of re-organization and new structures. These solved some problems but created others and cost money.

As an engineer she was particularly keen to see young people basing their early education and training on their academic knowledge and practical experience. Neither was sufficient on its own.

Lord Flowers (SDP) said there was a great expansion after the Robbins report. This was a response to demands of the young that universities should be open to all. Unsuitable people were made professors.

This expansion had left a legacy of mediocrity, though it should not be exaggerated. It would, however, take years of careful management to overcome.

Lord Annan (Ind) said institutions would not lay their heads on the block willingly. It might be a commentary on national life that institutions did not respond to the Government's conception of the common good and adjust accordingly. But did they ever?

Lord Vaizey (C) said the evidence was that Britain was grotesquely under-skilled, but it did not follow that it was short of highly qualified engineers and scientists.

Just because overseas students might come from poor countries it did not not follow that they were necessarily poor. Between 1971 and 1976 the number of such students in institutions of higher learning trebled.

Lord Robbins (Ind) said a more graudal reduction of grants might be appropriate.

Some sort of administrative, overall arrangements must be made to coordinate what was going to be done over the whole area of higher education. He doubted if a royal commission was appropriate. Much more desirable would be the continuous use of a body working together on the problems gradually getting to know their respective ideas, interests and compromises possible.

If such a body came speedily into existence it would gradually increase the efficiency of higher education and might even save money.

Lord Bowden (Lab) asked what was the point of developing schools of engineering to create departments in machine tools, civil engineering and textiles, for instance, if the industries for which people were educated disappeared or were destroyed. It was disheartening, to say the least.

Lady David (Lab), for the Opposition, said she admitted some rationalization of higher education was needed. But the pace of the contraction was worrying.

Government policies had been ill-thought out and impoverished. It came into office without the long-term plan which higher and other education needed now more than any other area. All the Government had done was suddenly to try to cut and contract which was almost impossible.

Lady Young, replying to the debate, said the total number of overseas students in 1980-81 was 4 per cent higher than the quota set by the last Labour Government. The Government recognized it had a role to play in the education of such students so funds had been and would continue to be made available through the overseas development administration.

Various programmes and schemes added up to a substantial contribution to training of such people with £34m being made available in 1980. The Government had decided to increase that support in real terms.

The debate was concluded.

New peer

Lord Campbell of Alloway, formerly Mr Alan Campbell, QC, a recorder of the Crown Court since 1976, was introduced.

Sport in S Africa

The evidence of change taking place in South African sport was still only modest but as soon as there was clear evidence of greater integration in sport, it would be time to review the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links with South Africa, Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

Mr Luce (Shoreham, C), asked by **Mr Dennis Skinner** (Bolsover, Lab) if he proposed to take any new initiatives in connexion with civil rights for the black community in South Africa, replied: No. But we shall continue to take every opportunity to stress to the South African Government our conviction that lasting peace in that country depends on rapid progress towards the extension of full political and civil rights to all South Africans of whatever race.

Mr Skinner: Would the Government go further and call upon British firms like British Leyland, with Michael Edwardes and his South African connexion and Rowntrees, with its subsidiary in South Africa who dole out large sums of money to the Social Democratic Party, to stop their brutal form of apartheid by paying starvation wages to black South Africans?

Mr Luce: He takes a remarkably unconstructive attitude towards this problem. It would be healthy if sometimes more of us spent more time supporting British companies which are trying to take a lead to provide extra jobs for black people within South Africa.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): Will he follow the tough lines of the Government over British participation in the Olympic Games? Yet in regard to sporting contacts with South Africa, all the organizations seem to get is a mild rebuke followed by a wink and a nod from the Minister of Sport to go ahead.

In South Africa there is an invasion of human rights by police with guns and tear gas. It is time that the Government took an equally tough line.

Mr Luce: Our approach on the Olympics and South Africa has been consistent. We have sought to use whatever means we have to pursuade those in the sporting world not to go and participate in particular sports, but we are a democracy and we believe in individual liberty and believe it is wrong to use Government powers to prevent sportsmen from exercising their rights.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C): This policy is undermining the efforts of those who have achieved a great deal in South African sport towards multiracial teams, which would have been the case in the football team.

Mr Luce: It would be churlish, wrong and highly irresponsible if, when certain changes have taken place in South Africa, this should not be acknowledged.

It is still only on a modest scale. Nevertheless, it is happening. Although we are fully committed to the Gleneagles agreement, as soon as there is clear evidence of greater integration in sport it will be time to review that agreement.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Prime Minister. Representation of the People Bill, committee and remaining stages. Lords (3): Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Unity appeal by Mitterrand to new Cabinet

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 24

For a basically conservative country which is widely believed to dislike change, the rhythm and scope of it have been bewildering. It is like a 1968 which has come off.

In the past couple of months, French political society has undergone a radical transformation. The "old regime", as M Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the Socialist Party, said on the night of the election last Sunday, has been swept away.

Even President Mitterrand, as one commentator said today, must be rubbing his eyes and wondering at times whether it is not just a dream.

He has been doggedly working for 26 years for this "union of the popular forces" as he put it today, when all 44 new ministers and state secretaires, one more than in the previous Mauroy Government, were gathered around him for the first meeting of the new Cabinet.

M Charles Witerman, the number two of the Communist Party, and *Minister of State for* Transport, the third in the government hierarchy, was in a place of honour on his left.

"We had the impression of living a great moment of history", M Mitterrand said after the meeting to the horde of reporters and cameramen milling about in the courtyard outside. "We are with the majority the bearers of a great hope."

In a speech of wlcome to the six new ministers, ofur of them Communists. M Mitterrand *declared: "This Government is* a government of union. It takes into account the vast gathering of popular forces, of the forces of youth and labour, which took place first in the presidential election, and then in the parliamentary one.

"The support of a broad majority of our people for the policy I have defined is a guarantee of its success. I ask of the Government ardour and solidarity to achieve the reforms the country expects.

"The hope of our people is immense, and our responsibility historic. I hope—and I shall do all I can towards this—that French men and women will have it in their hearts to gather always more numerous around the new, ambitious and generous policy which universal suffrage has endorsed on May 10 and June 24."

For the benefit of the Communist ministers, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, in turn reminded his colleagues of their individual and collective responsibility, and emphasized the obligation of solidarity to which they had subscribed.

It will certainly be needed to get through without too many hitches the ambitious legislative programme in the first session of the new Parliament which opens on July 2.

The supplementary budget and Bills on a new amnesty, on the suppression of the Court for State Security, and on decentralization to loosen the administrative stranglehold of Paris on the regions, must be adopted then. If necessary, the ordinary fortnight's session will be prolonged to the beginning of August.

The Communist ministers stole the limelight at the Cabinet meeting for which, in their eagerness to show their zeal, they were the first to report. The two non-Communist newcomers, M Robert Badinter, a lawyer and dedicated abolitionist of the death penalty, who has become Minister of Justice, and M Pierre Dreyfus, the successful president and managing director of the Renault national car company, who is the new Minister for Industry, but no enthusiast for nationalization, scarcely received any attention from reporters.

The addition of M Dreyfus consolidates the phalanx of moderate ministers in the key departments of Defence, Finance, Education, and Foreign Affairs. Their presence in the Government is doubtless designed by President Mitterand to compensate for the anxiety caused abroad by the appointment of Communist ministers.

Appointing Communist ministers is a tremendous political gamble, which General de Gaulle felt he could not avoid in his first Government in 1944, but which M Mitterand has deliberately taken on.

The adverse reactions abroad are what most commentators underline in the French press today. M Mitterrand, they say, can have no illusions about the sincerity of the wholesale conversion of the Communists to the Socialist line.

"The only thing on which the Communist Party refused to give way in its negotiations with the Socialists," the leftist *Liberation* remarks sardonically, "was the appointment of a Socialist at the head of the Communist Party."

Britain fears appointments will undermine the Ten

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 24

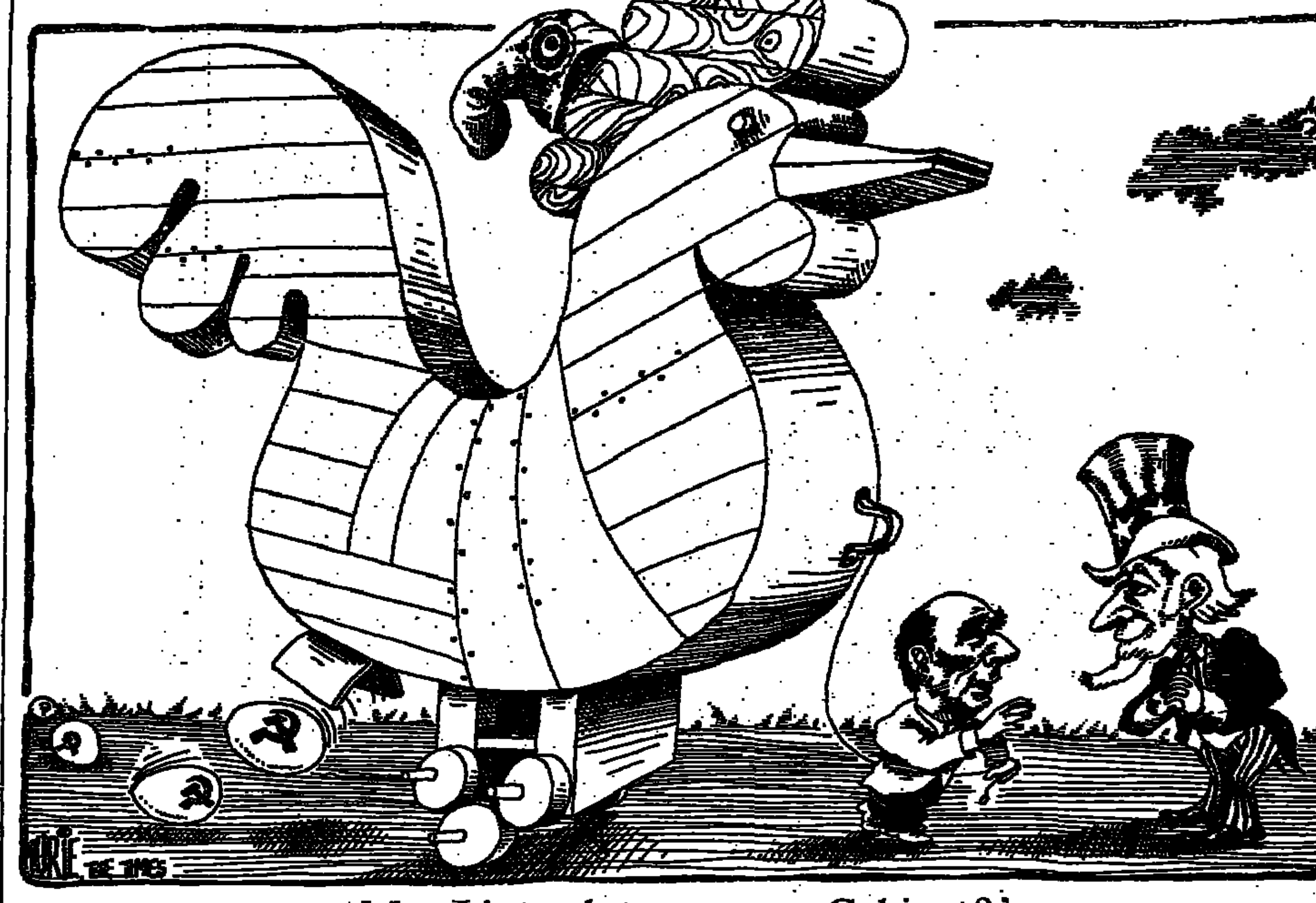
The appointment of four communists to ministerial posts in the new socialist Government in France is viewed with deep misgivings by Britain, which fears that it could undermine the EEC's efforts to forge a common approach with the United States to international issues.

Although this concern is unlikely to be expressed publicly, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is known to feel that any communist presence, even in fairly minor positions, is likely to make the Americans less willing to share their views candidly with the Ten on foreign policy and security matters.

Lord Carrington will b taking over the chairmanship of the EECs Council of Foreign Ministers for six months from Wednesday, and one of the main aim's of his tenure will be to persuade the Americans of the need totake more account of the Palestinian issuel in the seafch for a Middle East settlement.

☐ Madrid: The communist appointments are a worry not only to Spain's unregenerate fare right (Harry Debelius wrights).

The Madrid daily Diario-16, which prides itself on being progressive, said in a leading article today: "The sociable nature which the French Communist Party has always shown with regard to Moscow represents a serious cause for concern for the Western block.



'May I introduce my new Cabinet?'

Main points of left-wing accord

Communists pledge absolute solidarity

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 24

The following are extracts of the main points of the agreement reached between the French Socialist and Communist Parties on cooperation in President Mitterrand's Government:

Conscious of the duties which are dictated to them by the situation, the two parties declare that they are determined to promote the new policy chosen by French men and women in electing François Mitterrand to the presidency of the Republic. They will do so in the National Assembly, in the framework of the majority which has just been created; they will do it in the Government with absolute solidarity. They will do it in the local and regional authorities, and in firms, while respecting the specific functions of the institutions and the parties.

The policy of change which is already under way through the first government measures will continue. The undertakings given will be honoured . . . This change will, in particular, involve new measures of social justice and the increase of the earnings of the most underprivileged, which will be adopted in coming months. It will be carried out by stages, according to a rhythm of transformation, which take into account the situation of crisis, arising from the fact that the economy of France is open to the outside world, and the necessary economic and financial equilibria.

In the same spirit, the two parties consider that, at the close of the current negotiations between trade unions and employers, legislation on the reduction in working hours should be prepared without delay . . . The two parties consider that the extension of the public sector will be a guarantee of the effectiveness and of the democratization of state planning. They declare that they are in agreement that the extension and the details of the organization of the public sector should be carried out in accordance with the proposals ratified (by the voters) on May 10.

In the present situation of the country, the two parties consider necessary the setting up of a plan of recovery of two years which will create the conditions of a new economic growth and an effective battle against unemployment. They will support a policy of reducing social inequalities.

The two parties will support the international action of France—while respecting its alliances—for peace and progressive disarmament in view of the simultaneous dissolution of military blocks, by ensuring the balance of forces in Europe and in the world, and the security of each country. In this context, they are in favour of an early start to international negotiations on the reduction of armaments in Europe. These negotiations must deal notably with the presence of Soviet SS20 missiles and with the decision to locate American Pershing II missiles.

The two parties will act in order to ensure the respect of the right of peoples to self-determination, of the sovereignty of states, of non-interference in their internal affairs, and for the right of each country to security . . . By virtue of these principles, they affirm the right of the Afghan people to choose their own regime and government, and are in favour of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the cessation of all foreign interference. Taking note of the situation created by the Camp David agreements, they reaffirm the right of Israel to existence and security of Israel and of all the states in the area, as well as the right of the Palestinians to a homeland.

The two parties will support actively the participation of France in the EEC. In its institutions and its common policies, while respecting France's freedom of action and legitimate interests.

The two parties have discussed the evolution of the situation in Poland, and wish that this country and its people should conduct themselves to a successful conclusion of the process of economic, social, and democratic renewal on which they have embarked.

They express, both in economic and political matters, their solidarity with the peoples of the Third World which, as in El Salvador and Nicaragua, fight for their national emancipation, their development and their democratic and social liberation.

leading article, page 17

PROFESSOR ACCUSED OF PLOT

Manila, June 24.—A university professor has been charged with leading a terrorist group which plotted to assinate President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

Mr Ali Macaraya, aged 27, an engineering professor at Araneta University, in Manila, was arrested in the southern province of Lano del Sur.

A Government report said Mr Macaraya told investigators that he was one of 11 leaders of a terrorist group calling itself Hardcore.
UPI.

Breathing space for Schmidt

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 24

Some of the troubles besetting Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and his Social Democrat Party have subsided, at least temporarily, after the approval by the Hamburg Senate of Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, as the new mayor.

The appointment of Herr von Dohnanyi, a former junior minister in the Foreign Ministry, was accompanied by an *agreement to freeze the Hamburg* SPD's internal disputes over nuclear energy, thus sparing the party further damaging turmoil for a few months.

The electioin strengthened the impression that the party was coping with internal dissension. A week earlier Herr Holger Börner, the Social Democrat Prime Minister of Hesse, won a large majority from his restless Land party for his own nuclear energy projects and other highly controversial issues.

This week the SPD parliamentary party in the Bundestag also managed to agree on rules allowing some freedom of expression for left-wing rebels so long as they voted acording to the party line.

The Chancellor has appeared in excellent form during recent appearances after a phase of several months when he visibly seemed to be in a decline.

But confident assertions of party leaders that the SPD is getting on top of its problems are likely to prove, like previous such declarations of this sort to be over-optimistic. The recent agreements have not eliminated the underlying problems, the growing dissent in the party, particularly over nuclear missiles and nuclear energy remains and it faces a severe test during negotiations over cuts in Government spending next month.

GANG ADMIT ATTACK ON JOURNALIST

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 24

The "New Argentina Command" a previously unknown organization, has claimed responsibility for the attack on Manfred Schonfeld an Argentine journalist.

Señor Schonfeld, who was assaulted outside his home on Monday night while stepping out of a taxi with his wife, is believed to have been hit with a knuckleduster or a similar blunt object. The journalist lost five teeth in the attack, which has been condemned by the Government, politicians, lawyers and the chief of police.

Europe MPs climb down in working place dispute

By David Wood

The European Parliament's defiant ultimatum to the Council of Minister a year ago demanding by this month one instead of three official working places, begins to collapse in pathos. The Parliament's political affairs committee composed of senior MPs, has decided that in Strasbourg next month they should recommend two official working places—Strasbourg for plenary sessions and Brussels for committees.

That *decision was reached* yesterday by 15 votes against 13, with two absentions. It means that the showdown predicted with the Council of Ministers in July will not carry so much weight as expected.

National governments of the Ten at the summit meeting in Maastricht dismissed the Parliament's ultimatum in a five-minute discussion that ended in agreement that the status quo on parliamentary working places should be preserved—Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg.

Sir James Scott-Hopkins, the leader of the Anglo-Danish Conservative Group, exploded yesterday. He said: "The political affairs committee has abdicated its responsibility to decide on a single meeting place for the Parliament. The committee's proposal to continue to work simultaneously in Strasbourg and Brussels would mean that the gross inefficiency and cost of parliamentarians' work would go on as before, and that our absurd unacceptable gipsy-like working conditions would be unchanged."

Hardly less serious, Parliament's staff would remain as confused as ever about their future. The European Democratic Group believes that the committee's resolution is not only cowardly but totally contradictory.

At the Parliament's July session in Strasbourg Sir James will call for a secret ballot of all MPs to choose a single working place, to save millions of pounds and to promote parliamentary efficiency.

China ousts Pope's man

Peking, June 24.—Bishop Dominic Yiming Tang, who was named by the Pope as the Vatican's Archbishop in Canton, has been removed from his position as bishop by the Chinese Church, the New China news agency said today.

The step, taken by the Canton Patriotic Catholic Association and the Canton diocese, was a clear signal to Mgr Tang not to return to China from Hongkong.

Mgr Tang, who is 73, was released from a Chinese prison last year and went to Hongkong for medical treatment earlier this year. After the Pope's appeal to Chinese Catholics to return to the Vatican fold, Mgr Tang went to Rome to meet Pope John Paul.

The Chinese Church, however, which does not recognize the Vatican's authority, opposed the appointment of Mgr Tang as Archbishop of Canton.—UPI

Rajai favoured for Iran presidency

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 24

Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister of Iran emerged as the most likely successor to Mr Bani-Sadr as President.

The Presidential Council has lost no time in arranging fresh elections for the post. At its *meeting last night it was decided* that elections should be held on July 24—well within the 50-day limit set by the constitution.

But there was mort than one hint that, for all intents and purposes, the election would be a one-horse race and that Mr Rajai would be the man designated to cross the finishing line.

Mr Rajai has already talked to a local journalist along the lines of "if the people want me".

Rather than the people, however, it is the all-powerful Islamic Republican Party that will undoubtedly take the decision. Its leader, Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, who sits with Mr Rajai on the three-man Presidential Council, told a press conference: "All Islamic societies and groups will introduce one (joint) candidate for this position".

Asked if Mr Rajai would be a candidate, he replied: "Yes, it is possible." The Ayatollah *indicated that neither he, nor* other clergymen would be chosen.

And the Presidential Council last night took steps that effectively allow Mr Rajai to be groomed for the post. He was given responsibility for the Presidential office and was also given one of the main tasks of a president—signing Parliamentary legislation into law.

Mr Rajai, a former high school lecturer and inmate of the Shah's prisons became the first *Prime Minister* of the new republic last year. He has also become the effective head of the Supreme *Defence Council* after the dismissal of Mr Bani-Sadr.

The purely ceremonial role to which the presidency was reduced in the political battle with Mr Bani-Sadr would suit Mr Rajai. It is widely argued that he is in a sense a ceremonial figure in his present position with the State Minister and Government spokesman Mr Behzard Nabavi wielding the real power.

Political observers who accept the likelihood of Mr Rajai's elevation feel that Mr *Nabavi would* replace him as Prime Minister.

Last night the Presidential Council also reinstated its third member, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, as a member of the Supreme Defence Council. It is not clear whether he or Mr Rajai will chair the sessions. Mr Rafsanjani was ejected from the council at the height of the war with Mr Bani-Sadr when it was found the constitution did not allow his presence.

While the search continued today for the former President, now a fugitive, five more people were executed for the violence that struck the country last Saturday. Four of the executions in Tabriz and the southern port of Bandar Abbas, were the first to be reported from the provinces.

In Tehran the fifth victim was said to have been a member of the outlawed Mujahedin Khalq guerrilla organization.

Four others, also executed in Tehran last night, confirmed a trend that has emerged this week—they were accused of collaboration with Israel, international Zionism and the officially reviled Bahai faith which the authorities here now described as the subversive sect.

☐ Vienna: The Iranian ambassador to Austria said today that he has resigned in protest against th actions of his Government, which he said were unconstitutional and against the principles of Islam (Reuter reports).

Dr Muhammad Abed-Navandi, said in a statement that Islam was being used as an excuse for undemocratic power politics in Iran.

He expressed surprise that the West, initially critical of events in Iran, was now ignoring what he called the Fasist tendencies there.

Dissidents removed by union

Warsaw, June 24.—The Solidarity trade union has begun to moderate some of its more radical publications by removing dissidents from editorial jobs and toning down political comment, an official of the Warsaw branch said today.

The moves coincided with renewed complaints from Polish hardliners and critics in the Eastern block that the country's leaders had failed to suppress anarchy and counter-revolution.

Mr Marek Car, of Solidarity's Warsaw information service, gave examples of cases in which the union, under what he called pressure from workers, had taken steps to make local publi*cations look more like trade* union bulletins than dissident manifestos.

He said the union's branch in Tarnow had dissociated itself from a dissident publication, *Wiadoomosci Tarnowskie*, and the Torun branch had suspended the pro-dissident editor of its newssheet *Wolne Slowo*. The editorial board was suspended from Lublin's *Biuletyn Informacyjny* and there had been editorial changes in a similar publication at the Krakow polytechnic.

Mr Car added that Warsaw's news bulletins had stopped reporting dissident activities in the Soviet block. The distinction between union and dissident publications was becoming sharper every day, he said.

The Solidarity branch in Tarnon ran into difficulties with the local authorities over its association with *Wiadomosci Tarnowskie*, which was originally a publication of the dissident Self-Defence Committee (KOR).

KOR was established to defend workers victimized after strikes in the city of Radom in 1976, and played a key role in the establishment of Solidarity last summer, but has since scaled down its activities.

Solidarity has also drawn away from its former dissident and allies, Mr Lech Walesa, the union's leader, has travelled the country calling for moderation. His campaign comes after a stern warning from Moscow earlier this month and pledges by the authorities to crack down on what they have described as a wave of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism.

Comecon to assess Polish crisis

From Dessa Trevisan,
Warsaw, June 24

The effects of the Polish crisis on the economies of its allies will be discussed at the Comecon summit which is scheduled to open in Sofia, *the* Bulgarian capital, on *July 3*.

It will provide the first top-level opportunity to review the situation in the light of Poland's continuing *economic plight and* its effect on the *long-term* integration plans of the Soviet block's economic community. Industrial coproduction programmes too have been seriously affected.

The meeting will be attended by the *prime ministers* of the seven European member states as well as of Mongolia, Cuba and *Vietnam, which are now* also full members of the grouping. Afghanistan and Ethiopia enjoy an associate relationship, whereas Yugoslavia has a permanent observer at Comecon councils and enjoys special arrangements in some industrial fields.

Poland's allies who rely on trade and cooperation with Poland on a long-term basis, now find themselves forced to look for suppliers in the hard-currency area, and this is well reflected in their mounting irritation with Warsaw.

Mr Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Polish Politburo, whose public addresses have shown great concern about the economic repercussions of the Polish crisis on the rest of the Comecon, said that the Poles must be made to realize that their allies were beginning to draw up a balance sheet of what they were getting and giving and would act accordingly.

In fact, some have already cut down their exports, but the Soviet Union continued to deliver raw materials.

Last year, Poland had asked for supplies in addition to the planned annual quotas and, in the first quarter of this year five Comecon states delivered more than £40m worth of additional goods.

As a result, Poland's debt to these five countries, which excludes the Soviet Union, increased by an additional £200m.

Since the beginning of the crisis, Polish exports to Comecon states dropped by 17 per cent, and this trend continued, despite some improvement in deliveries.

All work and little play make Japanese neurotic

From Peter Hazlehurst, Tokyo, June 24

For three decades Japan's disciplined and industrious workforce has been a driving force behind the country's *phenomenal rise as the world's* second economic power.

Today, as Japan enters the eighties untroubled by widespread industrial unrest, managers can still rely on employees who put the future of their companies above short-term personal gain. Surveys indicate that only 20 per cent of the workers take their full quota of annual paid holidays.

But sociologists and economists are now becoming alarmed at signs that hard work and very little play are turning many workers into neurotic and unstable employees.

A survey by the Japan Productivity Centre, which investigated the lives of 12,000 workers, indicated that nearly one out of ten employees, has had a mental breakdown or is suffering from some form of neurosis.

At the same time an independent investigation by the *Osaka Public Sanitation Insti*tute reports that one out of ten workers belonging to the city's large corporations uses tranquillizers every day.

"This situation poses a grave problem for society and cannot be ignored", the respected Japan Productivity Centre said recently.

Economists and industralists also believe that the structure of the workforce will be further undermined by a rapidly aging population during the next two decades.

A report by the Employment Research Council predicts that by the turn of the century more than 25 per cent of the workforce will be more than 55 years of age.

"As a consequence the Government should take steps to ensure that the traditional age of retirement should be extended from the present level of 55 years to 65 years in future", the council said.

More important, recent surveys indicate that the lack of leisure, rapid rationalization of industry and pressures on the average worker could undermine the country's enviable high rate of productivity.

According to the Productivity Centre, pressure of work was responsible for the suicides of 340 managers last year. "And the incidence of this form of suicide is on the increase", the *Yomiuri Shimbun, the country's* largest newspaper, said today.

Investigations by research teams suggest that the high rate of suicide among managers can be attributed, among other factors, too rapid change in the traditional system of linking promotion to seniority.

"The typical employee and manager will have to fight for promotion in future instead of going up the ladder automatically according to his seniority," a report by the National Personnel Authority says.

The growing incidence of mental illness among workers can also be attributed to the rapid technological changes in a country which now employs 80 per cent of the world's advanced industrial robots, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* suggests. The newspaper claims that many workers who have succumbed to mental breakdowns have been unable to cope with technical changes because they are unaccustomed to having more time for leisure.

The Productivity Centre suggests that the threat of mental disease can be reduced by ensuring that the right person is put into the right job at an early stage after industry is rationalized.

Reagan's battle to turn economy ignites Congress

From Frank Vogl, United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 24

White House officials say President Reagan is increasing his efforts to lobby Congress in support of his budget Bills. He wants the Bills passed by early August. He is leaving no doubt that enactment of his economic programmes is his top priority.

So far this week the President has appealed for support to state governors, who came to the White House, to conservative Democratic members of the House of Representatives, who he entertained to breakfast, to Republican politicians who enjoyed a more substantial White House meal and to dozens more congressmen who he reached on the telephone. Today President Reagan flies to Texas and then to the West to drum up support for his budget.

Meanwhile, the pace of congressional moves to enact a public spending Bill and a tax cutting Bill is slow. The Republicans are moving along in the Senate, where they hold the majority, but the Democrats are taking full advantage of their House of Representatives majority to place obstacles in the President's path.

Shouting matches between Democrats and Republicans are daily becoming more shrill. Mr Thomas O'Neil, the Speaker of the House, is leading the attack on the President and the Republicans. Mr Daniel Rostenkowski, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, is taking his time about formulating tax cuts that must still be discussed with the Republican Party leadership.

The American press is fuelling the budget excitement with daily reports that suggest that bargains are being struck and votes taken on Capitol Hill at a breathtaking pace. The press is a most willing participant to the drama of President Reagan's test of strength with Congress and it seems now that only a foreign crisis could distract the media's attention.

In 1978 Congress and President Carter's White House waged battle for 10 months over tax-cutting, public works and other Bills. The clock was running out as congressmen desperately searched for ways to leave Washington and to campaign for re-election in the November polls.

Over a weekend in mid-October Congress met for 35 hours with earlier negotiated deals abandoned, new agreements and compromises struck and the session completed with a confusing flurry of final votes.

Now it is not impending elections but the summer holiday that is prompting Congress to act on the economic legislation. In the coming days all manner of compromises will be announced and then, soon afterwards, they will be hurled aside in the game of American party politics.

The House of Representatives and the Senate must each vote individually on spending and tax Bills. Once work in each House has been completed the leaders of both Houses will seek to negotiate compromise Bills and have them passed by the full Senate and the full House of Representatives. The President looks now as if he will have no difficulty with the Senate.

But the Democrats look as if they are going to send their own spending Bill to the floor and use the rules committee, where they have a large majority, to prevent a rival Republican spending Bill reaching the House floor. The result could be that the House and Senate will pass such radically different spending Bills that it will prove impossible to work out a compromise.

'Uganda refugees killed'

Kampala, June 24,—Ugandan soldiers killtd about 60 refugees and wounded 100 today at the Verona Fathers mission station at Ombaci, near the town of Arua, accoring to reliable sources here.

Reports reaching here said that the soldiers opened fire as panicking refugees fled from the mission in the face of approaching fighting betwten Ugandan troops and anti-Government rebels.

About 7,000 local people were believed to have sought refuge at Ombaci over the past few days

The International Red Cross and a team from the French organization, Doctors without Frontiers, were trying to evacuate tht wounded to an Italian hospital at Angla, they added.

Fighting between the soldiers an rebels broke out earlier today at Arua, which had already been badly looted by the uncontrolltd Uganan troops. Reports earlier this week said that an estimated 1,500 Ugandan soldiers, who had mutinied because of lack of food, were in total disarray.—Agence France-Presse.

A fire fighter runs for his life as flames, fanned by high winds, sear through the brush of Soda Canyon, California. The fire has spread across 23,000 acres in wine country. Arson is suspected.

Pakistan will have first F16 aircraft by end of year

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, June 24

Two American F16 fighters are expected to be flying with the Pakistan Air Force by the end of this year. Both Pakistan and the United States regard their delivery as urgent.

The aircraft will be the spearhead of a force of F16s, likely to be two squadrons, which will be built up over the next two or three years.

A number of instructor pilots will leave Pakistan shortly for conversion courses in the United States which will take three or four months. It will take longer to train technicians to maintain the aircraft and to programme the electronic systems.

The sale of the first two F16s, and of several others, will be outside the £1,500m military and economic aid deal, recently discussed by Pakistan and the United States, which now awaits approval.

The F16, is single-engined fighter, made by General Dynamics at Fort Worth, Texas, and costs £7.5m. Pakistan will meet some of the cost from its own resources and the rest is expected to be covered by a loan, and details of which are still being worked out, from an Arab country. It is believed the loan is being negotiated with Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan is anxious to have F16s as quickly as possible. It considers them its priority defence requirement.

For its part the Reagan Administration wants to emphasize its determination to help what it regards as a front-line state facing Russian-occupied Afghanistan.

The announcement made after the recent Pakistan-United States talks in Islamabad talked of the "seriousness and immediacy of the threat to Pakistan's security" and of American agreement to "the early delivery of selected equipment urgently needed to meet the threats."

Although outside the framework of the aid package, the early delivery of some F16s is plainly within the spirit of it. After building the nucleus of its F16 force, Pakistan will be able to buy more of the aircraft with the loans provided under the deal, which is divided into one-third economic aid and two-thirds military sales loans.

The arrangement, when concluded, will give Pakistan up to £200m a year to spend on arms, with up to 30 years to pay. Although it is not known how many F16s Pakistan would like to buy, it is believed it would like two squadrons to replace its three squadrons of veteran F86 Sabres, now grounded.

A squadron in Pakistan is 16 aircraft. With reserve aircraft, two squadrons would need 40 F16s which, together with spares and other equipment, would cost £175m.

POPE HAS VIRAL INFECTION

Rome, June 24.—The Pope, who is back in hospital for tests, has a virus infection which his doctors believe is not serious.

The Pope returned to hospital last Saturday because of a persistent temperature. Tests, X-rays and body scanning showed no evidence of anything which could explain the temperature.

Gunfire heard near Kabul

Delhi, June 24.—Afghan Rebel attacks on Soviet and Afghan military forces have increased in Kabul and heavy fighting was reported in surrounding areas over the past week, Western diplomatic sources said today.

Gunfire was heard in and around Kabul day and night and Soviet MiG 21 jets and helicopter gunships made frequent passes over the city, the sources said. Kabul residents saw flares and tracerbullets lighting up the night sky in several directions.

At least two members of the ruling People's Democratic Party including an army officer, were shot dead by rebels on Monday in the city, the sources said.—Reuter.

Slogans in blood at Seoul rally

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, June 24

About one and a half million South Koreans joined in a mass anti-communist rally, burning effigies of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, and his son, Kim Chung Il, in Seoul today on the eve of the thirty-first anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

By 6 am thousands of demonstrators converged on Seoul's Yoido Island in the Han river, blocking traffic for miles around and preventing many people from reaching their place of work.

The rally was sponsored by the Korea anti-Communist League, headed by Mr Suh Jyong Chul, the former Defence Minister. The demonstrators carried placards with slogans reading: "Stand up and crush the communists", and "knock down the northern puppets".

Anti-communist speeches by political, religious and student leaders, accusing President Kim of plotting another war and the North of thousands of armistice violations, were greeted with wild applause. As the hysteria increased one man cut his belly with a knife and wrote in his blood: "Crush the communists", while another bit his fingers and used his blood to write: "Let's save our people in the North".

The burning of 16ft effigies of President Kim and his son brought the rally to a close to the sound of cheers and the singing by a girls' high school choir.

Terror in Guatemala

The bullet is mightier than the ballot box

From Stephen Downer, Guatemala City

The day they tried to kill Vinicio Cerezo, Secretary-General of the Christian Democratic Party in Guatemala, they used submachine guns, rifles and grenades.

Eight men opened fire as Señor Cerezo was leaving party headquarters in the centre of Guatemala City. His bodyguards returned the fire. The battle ended with the 38-year-old lawyer scrambling into his bullet-proof van and being driven through a hail of bullets to safety.

A dead bystander and five burning cars were left behind. The date was February 14, 1981, the Day of Friendship. The place: three blocks from police headquarters.

It was the second attempt to kill the leader of the left-centre opposition party in less than two years. Since last June. 76 senior members of the party he has led for five years have been murdered. He is a target because he wants the Christian Democrats to participate in next year's presidential elections.

One of the party's conditions for taking part is that "the repressive violence from the right, which the Government can control, must be stopped. There are many death squads involved with state security bodies", Señor Cerezo says.

He claims that "if the Christian Democrats do not participate in the electoral process, the elections will not resolve the country's problems. This is the last chance before the country becomes polarized and heads for a civil war".

An orgy of killing by extremists on the right and left has claimed an estimated 25,000 lives in 15 years. Amnesty International has accused the military regime of President Romeo Lucas García of directing a programme of murder and torture from an annexe of the national palace.

More than 3,000 people died as a result of the alleged murder campaign last year, Amnesty International estimates.

Señor Mario Sandoval Alarcón, aged 58, the former Vice-President, is presidential candidate of the ultra-conservative National Freedom Movement and is confident of winning.

"We believe," he says, "that Central America is fighting one of the most decisive battles in the world at this moment. If the communists conquer Central America, the world will have taken a great step backwards. If I become President, I'll put an end to the communists."

Guatemala has eight registered political parties. The Communist Party has been outlawed since 1954, when the United States helped to depose the reformist President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán.

Señor Arbenz Guzmán had encouraged peasants and workers to form unions, earning for himself the reputation of being a communist.

Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, who replaced him, allegedly ordered the killing of hundreds of the ousted President's followers. Worker and peasant organizations were disbanded and the leftist guerrilla movement was born. Four main groups operate today.

Angered by President Carter's drive to get Latin American governments to improve their human rights records, Guatemala rejected United States military assistance in 1977 and went to other arms suppliers.

Washington removed Mr Frank Ortiz, the ambassador, last year as tensions continued. However, the Reagan Administration is seeking to improve relations with the regime, which Major General Lucas García has headed since 1977.

The country's violence has affected the economy, which grew by only 3 per cent last year, against an average 7.9 per cent in recent years. Yet a cause for some optimism in business and government circles is the discovery of oil four years ago. Commercial production is only about 8,000 barrels per day.

Hanoi hint to Washington

Hanoi, June 24.—Vietnam is still prepared to normalize its relations with the United States, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, said here today.

He described as violent the words of Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, towards Vietnam last week.

Mr Haig said in Manila that Washington would keep pressure on Vietnam, particularly economic pressure, until it withdraws its troops from Cambodia. He also urged Hanoi to attend the United Nations-sponsored conference on Cambodia due to start in New York on July 13.

"We are still prepared to normalize our relations—this is in the interest of our two countries", Mr Thach said today. But he also said that for the time being there was no sign of normalization. Agence France-Presse.

Silhouettes of war: This frozen battle scene, its metal figures planted in the scrub of the Yad-Mordechai kibbutz just north of Gaza, commemorates six days of attack in 1948 when Israel was born. The kibbutz held out. Photograph by Times staff photographer Brian Harris.

Three Spanish officers questioned on plot

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 24

Three army officers arrested in Madrid yesterday are being questioned about a possible military conspiracy, the Defence Ministry said today.

According to informed sources, the two colonels and a major are alleged to have taken part in meetings aiming to alter the country's political course which technically would amount to military rebellion.

Five civilians have also been detained, including the two teenage sons of one of the arrested officers, Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, an extreme right-winger and friend of Colonel Antonio Tejero, who seized Parliament in February's failed military coup.

So far neither the Defence Ministry nor any other government source has given details of what the alleged plotters intended to do. But there are rumours that another spectacular action, designed to humiliate the Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, was planned for today, the feast of St John the Baptist, King Juan Carlos's patron saint.

The King, still recovering from his accident on Sunday, was giving a big reception tonight in the Oriente Palace for more than a thousand people.

Major Ynestrillas, who is 45, was found guilty last year by a court martial of plotting with Colonel Tejero in November, 1978 to seize the Moncloa Palace when the full Cabinet was meeting there under Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister. Major Ynestrillas was to have mobilized 1,200 armed police to surround the Prime Minister's office, but the plot was discovered in time.

The officers' arrest coincides with a visit here by the Inspector General of the West German Bundeswehr, for technical talks on Spain's planned entry into Nato.

Fresh evidence that some right-wing army officers are still bent on plotting against democracy is doubly unwelcome to the Prime Minister because the ruling Centre Democratic Union is locked in bitter factional infighting. Pessimists are prophesying the final break-up of the party.

The politicians' sense of timing could not be worse, for the prospect of a power vacuum is abhorred by the Spanish military.

The other two officers held are Colonel Ricardo Garchitorena, who is 63 and a former general staff officer no longer on active service, and Colonel Antonio Sicre, aged 59, who works in the Madrid military governor's office. His brother, a lawyer, is among the civilians detained. So are two women civil servants, one of whom works on the staff of Señor Pio Cabanillas, Minister in the Prime Minister's office.

The two detained sons of Major Ynestrillas are being questioned in connexion with right-wing violence in Madrid last week when a primary school was smashed up and the king's portrait disfigured.

All the arrests were made by a new investigating team set up by Señor Juan José Rosón, the Minister of the Interior, to inquire into alleged civilian supporters of the February coup attempt. The Government is believed to have compiled a list of some 150 suspected right-wing extremists. An undisclosed number of them were later questioned but only one was arrested.

Señor José Antonio Girón de Velasco, a former minister under General Franco, and president of the nationalist Ex-Combatants' Federation, today announced that he was taking libel proceedings against the Madrid news magazine, *Cambio 16*, which in its current number named him among those interrogated in connexion with the February coup attempt.

Two killed in Basque gun attack

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 24

Two people were killed, five were injured and thousands of pounds in damage was done today in a fresh outburst of political violence in Spain's troubled north.

In Tolosa near the Basque city of San Sebasián, four gunmen machine gunned three young men as they left a restaurant on one of the main streets. Two of them were killed and the third was seriously injured. The two victims were initially identified as students, both aged 26. All three were from the Bilbao area.

In Pamplona five powerful bombs, totalling about 110 lb. of plastic explosive, went off in the course of two hours in the basement of the central building of the University of Navarra injuring four university employees and causing extensive damage. Last year another bomb attack at the university caused more than £500.000 of damage. The university is operated by the Roman Catholic Opus Dei movement.

The shooting was assumed to be the settling of accounts between political activists, but it was not immediately known whether the separatist organization ETA was involved.

☐ San Sebastian: A retired colonel who was shot in San Sebastián on Monday died today in hospital (Agence France-Press reports).

Colonel Luis de la Parra, aged 63, was wounded in the head by two young gunmen. Colonel Parra, a disabled ex-serviceman, was manager of several cinemas in San Sebastián.

☐ Cardedeu: The Government has closed down Spain's first private television station on its inauguration day in eastern Catalonia (UPI reports).

Members of the civil guard sent by the cenetral Government ordered the station closed shortly before an opening ceremony attended by Señor Heribert Barrera, the president of the regional Catalan parliament.

The backers of the station, attempting to break a state monopoly, claim that a constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression gives private television moral authority although it still lacks government authorization.

S Africa arrests black leader

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 24

A leading official of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), one of the few major black consciousness organizations in South Africa which have not been outlawed, has been arrested and a spokesman for the Indian community banned in a widening security crackdown.

Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organizer of Azapo, was detained yesterday by security police at his home in Mofolo township, east of Johannesburg, according to an Azapo spokesman. He was held without charge for 19 days in April after organizing a protest against increased rents.

In Durban today, Mr George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress, was served with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sewpersad, a lawyer, was banned for five years up till October, 1978. Since being elected chairman of the Natal Indian Congress he has been active in trying to improve the housing conditions of Indians.

Mr D. K. Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee, said today: "He has played a noble part in ameliorating the conditions of the disenfranchized people of our country. I see no reason whatsoever for this unjust action."

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, security police have detained more than 100 people since the beginning of the year. The pace of arrests intensified during the period leading to South Africa's celebrations of its twentieth anniversary as a republic on May 1, and black commemorations of the 1976 Soweto riots on June 16.

Those arrested and detained without trial or being charged include Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students, and son of a prominent opposition member of Parliament, and eight Soweto student leaders who secretly reentered South Africa last week as the vanguard of a revolutionary black power group, the South African Youth Revolutionary Council.

It is claimed they were trained in revolutionary activity in Nigeria after fleeing from South Africa after the 1976 riots.

US accused of helping Pretoria

From Michael Knight
Nairobi, June 24

An unholy alliance was emerging between Washington and Pretoria over Namibia, Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, declared here today at the opening session of the Organization of African unity's summit.

In a nutshell, the United States had decided to get South Africa out of international isolation, to end its "polecat status" and to do so by using threats and blackmail against Swapo and the OAU, he said.

As a permanent member of the Security Council America had a special responsibility to uphold the rule of law throughout the world, Mr Nujoma said. It was regrettable that the new Washington Administration was embracing "the terrorist state of racist outlaws".

Mr Nujoma said that the summit was taking place at a time "when the forces of imperialism, racism, darkness and death were joining hands to never the dock back" on progress towards a peaceful settlement of independence for Namibia".

About 30 heads of state have so far arrived for the three-day summit. Massed groups of traditional dancers and drummers performed outside the Kenyatta International Conference Centre as they arrived for the opening ceremony.

Kenyan and OAU officials expressed disappointment at the news from Lagos that President Shagari of Nigeria will not be attending the summit.

He had been expected to play a significant role in the proceedings since he is chairman of the committee established to try to resolve the Ethiopia-Somalia border dispute. President Shagari is also a member of the committee attempting to resolve the problem of Libya's presence in Chad.

When Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, addressed the opening session he appealed to Africans to devote energy and idealism which had won them freedom from colonial rule to the task of gaining release from "the bondage of under-development".

He noted that 26 African states faced acute food shortages and that of the world's 31 countries with the most limited resources and inadequate development assistance, 20 were in Africa. There were also five million refugees on the continent compared to 750,000 in 1970.

☐ Lagos: A spokesman for President Shagari said the decision to boycott the Nairobi summit was because of the OAU's failure to respond to Nigeria's protests over the killing of five of its soldiers in a border clash with Cameroon in May (Karan Thepar writes).

The least Nigeria had expected was that the OAU would carry out some form of shuttle diplomacy to resolve the dispute.

WAR ON BLINDNESS IN INDIA

By Nicholas Timmins

The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind is launching a five-year campaign in India to save the sight of 60,000 children likely to go blind through malnutrition.

The programme, which will cost more than £1,500,000, will operate in 40 communities and 16 states. The aim is to prevent xerophthalmia, caused by a lack of viatmin A in early childhood, which, the society says, is the biggest destroyer of children's eyesight.

Vitamin concentrates will be distributed initially, but the society's long-term aim is to change children's diets to include vitamin-rich vegetables

West gives less aid to Third World

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 24

Financial assistance from the West for the developing countries dropped slightly last year from $75,000m (about £38,659m) to $73,200m according to figures issued today by the Development Assistance Committee of the Paris based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

This figure, however, is for overall contributions and the downward trend is amplified by the fact that there have been falls in direct investment, particularly by the United States, as well as reductions in export credits.

However in terms of specific countries helping individual developing nations with official development assistance (ODA) there is a more favourable overall picture. This shows that financial help actually went up in 1980, to $26,700m from the $22,400m of the previous year.

Even so the average aid going to the developing countries is no more than .37 per cent of the gross national product—well below the 1 per cent target set by the United Nations.

Reviewing the individual performance of the 17 countries which provide assistance, the committee finds that Britain's share last year represented .34 per cent of the gross national product, the lowest ratio ever reported.

Moreover, while the figure for the present year is expected to be similar the committee expects it to drop significantly after that since the White Paper on public expenditure in March suggested aid should be cut by 15 per cent up to 1984.

A similar pattern is expected from the United States where the level of donation compared with gross national product is still only .27 per cent. But considering American wealth, however, this still means that the United States is the largest single supplier of aid.

The OECD report also looks at aid from Opec and the Comecon countries. During last year the oil producers gave $7,000m while the Communist countries came up with $1,800m.

An increasingly large proportion of Western aid is being channelled to the very poor countries where the gross national product is no more than $450 per head of the population. These countries account for about 12 per cent of the population of the developing countries and they are now receiving slightly more than a quarter of the available aid.

Reviewing the past decade the report finds that help to the developing countries has increased in real terms by about 40 per cent. The OECD notes the encouraging way donations are rising from counties like France, Japan and the Netherlands, which is the most generous country of all.

Some other countries, however, are found to be facing such a surge in inflation that they have been unable to keep up their contributions. In some cases, including Britain, they have "encountered difficulties in protecting allocations from the impact of budgetary restraints".

Which is a polite way of saying that they have cut their aid.

☐ Britain's record was defended yesterday by Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development (Frances Williams writes). He cited figures issued by the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign Office which showed that official aid to the poorest countries had jumped by 11 per cent in real terms, after adjusting for inflation, in 1980-81 compared with the 1979-80 figures. This demonstrated the Government's policy of concentrating aid on that group, he said.

The Overseas Development Administration said that the fall shown by the OECD figures, which were compiled on a calendar year basis, arose largely from timing differences on payments.

Zimbabwe report calls for new pay structure

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, June 24

A long-awaited report commissioned by the Zimbabwe Government to recommend ways of narrowing wage gaps between blacks and whites, a cornerstone of its plan for an egalitarian society, was published in an atmosphere of high expectation today.

The report of the Riddel Commission had been widely expected to produce recommendations to increase black earnings at a rate which many white businessmen feared could radically affect the economic structure.

However, first reactions to the report were that it is a considered and pragmatic document which may, in the long run, cause more disgruntlement among those which it is intended to benefit than among the white business establishment.

In its introduction, the report says the dominant impression gained by commissioners during their inquiries had been, "the degree of dissatisfaction, the depth of bitterness . . . and the frustration expressed by the workforce in Zimbabwe".

In recommending amendments to the minimum wage structure established last year, the commission set as its goal a wage for all workers of 90 per cent of last year's Urban poverty datum line for a family of six, which is 128 Zimbabwe dollars (£85) a month. The target, 117 Zimbabwe dollars to be reached in three years, compares with the present minimum of 85 Zimbabwe dollars for industrial workers and 30 Zimbabwe dollars for domestic and rural workers.

The new proposals divide workers simply into categories of urban or rural. Thus industrial workers now earning at least 85 Zimbabwe dollars would rise to 115 Zimbabwe dollars by July 1984. At the same time, however, the commission recommends large reductions in subsidies to the consumer on staples of maize meal and milk.

Mugabe men sentenced

Salisbury, June 24. — Two former Zimbabwe guerrillas have been sentenced to death for killing a white farmer and his wife, making three death sentences passed in consecutive days for such attacks.

The national news agency reported that the former Zanla guerrillas, Gibson Mucherechedzo and John Joseph Rwizi, were sentenced by the High Court in Fort Victoria yesterday for the killing of Abraham and Margaret Roux on their farm in Victoria East. Zanla was the guerrilla army supporting Mr Mugabe, now the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Seven Britons feared dead

A man died and six other British repair engineers were feared dead last night after an explosion and fire on board the 136,000-ton Greek cargo ship Agios Ionnanis in Rotterdam.

Two Britons survived the blast. One was unhurt. The other was burnt and was released from hospital after treatment. The blast halted all harbour traffic for several hours.

Sailors saved

Newport, Rhode Island, June 24.—Two Britons, Frank Wood and Michael Hampson, have been picked up by a Cypriot ship from their trimaran Triple Jack compering in the Transatlantic double-handed yacht race, the rescue coordination centre in Halifax reported.

Mercy killing rejected

Miami, June 24.—A judge rejected pleas by the parents of a crippled baby that she be allowed to die and ordered surgeons to operate in an effort to keep her alive. Elin Daniels was born 10 days ago with a spinal defect and water on the brain.

Karmal claim

Prague, June 24.—Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, said in Prague that many of the people that Western critics claimed were Afghan refugees were really wandering nomads. The so-called refugees were "counter-revolutionaries . . . actually a bunch of murderers".

Six-day speech

Colombo, June 24.—A 16-year-old Sri Lankan schoolboy talked himself into the *Guinness Book of Records*. Kapila Kumarasinghe spoke non-stop on Buddhist culture for 159 hours to break by nine hours the record set in 1977 by Mr Roger Cantwell, an Oxford don who spoke on Christian civilization.

£225,000 diamond

Kimberley, June 24.—Mr Boet Sonnenberg, a 40-year-old diamond digger, has discovered a 148-carat diamond the size of a 50p piece, the South African Press Association said. The flawless diamond is said to be worth abour £225,000.

Security breach

Hongkong, June 24.—A 28-year-old Burglar has been jailed for six months for stealing from the colony's Secretary for Security, who was injured in the raid—not by the burglar, but by his wife, who swung a golf club at the intruder and missed.

Maestro marquis

Madrid, June 24.—Señor Andres Segovia, aged 87, the Spanish classical guitar maestro, has been named a Marquis by Royal decree. He was given the title of Marquis of Salobrena after a town in Granada where he grew up.

Shanghai swoop

Peking, June 24.—Several illegal traders have been arrested in Shanghai. The *Liberation Daily* newspaper said a police swoop last week had led to the closure of 163 "unauthorized markets".

Casablanca claim

Rabat, June 24.—Moroccan security forces "fired only in self-defence" during last weekend's riots in Casablanca, Ministry of Interior officials said. The security forces had "no knowledge" of anyone killed or wounded by gunfire.

166 Egyptians held

Cairo, June 24.—A total of 166 people have been arrested in Egypt in connexion with Copt-Muslim clashes here a week ago in which 14 people died and 54 were injured, newspapers reported.

2,000 BC castle found

Peking, June 24.—Archaeologists have discovered a 4,000-year-old castle, the oldest found in China, in Henan province, the English-language *China Daily* reported.

£1m drugs arrest

Karachi, June 24.—Pakistani customs agents arrested an Algerian at Karachi airport on charges of trying to smuggle out 2,500 grams of heroin worth about £1m.

Police detain 4,000

Delhi, June 24.—More than 4,000 industrial workers were arrested in Bombay when they attempted to hold an anti-government rally in defiance of a ban on the assembly of more than four people.

Cultural find

Delhi, June 24.—An ancient cultural settlement, dating back almost 3,000 years, is reported to have been discovered in the north-western state of Rajastan.

Abadan battle

Nicosia, June 24.—Iraq claimed its forces clashed with tank-supported Iranian infantry at Abadan, killing more than 520 Iranian troops and forcing the rest to retreat.

Chinese told of Britain's Big Brother

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 24

A leading Chinese newspaper today painted an horrific picture of Orwellian Britain, in which everything anyone does or says may be recorded in a vast electronic brain at Scotland Yard.

The *Enlightenment Daily*, a newspaper aimed at the intelligentsia, said: "It does not matter whether you take part in a demonstration march in London or anywhere else in Britain, your activity will be immediately recorded in the electronic brain. If you make a speech at a political meeting, you must give your name, and that of the organization you represent, to a policeman holding a registration form, and this will be fed into the electronic brain together with your speech."

The article was signed Huang Hai, evidently a pseudonym. It went on: "If you drive somewhere to take part in a political meeting, the registration number of your car will be recorded. On holidays, you may just be in a café or a bar chatting with friends, but you will be under the surveillance of the brain. If you go on strike at your factory, a special bureau will keep an eye on you.

"The electronic brain not only records your social activity but also through all sorts of channels takes note of your state of health, your period of military service, your tax situation, and your telephone calls both within Britain and overseas."

The newspaper continued: "The police bureau uses the brain to list all activists in trade unions, and their attendance at political meetings in Britain and abroad. Sometimes secret slanders, records on police documents, malicious rumours giving vent to personal spite and even street rumours can all become data for the electronic brain. Everything stored in it, however implausible, can be used as inviolable testimony."

China's overworked policemen would doubtless envy their Scotland Yard colleagues for the miraculous "brain". China has recently been undergoing a crime wave unprecedented in recent years, and surveillance and penalties have been made stricter.

Football

South Africa will try again to breach sanctions by FIFA

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 24

Fourteen British football players flew disconsolately out of Johannesburg for home tonight without getting a chance to kick a ball in what was planned as a breakthrough tour of South Africa, which is outlawed by FIFA, the world controlling body of football.

Their London-bound flight was delayed for an hour to give them a chance to pack their bags and quit South Africa a bare few days after their arrival.

The four-match tour against predominantly black teams and a series of coaching sessions was called off last night by the non racial Football Council of South Africa (FCSA) after warnings from the players' clubs—notably Arsenal—and FIFA that the World Cup prospects of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland would be jeopardized if the tour went ahead.

George Thabe, black president of FCSA, who had earlier warned his association might take action against the British players for breach of contract, said he had met Bev Walker, manager of the touring party, and it was accepted that the contract had been broken.

Mr Thabe added: "We came to an acceptable agreement with him and the players and we decided that there should not be any action against Mr Walker. He was a victim of circumstances and I would say that our relationship with him is still good."

FCSA has little choice but to grin and bear it and hope that its next attempt to sneak a foreign team into South Africa will be more successful.

Mr Walker said: "If it is possible for the British Lions Rugby team to come to South Africa it should be doubly possible for a British soccer team to play here."

Mr Thabe said: "We have no alternative but to try and breach the isolation effects of FIFA's expulsion of South Africa whenever and wherever possible. We have endeavoured with a good deal of success to rid South Africa of racism and race discrimination and we cannot let the sport suffer because of the laws of the country."

It is correct that South African football has integrated to a greater extent than most other sports but mainly at professional level. This is because it is primarily a black spectator sport and white professionals, many of them former British league players, must join multiracial sides to make any money at the game. Apartheid still rules the amateur code.

A Swedish message for Scotland

Sweden 3 Portugal 0

Stockholm, June 24.—Sweden unexpectedly transformed group six into a four-horse race when they thrashed Portugau in a World Cup qualifying tie tonight. Sweden, Portugau, Northern Ireland and Scotland are all fighting for the two places in the finals in Spain next year.

The Scots look certain to qualify with eight points from five games; Sweden and Northern Ireland have taken six points from six outings and Portugau, who lost their unbeaten record, have five points from five matches.

Sweden, leading through a fortieth-minute goal by Boerjesson, a defender, put the result beyond doubt wit ha somewhat fortunate second 10 minutes into the second half, Hysen header being deflected past Bento by Gabriel. The third, in the seventy-second minute, was icing on the cake, Ravelli flicking on a cross to Svensson, who headed neatly into the net.

"Sweden played tremendously", the Portuguese coach, Julio Pereira, said. "It was a great result for Northern Ireland. But it will be completely different in Portugal in October."

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	5	3	2	0	6	2	8
N Ireland	6	2	2	2	5	3	6
Sweden	6	2	2	2	5	5	6
Portugal	5	2	1	2	4	4	5
Israel	6	0	3	3	2	8	3

Barker new manager of Stoke City

Richie Barker was yesterday confirmed as manager of Stoke City in succession to Alan Durban, who moved to Sunderland a fortnight ago. Stoke have still to agree compensation with Wolverhampton Wanderers, where Mr Barker was assistant manager. He is under contract at Molineux for a further six months.

Alan Mullery, who recently left the managership of Brighton, has been back to the ground to clear his desk and meet Mike Bamber, the chairman. He had a cordial word with Mr Bamber and expressed regret that his five years with the club, which saw them rise from the third to the first division, should have ended

Millwall have signed two experienced midfield players to try to boost their chances of promotion from the third division next season. Alan West, of Luton Town, has moved to the Den for £45,000 and Alan Slough, of Peterborough United, has joined Millwall on a free transfer.

Tommy Docherty, the new Preston North End manager, has persuaded a Scottish striker, Alex Bruce, who was last season's top scorer, to stay with the club.

Martin O'Neill, the Northern Ireland international, completed his £275,000 transfer to Manchester City last night when he passed a medical to finalize his move from Norwich City.

Cycling

Hinault will emerge from shade to answer questions

From John Wilcockson
Nice, June 24

Nobody expects Bernard Hinault to lose the Tour de France, least of all his millions of fellow Frenchmen who will be lining the roads and glued to their television sets during the next 25 days. Their biggest worry is that Hinault's Renault-Gitane team will not be strong enough to bring the world champion his third Tour victory in four years.

There are also question marks against Hinault himself. Last year, when wearing the yellow jersey, he quit the race with an injured knee, leaving the way open for Joop Zoetemelk to give TI-Raleigh its first individual victory in the Tour de France. And less than two weeks ago, on a day of intense heat in the Midi Libre race, Hinault was dropped like a no-hoper and abandoned the event. Doctors diagnosed a mild blood disorder, caused by taking too many cold drinks to combat a temperature of 100.

The weather is warm in Nice, and the palm trees along the Promenade des Anglais will offer little shade to the 150 starters as they race against the clock in the 3.6 miles prologue tomorrow afternoon. Hinault is unlikely to win this event, which is likely to be a battle between four Belgians, Bogaert, Peeters, Vandenbroucke and Willems.

An inspired performance is also likely from Knetemann, the former Dutch world champion who rides for the TI-Raleigh team, that today announced the assistance of the Italian manufacturer Campagnolo to assure the team's existence for the next two years.

Phillip Anderson of Australia is another prologue specialist, but his effort will be handicapped by injuries sustained this morning in a dangerous crash when out training with his Peugeot team mates.

The only two Englishmen on the start line, both from Manchester, are Graham Jones, who is looking for a high overall placing in his second Tour, and Paul Sherwen, hopeful of at least one stage win in his fourth. Sean Kelly of Ireland will probably improve on his 1980 tally of two stage successes. But the most intriguing name in the English-speaking community is Jonathan Boyer, the first American to be selected for the Tour de France. He is likely to be the only Renault rider to offer support to Hinault on the vital mountain stages.

Equestrianism

Lincolnshire lad refuses the fertilizer test

By Keith Macklin

The show jumping at the 98th *Lincolnshire Show* yesterday got off to an uncertain and controversial start. Lionel Dunning, Lincolnshire born and bred, had a good look at the course and then withdrew his horses from the show jumping events claiming that the hard going, plus a cover of fertilizer, made the course slippery and dangerous.

Fortunately for the show officials, other riders decided to compete but Dunning's fears seemed well founded in the Radio Rentals stakes. Snoopy slipped and unseated Vicky Gascoine and Malcolm Bowey almost lost the legs of La Maronne as the rain came down to aggravate the conditions.

In the jump-off involving eight horses Caroline Bradley on Tricentrol Rubber Ball slipped at the approach to the forbidding, five-foot-three-inches upright and fell. She remounted and finished the course. The highly popular victor was Richard Sumner on Beach Boy III, Sumner's first victory of the season on the veteran 20-year-old after finishing second five times. Beach Boy III hit and rocked the big upright, but it stayed in place, and his clear round of 48.6 seconds put Jean Germany on Whistling Song into second place with a 51-second clear round. Ann Wilson on Owen Gregory was third with four faults in 43 seconds.

It was interesting to see that Pam Dunning elected to ride despite Lionel's defection, but the point of the objection was underlined when Roscoe slipped at the first.

RESULTS: Hunters, breeding: Mare not exceeding 15.2 hands with foal at foot or due to foal before July 15, 1981: J E S Richardson, Driffield. Mare 15.2 hands and over: A D Cooke, Bourne. Colts or geldings foaled in 1980: M U B Stimpson, Norwich. Filly foaled in 1980: P R R White, Cambridge. Filly foaled in 1979: Lady Keith, Kings Lynn. Arabs, stallions four years and over: Mrs Trimmingham, Carrington. Colt, gelding or filly foaled in 1980: the Hon Mary Ann Gretton, Melton Mowbray. Colts, geldings or filly foaled in 1978 or 1979: the Marchioness Townshend.

Son-of-Rouge champion at Shrewsbury

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The Edward, Prince of Wales Cup for the champion young horse at the National Hunter Show of the Hunters' Improvement Society at Shrewsbury yesterday was awarded by Mrs Frank Furness, who judged the non-thoroughbreds, and John Downes to Mrs Jeffs's Son-of-Rouge, a brown three-year-old by Sir Nulli out of My Rougette by Langton Heath. His dam won the Walker-Okeover Cup for the best filly here in 1970 and was champion matron in 1978 and 1979. The granddam, Rouge Croix, by Erin's Pride, was champion mare in 1963.

The champion's progress started in his class when he got the better of Colonel and Mrs Ivor Reeves's bay by Legal Tender out of Armagnac's Fancy, who looks like a high-class chaser in embryo. Finally, he overcame the champion young horse of the past three seasons, Royal Fiddler, to take his title; but next year, under saddle, the latter could reassert himself. Neither Rougette nor Rouge Croix was shown in ridden classes, but a gelding has no alternative after the age of three. Royal Fiddler won the Harry Jarrett Memorial Trophy for the best non-thoroughbred and the best animal by a premium stallion (The Dane).

The champion filly was Maritime, by Marine Corps, a chestnut three-year-old out of the Welsh cob Llanarth Nerissa, whose breeder, Mrs Bigley, made top yearling price of 1,500 guineas for her at the HIS sale at Hereford in 1979, where she was bought by Geoffrey Buckingham-Bawden. Reserve was the yearling Woodland Jade, by Big Ivor out of a Marine Corps mare.

PRINCE OF WALES CUP: Mrs Jeffs's Son-of-Rouge; reserve, Miss S Jurnes's Royal Fiddler.
HIS CUP (champion mare): Mr and Mrs R Burrington's Heron; reserve, Mr and Mrs D Nicholson's Little Primrose.
LLOYDS BANK QUALIFIER: Little Primrose.

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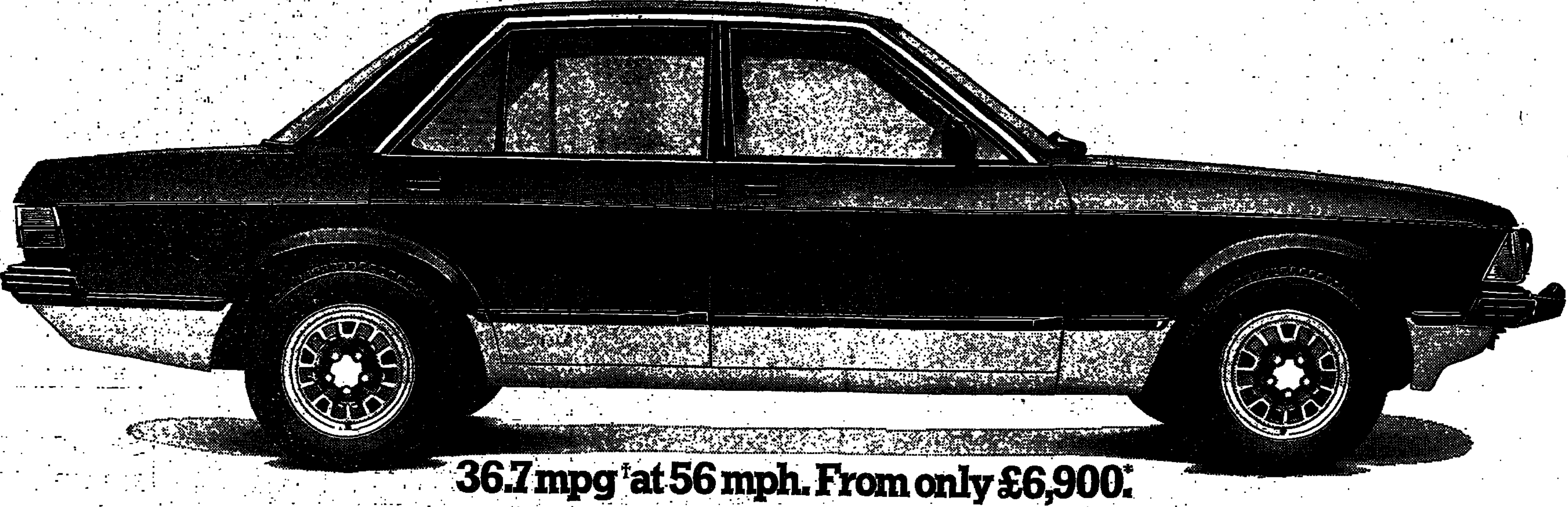
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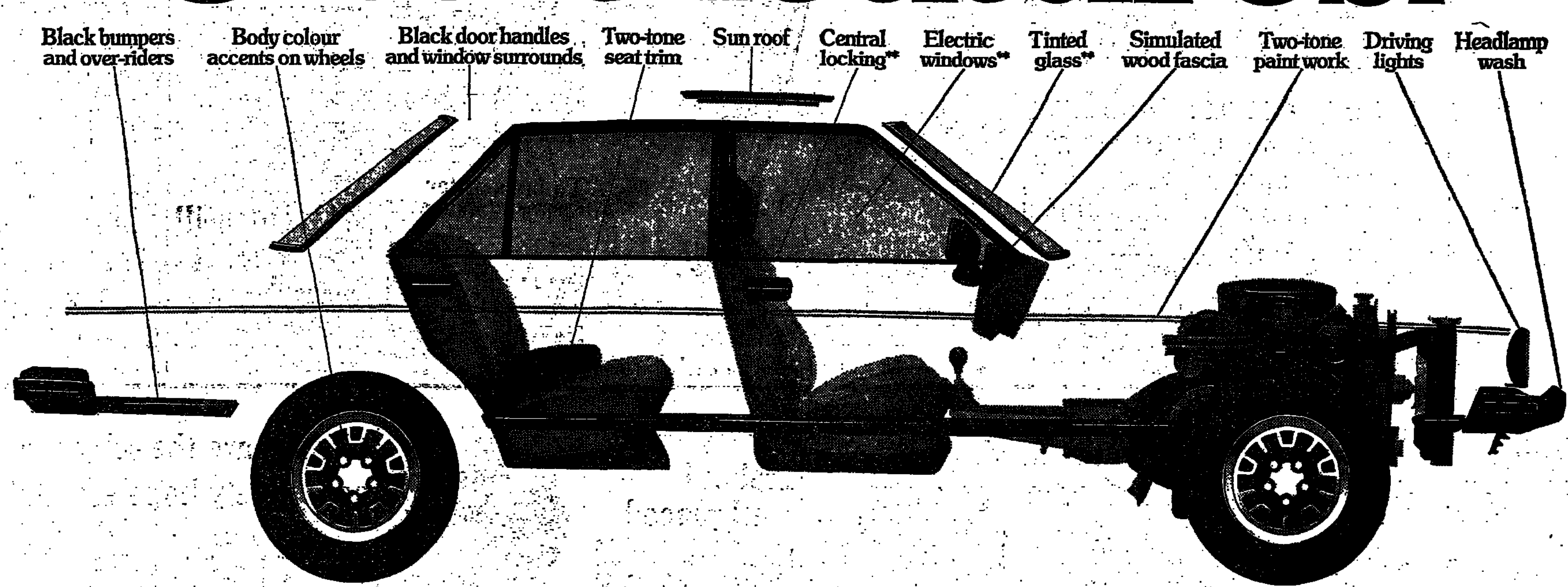
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*Maximum prices as at June 25th 1981. Seat belts, car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.
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Tennis

McEnroe's partner is penalized for mocking the umpire

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The third day of the Wimbledon championships was the first to be afflicted by rain, which made a few threats and then fulfilled them decisively as afternoon turned into evening. The programme nevertheless tossed some interesting trivia to the eager public. Leslie Allen and Renee Blount the most prominent black players in women's tennis since Althea Gibson, were among the winners. The six foot seventh seed Pamela Shriver beat little Elizabeth Little, who is 10 inches smaller.

Mats Wilander, aged 16, became only the third Swede—other than Bjorn Borg—to reach the third round since the moody but gifted Jan-Erik Lundqvist advanced a round farther in 1963. John McEnroe's asides were restricted to a mild inquiry about the possibilities of reducing the noise level of the refrigeration plant. But his doubles partner, Peter Fleming, was given an early warning for a "time violation" and was later penalized a point for mocking the umpire when a net cord was called —a decision Fleming considered was long overdue.

Miss Allen, aged 24, is a leggy 5ft 10in and has a reputation for being a "streaky" player which is to say that her form can vary wildly from match to match. It was no great surprise that she lost the first set to Marie Pinterova, because Mrs Pinterova is a confusing player to confront. She was born in Czechoslovakia but lives in Hungary. She has a physical education degree that goes some way towards explaining how she comes to be competing in the same event as a child 20 years her junior (she is 34).

The most confusing thing about Mrs Pinterova, though, is the fact that she serves left handed but otherwise plays right handed. Miss Allen observed these technical peculiarities with bleak interest, sorted out the implications, decided that there was nothing much to worry about, and won the second and third sets with an ease less casual than her demeanour suggested.

Miss Blount two months younger than Miss Allen had a much more harrowing time with that bustling little South African, Tanya Harford, who took the first set 6—2 was serving at 5—all and 30—15 in the second, and had two match points in the tie-break before Miss Blount won it by 11 points to nine. Even Miss Harford's bubbling vivacity was briefly subdued when the door was thus slammed in her face. Miss Blount was five—0 up in the third set before Miss Harford resumed normal service, as it were: and by that time it was too late.

As for the long and the short of it, Miss Shriver was never in serious trouble against the Melbourne midget (everything is relative) and was in equally good form at her subsequent press conference. Miss Shriver, aged 18, comes from Maryland—what an enchanting melody that evokes—and is now firmly launched on a comeback. She reached the final of the Uited States championship in 1978 but her progress was then inhibited by shoulder problems and a challenging mental adjustment to raised expectations.

Now she is back on course and has assumed the status of a teenage sage, if that is not a contradiction in terms. She referred to the tough youngsters with good ground strokes and two-handed backhands who were rolling off the American assembly line. "Next year there will be a 13-year-old and the year after, a 12-year-old. I take pride in the fact that I am the only one-handed server and volleyer". She has a point.

Two women's seeds more stringently tested were Dianne Fromholtz and Barbara Potter. Miss Fromholzt could not relax for an instant against that gifted Swiss player, Petra Delhees, aged 22. It remained astonishing that a country like Switzerland, with such a superficial dearth of level ground, can produce such respectable tennis players.

The left-handed Miss Potter, aged 19, has a service remarkable for its speed and variety. She is also a lissome lass with lots of energy. Between points she jumped up and down and shook her shoulders as if fearful that her joints might rust during an enforced inactivity that was clearly alien to her nature.

In addition to her serving, Miss Potter was smart and flexible in her rallying. Yet the comparatively inexperienced Claudia Kohde, aged 17, who comes from Saarbrucken, gave her a worrying match which suggested that the German—more than 6ft tall and still rising—will be nobody's fool in the years to come. These teenagers seem to have forgotten that there are such things as junior championships.

Joanna Durie, of Bristol, aged 20, had a good win over Lucia Romanov to earn a third round match with Wendy White, a bouncy and engaging Georgian two months her junior. Miss White had some cliff-hanging to do. Pamela Casale, of New Jersey, aged 17, is one of those players richly endowed with energy and eager to spend it. She won the first set 6—3 and Miss White needed every scrap of her skill and tenacity to win an arduous game and lead 5—4 in the second. After that "Georgia" was always the dominant theme.

In the men's event Wilander beat Henri Leconte, of France, aged 17, to conform a ascendacy established in junior events. Wilander won Swedish teenage championships at three different levels and has much in common with Borg in his playing method, his tactical shrewdness, and his competitiev steel. To help your memory, the two other Swedes to link the Lundqvist-Borg eras by reaching the third round were Ove Bengtson (three times) and Birger Andersson.

Borg's teasing variations of length, pace and angle were highly educational for Mel Purcell of Kentucky, aged 21, who was playing his first Wimbledon. Purcell has corn-coloured hair and carries no excess weight. He plays to the principle that he can run down almost any shot that has bounced only once and is still on the premises. But Borg and grass confound that principle.

Fleming is a humorist with an unfortunately arrogant air. "The penalty came for jumping up and down, which I thought perfectly fair because the guy for once had made a correct call. I called 'Eureka' and was making light of the situation. The umpire considered it an affront. He must be very sensitive. I didn't realise I was cutting so deeply. You can't take all the fun out of the game. But the hardest call of all is to say 'let' from the chair. It's just the luck of the draw that John's incidents and mine happened to be against the Gullickson twins."

Fleming's was among the unfinished matches. In another, Jimmy Connors leads Chris Lewis, of New Zealand by 7—6, 7—6, 1—2. In spite of Connor's impish lobbing, the match was dominated by such net-skimming, grass hugging shots that at any moment one expected the rallies to become subterranean, with moles popping up and waving white flags. Short day though it was, we had some fun — until the sky assumed a metallic hue and then delivered the the inevitable message.

☐ New York: American sports columnists were almost as critical today as British newspapers have been of the Wimbledon antics of John McEnroe, Michael Leapman writes. In the *New York Times*, the veteran writer, Red Smith, called Wimbledon "The stage on which a spoiled brat like John McEnroe can demonstrate just how ugly an ugly American can get", though he pointed out that boorishness in sport is not an American monopoly.

He went on "He should, of course, have been flung out of the tournament on to his ear, but leniency on the part of tennis officials has become something close to a vice . . . the solution is to throw the bums out, and do it on the first offence.

"Perhaps nothing can be done to alter the fact that top players who behave like dead-end kinds do draw cash customers. It should, though, be possible to teach the whippersnappers a few manners."


Giant hope: Victor Amaya wields the hammer of Thor.


Photographs by Harry Kerr and Peter Trievnor
Giant despair: Miss Mascarin drinks the dregs of defeat.

The less than lightning rise of a thunderer

By Stuart Jones

Before the rain volleyed down yesterday afternoon the hammer of Thor could be heard reverberating around the green pastures. Out on court four two giants came face to face. In the red corner was Victor Amaya, standing at 6ft 7in and weighing in at 16st; in the white corner, Christopher Mottram, smaller at 6ft 4in and lighter at 12st 7lb.

It was a contest not so much of serve and volley, more of merely serve. Yet before they had found their feet (metaphorically spaking, for physically all four would be hard to miss), Mottram had several chances to take a 4—1 lead in the first set. He let all of them pass by, usually down the line.

A scowl, as black as the clouds overhead, crept over his face as though he were searching for a crossword clue. He looked heavenward as if the solution might be there. It was not and, by the time he regained his concentration, Amaya had closed up the opening set.

Mottram immediately had opportunities to go two up in the second set but again they slipped through his fingers. The dark grimace came back and so did his opponent, a graduate in economics of Michigan University who moved ahead with the minimum of effort. That was not easy. With such a herculean frame even bending seemed a strain.

Mottram, who learnt his lesson at the local King's College, Wimbledon, was broken early in the third set and his prospect of a place in the third round, a feat he achieved in 1974 and 1977, drifted away in the sultry air. So he went down in the second round —as he has done on five occasions in eaght attempts—6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

The fall of Britain's No 1 may not be as surprising as the rise of America's No 11. In seven years it was only Amaya's third singles victory at Wimbledon. He will always be remembered for his lengthy struggle against Borg three years ago but, apart from Fiegl on Monday, van Dillen is his only other victim, and that was in 1976.

Flower of youth fades in cruelty of reality

By Geoffrey Green

It was not quite a winter's tale at Wimbledon—but almost. A cold wind rattled the awnings, pages of useless notes took flight and by teatime a heavy dark cloud, twice the size of a man's hand, had not only stopped the action but later turned to rain.

By that time the centre court had seen Miss Navratilova, champion of 1978 and 79, but now seeded fourth—much to her chagrin—sweep young Miss Mascarin—17 years old on Sunday—off court by 6—0, 6—1, in just over half an hour.

"Sweep" is, perhaps, a cruel condemnation. The first set certainly was an embarrassment. The young American gathered only five points as the set disappeared. But in due course Miss Mascarin began to recognize her surroundings. Top junior player of the world, winner of the American and Italian youthful titles—not that all the golden little ones are taking those, their eyes on bigger things—she clearly has much to offer. Experience will help to increase her stature, in due course.

The scoring in tennis can be both magical and cruel. A player could lose 6—0, 6—0 yet reach deuce in every game. Face values are deceptive and clearly a sporting crowd, as always full of sympathy for an underdog, was on her side. Using the now accepted two-fisted backhand from the American production line, Mascarin kept Navratilova on her toes, forcing deuce in four games of their second set. When she eventually broke the service of the erstwhile champion in the twelfth game of the match, the overall applause was heartwarming.

That, however, was the limit of her ration. The left-handed Navratilova, whiter than white in white—or should it be in a paler shade of white—offered no frills or furbelows. Next followed another left-hander, the controversial McEnroe to face the Mexican, Ramirez. It was a mixed reception as the American maverick took the stage yet the cheers outweighed the boos. In a front row of the stand sat 10 ancient Chelsea Pensioners in red jackets gleaming with age yet indestructibly grown in youth. Perhaps they licked their lips in expectation of some fireworks.

But all was as quiet and as sedate as a Victorian drawing room. McEnroe, straight from the Headmaster's study was both well-behaved and deeply impressive in that opening set, which he won 6—3. He had so much presence then that he gave Ramirez absence.

Results

Men's singles

Second round

V A Amaya (US) beat C J Mottram (GB) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; [illegible]

Unfinished matches

J S Connors (US) leads C J Lewis (New Zealand) 7—6, 7—6, 1—2; [illegible]

Women's singles

Second round

Miss M Navratilova (US) beat Miss M Mascarin (US) 6—0, 6—1; [illegible]

Today's order

[illegible]

TWO: J S Connors v C J Lewis, to finish: Miss T A Austin v Miss L Antonopolis: Miss B F Stove v Miss A Jaeger: Miss J C Russell and Miss V Ruzici v Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Jevans: J L Clerc and I Nastase v I Harris and C J Witts, to finish.

THREE: Miss B Bunge v Miss S Barker: Miss K S Rinaldi v Miss C Pasquale: V Amritraj v B Teacher: P Fleming and J P McEnroe v R J Moore and E J van Dillen.

FOUR: P McNamara v S E Stewart; [illegible]

[illegible] Miss H Strachonova v Miss R D Fairbank and Miss T J Harford: K Curren and S Denton v V M Gueuthardt and V B Sisson.

SEVENTEEN: P McNamee v C M Johnstone, to finish: Miss A Buchanan v Miss B L Hallquist: Miss B Blaney and Miss C M O'Neil v Miss B Bunge and Miss C Kohde: H P Guenthardt and B Taroczy v V C Kirmayr and C Motta.

To be arranged: A H Lloyd and J M Lloyd v M C Riessen and S E Stewart: B Manson and B Teacher v J Marten and W Popp.

Rugby Union

Sevens game jumps on the synthetic banwagon

Rugby Union could be staged on Queen's Park Rangers' artificial pitch in the autumn. Representatives and players from 10 major London clubs will try the synthetic turf surface at Loftus Road today with a view to staging a seven-a-side tournament there, probably on the last Sunday in September.

Brian Kirwan, of Richmond, spokesman for the rugby festival organized annually by the senior London clubs, said: "We are looking for a venne for our event and there is great interest in synthetic turf among first team players."

If the festival goes ahead it will be the first time Rugby Union has been played on synthetic turf in Britain.

The English Hockey Association have already decided to stage their quadrangular tournament with Netherlands, West Germany and Scotland at the ground on October 17 and 18, while the possibility of cricket and tennis being played there is under discussion. Jarvis Astaire, the boxing promoter, has also visited the ground.

With bookings for popular music and band concerts in the offing, Rangers hope to cover the reported £350,000 cost of laying the pitch in two years. "We are more than a football club now—we are in the business of selling entertainment," Chris Armstrong, a Rangers director, said.

MELBOURNE: Victoria 6, French XV 11.

Boxing

September summit to unify world

Las Vegas, June 24.—Sugar Ray Leonard, the World Boxing Council champion, and Thomas Hearns, the World Boxing Association champion, will meet to unify the welterweight title at Caesars Palace on September 16.

Leonard challenges Ayub Kalule, the WBA junior middleweight champion, a Denmark-based Ugandan, on the same bill in Houston.

The Leonard-Hearns bout will take place in a 15,000-seat arena to be built on the outdoor tennis courts at Caesars Palace specially for the long-awaited contest.

Eddie Mustafa Muhammad will defend his WBA light-heavyweight title against Michael Spinks on July 18 at a venue not yet decided.—Reuter.

Cowdell at No 10: Stepney's tough little flyweight keeps the flag flying for Britain now that Alan Minter, Maurice Hope and Jim Watt have fallen from grace as world champions to third, third again and fourth places respectively in the World Boxing Council rankings issued yesterday from Mexico City, Srikumar Sen writes.

Britain's numerical strength has, however, been increased by the entry of Pat Cowdell into the featherweight list at No 10. Colin Jones, of Wales, who joined the welterweights at No 10 last month, has a tough time ahead of him with men like Sugar Ray Leonard, Pipino Cuevas and Roberto Duran running affairs at the top. The Commonwealth and British champion could leap into sixth place if he takes over from Jorgen Hansen as European champion as well he could, especially after Cuevas has finished with the Dane in Houston today.



Golf

French the driving force as plans of others go awry

From Lewine Mair
Troia (Portugal), June 24

The 250 supporters who flew in from Dublin last night to watch Ireland defend their title in the 12th women's European team championship found the first of the two qualifying rounds a somewhat anxious affair.

Eight teams go forward to the top flight of the match play stages and, as things stand at the moment, Ireland are lying 11th with their 403-shot tally, 25 more than that of the leaders, France.

It was shortly after the new Irish cap, Eavan Higgins had returned an 82 that Mary McKenna, arguably the best Irish woman golfer of all time, came in with what she insisted was her worst ever round in such an event—namely, a 14 over par 87.

The Irish champion was three times in sand as she ran up a six at the short second and was bunkered again at the fifth, eighth and ninth on her way to an outward half of 44.

She was in the process of putting together a rather better homeward half when, at the 280-yard 17th, she hit into trees from a plugged lie in a greenside trap and had to pick out under penalty en route to an eight.

Even the path of Claire Hourihane's 78 was none too smooth. Miss Hourihane asked to have the flag attended as she tackled a 25-footer on the 14th green but, just as the ball was about to drop her partner's caddie pulled out not just the pin, but the entire hole. The ball was knocked some six feet away and Miss Hourihane called for a ruling. She was allowed to re-hit her first putt—only this time she failed to find the right line and was left with a less than satisfying par.

With Susan Gorman buttoning down a 77 and Claire Robinson an 81, everyone looked to Maureen Madill to bring the team back up the leader board. As it was, the former British champion managed nothing better than an 85, all too many of her tee-shots having trickled into the lethal sand-rough.

Belle Robertson opened Scotland's account with an 80. She could not, she confessed, think of another course where she would have come by such a score after hitting every fairway from the tee.

The 1981 British champion, started 4, 2, 4, against the par of 4, 3, 4 but, like Miss McKenna, had plenty of bunker trouble and was three times plugged in sand still wet from the early morning sprinkling of the greens.

Scotland, Wales and England each had a 74 marked up before the end of the day, the players responsible being, respectively, Alison Gemmill, Vicky Thomas and Carole Caldwell.

That France should have come up with three 75s was in no way surprising. Far more than most of the teams they have made it their business to attack the course and none among the French grils has hesitated to use the driver.

The low round of the day—a two under par 71—came from Spain's Elena Corominas Larrazabal.

TEAMS: 378: France. 380: Spain: 384: Sweden: 390: Scotland: 394: Germany and Switzerland: 397: England: 398: Denmark: 400: Wales: 401. Italy: 403: Ireland: 404: Belgium.

INDIVIDUALS: Scotland: 77: W Aitken. 79: L Bennett. 74: A Gemmill. 80: I Robertson. 81: G Stewart. 80: P Wright. England: 84: S Cohen. 90: D Christison. 74: C Caldwell. 73: L Moore. 81: B New. 80: D Dowling. Wales: 84: M Rawlings. 74: V Thomas. 78: T Thomas. 86: A Sheldon. 86: G Rees. 78: A Briggs. Ireland: 77: S Gorman. 82: F Higgins. 78: C Hourihane. 85: M Madill. 87: M McKenna. 81: C Robinson.

Wales and Ireland well placed

The individual flair of the Welshman, Duncan Evans, of Leek, and the collective, if erratic, brilliance of the Irish, left both countries in strong positions after the opening strokeplay rounds in the European amateur team golfchampionship at St Andrews yesterday. At the halfway stage of the 36-hole qualifying competition, Ireland were one stroke clear of Wales with a total of 364, the best five scores from the six-man teams counting.

The former Irish champion, Mark Gannon, turned in a 73 late in the day to deprive the Welsh of a moment of glory. However, with only eight teams to qualify to tomorrow's matchplay stages, France (367) and England (369) look in comfortable positions. Scotland are vulnerable with a moderate total of 373 for joint fifth place.

Despite the concerted Irish challenge, pride of place yesterday unquestionably went to the 6ft 5in Evans, whose five under par round of 67—admittedly when the tigerish Old Course was at its most benign—was one stroke outside the recently established record for St Andrews. He had six birdies and dropped only one shot to par in immaculate helves of 34 and 33.

Evans, who set the standard for the rest of Europe early in the proceedings, then sat back and watched his colleagues provide excellent support in their attempt to improve on a second place finish to England in Denmark two years ago.

Hugh Evans had a one over par 73, despite dropping shots at the 16th and 17th. Then John Jones threatened to emulate the Welsh standard-bearer, with birdies at three of the first five holes to reach the turn in 33, before letting slip a potentially brilliant score.


McEvoy: 73 for England.

Jones said: "I just lost concentration over the back nine," He took successive sixes at the 13th and 14th and dropped five shots in eight holes from the 11th.

Ireland's lead man, Arthur Pierse, must have felt that strange forces were at work when he shanked his approach to the 18th over the boundary fence and out of bounds on to a road. The ball ran along the roof of a car, hit a kerbstone, trundled beneath another stationary vehicle, and obligingly came back into play.

Leading totals

364: IRELAND (A Pierse 70, R Rafferty 72, M Gannon 73, G McGimpsey 74, P Walton 75).
365: WALES (D Evans 67, H Evans 73, J Jones 74, D McLean 75, J Morrow 76).
367: FRANCE (F Illouz 71, A Godillot 72, T Planchin 75, J Gassiat 74, P Ploujoux 77).
369: ENGLAND (P Way 71, R Chapman 72, P McEvoy 73, P Deeble 76, P Downes 77).
373: SCOTLAND (F Coutts 73, C Dalgleish 74, B Howard 75, J Huggan 78, I Hutcheon 73).

Why seven under par is a cushier number than usual

By Mitchell Platts

Royal Porthcawl is the kind of course which the leading professionals enjoy to see on their calendar and so there will be many smiling faces on the first tee this morning for the start of the £42,000 Coral Classic. Whether they will still be smiling when the final putt disappears on Sunday evening is a matter of conjecture. At 6,605 yds Royal Porthcawl is not particularly long but with the rough grown thick, as it is this week, the course represents a considerable challenge.

There have been few alterations since the present layout was completed and christened by Messrs Braid, Herd, Taylor and Vardon in 1898, which was seven years after the club was formed following meetings in a local hostelry, the Lamb and Flag. Those in attendance, who included the first captain of the club, H. J. Simpson, were told that consent of the parish vestry was being sought in order to play golf on Locks Common. They were told there would be nine holes, so many hundred feet apart in a zig-zag fashion, and that the holes would be about four or five inches in diameter and depth.

The course remains one of the few to have a first hole which starts close to the sea, the shores of the Bristol Channel run along the edge to the left, and it is not until the fourth hole that the course turns away from the water. With six par fours that measure 410 yards, three of them coming in the last four to provide a testing finish, it is unlikely that the winning aggregate will be better than the 11-under-par score of 277 put together by Sandy Lyle in winning this tournament a year ago by five strokes from Martin Foster.

Lyle is among the many professionals who would gratefully accept a score of seven-under-par this morning and sit back for the four days of the tournament in the confines of the cosy clubhouse rather than to do battle with a course which is a tease in fair conditions and a terror when the wind blows. For instance, with wind against, the required artillery for the 15th (447 yds) can be a driver and a three wood and the exposed green at this hole makes it difficult for the golfer to stop his second shot on the putting surface.

Dennis Smalldon, so tragically killed in a car crash, set the record of 67, five-under-par, in the Welsh professional championship in 1936 and it went unequalled until Lyle put together his 67 in the third round last year. Lyle describes that round as his best in 1980 and one of his top five in his entire career. Last week he failed to survive the halfway cut in the United States Open but his form on the European tour this season has been impressive with victories in the French Open and Lawrence Batley International.

Lyle is the favourite with the sponsors to win the first prize of £7,000 although the late entry of Nick Faldo, the PGA champion, has added extra spice to the tournament which sees the return of Brian Barnes and Mark James, both of whom have taken the last two weeks off, and the first appearance since his comeback win in the Jersey Open of Tony Jacklyn.

Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, who has been in dispute with the European Tournament Players Division this season over appearance money, has signed a letter to "friends and associates," stating that "It is therefore my decision not to accept membership in any tour organization for the remainder of this year. While I greatly regret that this will exclude me from the Ryder Cup, I see no other alternative".

Ballesteros, who will play in only his second European event of the season in the Scandinavian Open next week, says his plan is to participate in from four to six European events and an additional three Unites States PGA tour events and three to five tournaments in Japan, Australia and possibly Latin America or South Africa.

Athletics

Girls spare the selectors a completely hopeless task

By Norman Fox

Britain's women athletes and a courageous young man standing in for Steve Ovett helped save the second day of the triangular match against West Germany and Poland at Crystal Palace last night from being the overall failure it might have been. Ovett was not by any means the only absentee and another small crowd much appreciated the rescuing efforts.

While the women, particularly Kathy Smallwood, Beverley Goddard and Shirley Strong provided the track highlights, two other British girls also established themselves in th eworld rankings of the javelin. Back on the track, Ovett's deputy, 19-year-old Chris McGeorge, ably took advantage of his opportunity to chase the fine German, Willi Wulbeck, home in the 800 metres.

Having been diminished by the lack of leading competitors, the British men's team finished the meeting with only two victories. Mark Holtom won the 110 metres hurdles in 13.63 seconds, a time which but for a following wind would have broken the eight-year-old United Kingdom record, and Keith Stock, unexpectedly took the pole vault.

The irony of the match sponsored by British Meat was that, apart from those performances, there was no toothsome flesh on the bones o fthe host team and so little encouragement for the selectors today choosing the Europa Cup semi-final team. To compound the disappointment of Britain's male absentees, Poland's Olympic pole vault champion, Wladyslaw ozakiewicz, who only recently lost the world record, also failed to appear because of lumbago, leaving Stock to gain a surprising victory at a height of 5.55 metres.

McGeorge ran a brave, determined race, taking the lead in the opening strides and maintaining a confident attitude throughout. He could hardly be expected to reply to Wulbeck's drive into the final bend but he was on the German's shoulder over the final 200 metres to finish second in 1 minute 48.52 seconds. Obviously he is a young man to follow though not one who enjoys following others. He took his chance with maturity.

Stressing the defiant performances of the British women who won their match, Tessa Sanderson, the most disappointed member of the Olympic team in Moscow but still among the best in the world, and Fatima Whitbread made an impression on the season's most successful javelin performances world wide.

Miss Sanderson won with a throw of 65.28 metres, confirming her restored appetite for the event, but the effort of Miss Whitbread to finish second with her best ever throw of 64.18 metres closed the gap between them. It was also another confirmation of her recovery from a back injury that was first noticed in February 1978, and only cured last October. Miss Sanderson said the difference this season was that she had stopped thinking "Perhaps I can win" and was now determined that she could.

After Paula Fudge, the Commomwealth champion, had elegantly won the 3,000 metres to prove the value of a hard winter's work. Miss Smallwood and Miss Goddard, relay bronze medal winners in Moscow, maintained British interest by repeating their previous day's first and second places in the 100 metres. In the 200 metres Miss Smallwood was quickly into a strong position which she held well to beat Miss Goddard by a metre in a wind-assisted time of 22.60 seconds,

Crystal Palace results

MEN: 110m hurdles: 1. M Holton (GB) 13.63secs: 2. R Giegiel (P) 13.73: 3. B Price (GB) 13.80. 200m: 1. M Woronin (P) 20.65: 2. E Skamrahl (WG) 20.91: 3. H. Schmid (WG) 20.95: 4. M Macfarlane (GB) 21.04: 5. D Reid (GB) 21.17. 800m: 1. W Wuelbeck (WG) 1:48.42: 2. C McGeorge (GB) 1:48.52: 3. H P Ferner (WG) 1:48.76: 4. S Cram (GB) 1:48.81. 5,000m: 1. C Herle (WG) 13:30.75: 2. D Clarke (GB) 13:38.41: 3. D Janczuk (P) 13:39.35: 4. S Jones (GB) 13:41.75. 4 x 400m relay: 1. WG (L Krieg, E Skamrhal, B Herrmen, H Weber) 3:7.59: 2. GB (R Dickens, T Bennett, G Cook, S Scutt) 3:8.20: 3. Poland (R Starostka, J Pietrzy, A Stepien, R Wichrowski) 3:12.61. High jump: 1. J Trzepizur (P) 2.24m (7ft 4¼in): 2. G Nagle (WG) 2.21m (7ft 3in): 3. K Krawczyk (P) 2.21m (7ft 3in): 5. B Burgess (GB) 2.10m (6ft 10¾in): 6. M Naylor (GB) 2.10m (6ft 10¾in). Long jump: 1. A Klimaszewski (P) 8.06m (26ft 5¼in): 2. R Mitchell (GB) 7.97m (26ft 1¾in): 3. S Jaskulka (P) 7.90m (25ft 11in): 6. C Rattigan (GB) 7.25m (23ft 9¼in). Discus: 1. A Wagner (WG) 65.38m (214ft 6in): 2. P Grabowski (P) 60.72m (197ft 11in): 3. R Dannberg (WG) 59.98m (196ft 9in): 5. R Weir (GB) 57.76m (189ft 6in): 6. S Slaney (GB) 55.18m (187ft 0in). Pole vault: 1. K Stock (GB) 5.55m (18ft 2½in): 2. T Slusarski (P) 5.50m (18ft 0½in): 3. G Lohre (WG) 5.50m: 4. M Klimczyk (P) 5.40 (17ft 8½in): 5. B Hooper (GB) 5.20m (17ft 0¾in). Match result: 1. West Germany 168 pts: 2. Poland 130: 3. Great Britain 112.

WOMEN: 100m hurdles: 1. S Strong (GB) 13.10: 2. E Rabsztyn (P) 13.17: 3. D Perka (P) 13.20: 4. L Booth (GB) 13.35. 200m: 1. K Smallwood (GB) 22.60: 2. B Goddard (GB) 22.69: 3. C Steger (WG) 23.30. 400m hurdles: 1. G Blaszak (P) 56.29: 2. C Warden (GB) 57.81: 3. M Gulewort (WG) 58.73: 4. P Katolik (P) 59.22: 5. S Dalgnotte (GB) 59.74. 1,500m: 1. B Kraus (WG) 4:10.95: 2. C Boxer (GB) 4:11.63: 3. A Bukis (P) 4:12.06: 4. C Benning (GB) 4:15.45. 3,000m: 1. P Fudge (GB) 9:0.77: 2. V Stiefert (WG) 9:5.87: 3. C Toske (WG) 9:6.83: 4. J Furniss (GB) 9:10.62. 4x400m relay: 1. GB (L Forsyth, M Scutt, J Hoyte-Smith, V Elder) 3:29.03: 3 WG (C Steger, E Decker, H Haugel, C Sasaick) 3:32.41: 3. P (G Olszewska, G Blaszak, E Glodz, J Januchta) 3:34.01.

Long jump: 1. K Haenel (WG) 6.40m (21ft 0in): 2. A Weiat (WG) 6.35m (20ft 10in): 3. E Garszewski (P) 6.31m (20ft 8¼in): 5. A Manley (GB) 6.12m (20ft 1in): 6. S Hearnshaw (GB) 6.10m (20ft 0¼in). Javelin: 1. T Sanderson (GB) 65.28m (214ft 2in): 2. F Whitbread (GB) 64.18m (210ft 7in): 3. E Helmschmidt (WG) 64.16m (210ft 6in). Shot: 1. L Chewinska (P) 17.09m (56ft 0¾in): 2. A Littlewood (GB) 16.97m (55ft 8¼in): 3. J Welde (WG) 16.95m (55ft 7¼in): 5. C Dyer (GB) 14.11m (46ft 3½in). Match result: 1. Great Britain 119pts: 2. West Germany 110: 3. Poland 81.

Cricket

Notts hopes fade in poor evening light

By Richard Streeton

NOTTINGHAM: Surrey beat Nottinghamshire by 47 runs.

Nottinghamshire must have rued their decision to bat second in this Benson and Hedges Cup quarter-final round match. Three times early on in their innings there were stoppages for bad light and on each occasion they lost a wicket when play began again.

The light was still dreadful as Randall and Rice added 67 with forceful strokeplay that had a hint of desperation about it. When these two were out Nottinghamshire's hopes were virtually ended and the main issue was whether the match could be completed in the day.

Wickets continued to fall with 79 required from the last 10 overs. Clarke's return brought Hadlee three successive fours but the New Zealander was then held from a high catch behind the bowler. Surrey went on t complete their victory at 8.12. By then, the conditions htd not really been suitable for cricket for a long time.

Nottinghamshire, needing 227 to win, were 40 for three from 17 overs when Rice joined Randall. Clarke took the first two wickets, knocking back Todd's off stump, and then he yorked Robinson after the next stoppage. Hassan was caught behind off Thomas when the players came back for the third resumption.

In the circumstances some of Randall's strokeplay was brilliant. Rice was out when he drove a catch to mid-on; Randall's brave innings ended when he was held on the square leg boundary. M J. K. Smith gave the gold award to Knight.

It was always gloomy while Surrey batted though their innings was completed without interruption. They owed a lot to a second wicket stand between Clinton and Knight, who put on 104 in 27 overs and also to extras, which were the third largest contributor.

Knight and Lynch were both well set to lead the closing assault when they were out in successive overs. Surrey still took a further 55 runs when Hadlee and Rice returned for the last eight overs but this was not as many as Knight probably wanted.

Rice was bowling for the first time for a week, following a back strain, and Hadlee mostly used his shorter run. If neither man bowled at his fastest, they still remained an awkward proposition in a limited overs match. Saxelby bowled some good balls but Cooper was inclined to over-pitch. Hemmings showed the necessary thrift while filling the fifth bowler's role.

Knight has always done well with both bat and ball in this competition since its inception in 1972. Before this season in fact be had scored more runs in the Benson than anybody else though Boycott has since overtaken him. He came in now in the 12th over after Butcher had hit a ball into his stumps. Knight from the start made some uncertain strokes but interspersed all through his stay were some splendid drives

Clinton was more unobtrusive, mostly gathering runs either side of point but he was always willing to hit hard against anything loose. The closest Knight came to making a mistake was when he was seven and drove uppishly against Cooper. Robinson at mid-on however was slow to move forward and the ball dropped safely in front of him.

These two were still together at lunch with Clinton fortunate when 39 to survive a difficult stumping chance against a quicker ball from Hemmings that also took French by surprise and went for boundary byes. French had to have a dislocated finger put back during the morning but generally kept well.

SURREY

A R Butcher, b Rice 15
G S Clinton, c Randall, b Hemmings 48
*R D V Knight, c and b Cooper 70
M A Lynch, c Robinson, b Saxelby 17
D M Smith, c Rice, b Hadlee .. 25
D J Thomas, c Hadlee, b Rice .. 13
Intikhab Alam, not out 3
S T Clarke, c Todd, b Hadlee .. 0
†G R J Roope, not out 2
Extras (b 4, l-b 19, w 4, n-b 6) 33

Total (7 wkts, 55 overs) .. 226

R D Jackman and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—133, 3—168, 4—168, 5—216, 6—223, 7—224.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 11—0—37—2; Rice, 11—2—32—2; Saxelby, 11—1—34—1; Cooper, 11—1—50—1; Hemmings, 11—3—40—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

P A Todd, c Clarke 4
R T Robinson, b Clarke 6
D W Randall, c Thomas, b Jackman 62
B Hassan, c Roope, b Thomas .. 5
*C E B Rice, c Clinton, b Knight 27
J D Birch, l-b-w, b Knight .. 9
R J Hadlee, c Clinton, b Jackman 30
†B N French, c Roope, b Jackman 16
E E Hemmings, run out 0
K Cooper, not out .. .. [illegible]
K Saxelby, [illegible] .. [illegible]
Extras [illegible]

Total (49.4 overs) 179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—17, 3—40, 4—107, [illegible]

BOWLING: Clarke, [illegible]

Umpires: R Aspinall and K E Palmer.

The Lloyds' barrage cuts down Australian infantry

MANCHESTER: Lancashire beat the Australians on faster scoring rate.

The Australians lost to Lancashire on scoring rate after their 55-over one-day game had been halted by rain. Chasing a total of 211 the Australians had made 197 for four in 47.1 overs.

Lancashire's openers gave them a promising start at Old Trafford yesterday. Andy Kennedy set the pace with boundaries off Rodney Hogg and spinner Ray Bright. When Graeme Beard took over from Hogg, Kennedy off-drove him for two fours in one over.

David Lloyd, one of the best players of spin in the game, suddenly opened up against Bright, hitting him for a four and a six successively. Lloyd then took 16 from one over by Bright, including another six, and reached his half century in the 26th over.

Kennedy took Lancashire past the 100-mark with an edged boundary off Beard in the 28th over and reached his own 50 shortly afterwards. Australia's first success came when Lloyd was run out for 63.

The savage assault on the Australian attack continued after lunch when Hogg failed to reappear and Graeme Wood and Allan Border were given the job of finishing his overs.

Bright bowled Hayes, trying to cut, but that let in Clive Lloyd, to launch a typical barrage. He reached his 50 (two sixes and six fours) in only 29 minutes.

LANCASHIRE

A Kennedy, not out 115
D Lloyd, run out 63
F C Hayes, b Bright 5
*C H Lloyd, [illegible] .. 58
D P Hughes, not out 23
Extras [illegible] .. 13

Total (3 wkts, 55 overs) .. 275

[illegible] N V Radford, [illegible] Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—137, 2—158, [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible] 16—0; [illegible] 11—[illegible] 50—0; [illegible] 2—0.

AUSTRALIANS

G M Wood, [illegible] .. 23
J Dyson, [illegible] .. 36
[illegible] .. 19
[illegible] .. 35
[illegible] .. 50
[illegible] .. 29
Extras (l-b 5) 5

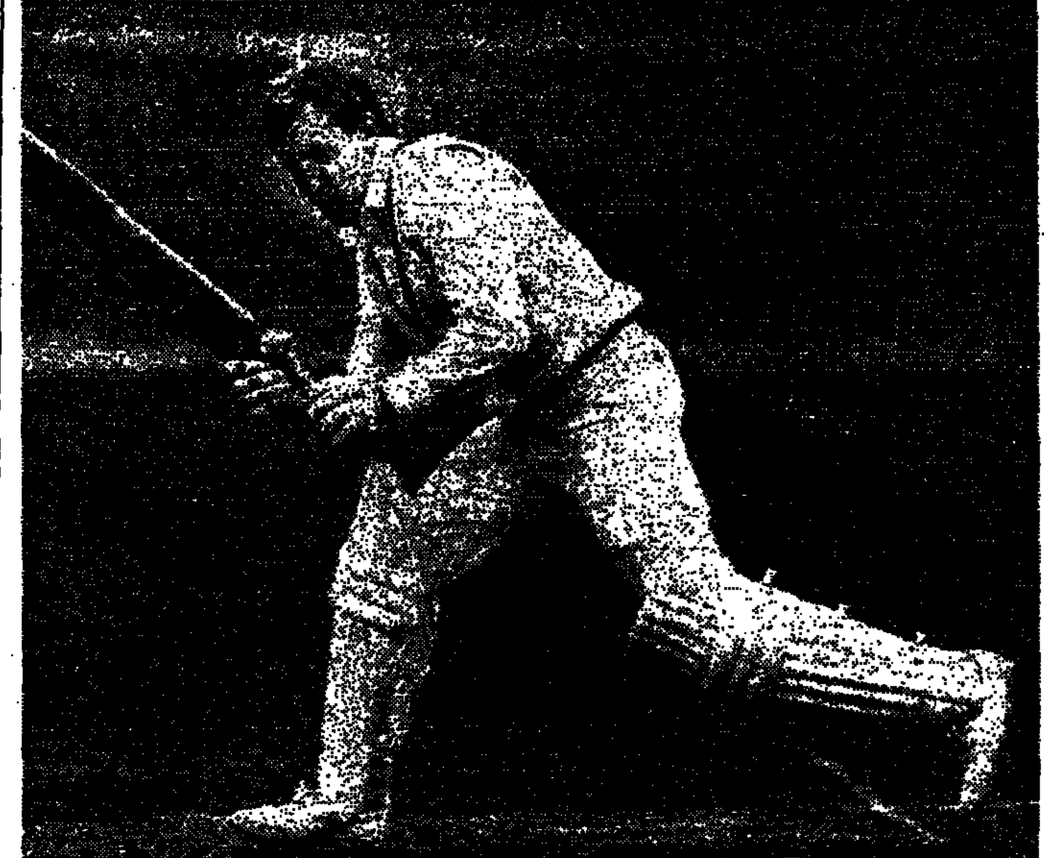
Total (4 wkts, 47.1 overs) 197

G R Beard, R J Bright, G F Lawson, R M Hogg and T M Alderman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—78, 3—87, 4—154.

BOWLING: Holding, 7—1—19—1; Radford, 6.1—0—36—0; Reidy, 7—1—21—0; Allott, 11—2—47—1; Simmons, 10—2—31—1; D Lloyd, 6—0—39—1.

Umpires: A Jepson and R Julian.



Athey, whose fine innings of 58 failed to save Yorkshire from defeat.

Golden Rose award is priceless

By Peter Marson

LEEDS: Somerset beat Yorkshire by three wickets.

Somerset reached the semi-final round of the Benson and Hedges competition for the third time yesterday. That was much through the batting of Rose, whose 68 runs won him the gold award, Denning (66) and Richards (47) whose big hitting made the game safe. Yorkshire, though outplayed, fought gallantly and kept a feeble flame flickering with the wickets of Richards, Marks and Popplewell in the fifty-third over.

It was cloudy and dull in the morning when a crowd of some 10,000 stood with the players in a silent tribute to Sir Kenneth Parkinson, Yorkshire's president, who died on Saturday last. A lime green outfield and an emerald square were in sharp contrast to the pitch, a narrow, buff strip. Rose won the toss and chose to field. Boycott raised the first cheer with runs off Garner and Botham, Boycott reserving a wry smile for Botham.

Initially all was well with the batsmen, Boycott and young Moxon were opening Yorkshire's batting for the first time, but they might well have been old hands judging from spritely running between the wickets. After 10 overs Rose turned to Marks and Moseley, and soon both bowlers had taken a wicket. The sweetest on-drive preceded Boycott's passing when he shuffled down to meet Marks and drove him straight into Rose's hands at extra cover. That was at 44, and at same score Moxon fell leg before to Moseley.

Hampshire and Athey then settled to take Yorkshire into lunch at 128 for two from 40 overs. That left Garner with six overs to bowl, Dredge seven, and Botham two. Hitherto, Dredge had been relatively expensive. But after Hampshire had reached his half century, Dredge had him caught by Denning at mid-wicket in the third over of the afternoon.

Then, with Yorkshire intent on runs, Dredge picked up the wickets of Old and Love. Garner came in to claim his share, too. Athey, who had batted excellently in making 58, was run out and Bairstow fell to him and then Carrick. Garner's three wickets cost 33 runs, Dredge's three, 72.

With Rose and Denning quickly to their marks Somerset started with a flourish, a handful of wristy strokes bringing them their runs at double the required rate. Yet, Old though not fully fit, bowled splendidly, conceding only 11 runs in his first seven overs. Old was shortly to reflect on Yorkshire's ill-luck in having the two fast medium bowlers, Sidebottom and Ramage, unavailable through injury, for neither Stevenson, Johnson, Boycott, Carrick or Hartley could arrest the batsmen's progress.

Denning drove powerfully and with great assurance. Rose was 25 when Denning reached 50. Then Rose found some beautiful strokes of his own to reach his half century. When Stevenson finally broke through, these two had put on 135 in 36 overs. Denning hit eight boundaries, and Rose had hit ten when he fell next at 142.

With the advent of Richards, we soon had the crowd at mid wicket on their feet, scrambling to field a big six there off Boycott's bowling. At 179, Roebuck was gone and at 182, Botham for a duck.

YORKSHIRE

G Boycott, c Rose, b Marks .. 21
M D Moxon, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 8
[illegible]
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs) .. 221

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: Garner, [illegible]

SOMERSET

*B C Rose, b Hartley 68
P W Denning, l-b-w, b Stevenson 66
I V A Richards, c Athey, b Johnson 47
P M Roebuck, l-b-w, b Old .. 10
I T Botham, b Hartley 0
N Popplewell, run out 11
V J Marks, run out 4
†D J S Taylor, not out 4
J Garner, not out 1
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 2) 12

Total (7 wkts, 53.5 overs) 225

C H Dredge and M R Moseley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—135, 2—142, 3—179, 4—182, 5—212, 6—217, 7—217.

BOWLING: Old, 11—4—19—1; Stevenson, 11—1—60—1; Johnson, 11—0—55—1; Hartley, 11—0—33—2; Boycott, 7—0—37—0; Carrick, 2.5—0—17—0.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D J Halfyards.

No play yesterday

CANTERBURY: Kent v Warwickshire

Second XI competition

SOUTHGATE: Kent II 220 (S G Hinks 88; R J Maru 4 for 25) and 368 for 6 dec (N J Kemp 111, L Potter 100; N G Cowans 4 for 95); Middlesex II 320 (K P Tomlins 170; C N Penn 5 for 71) and 193 for 4 (J E Emburey 64, W N Slack 58, C Cook 50). Match drawn.

Leading first-class averages

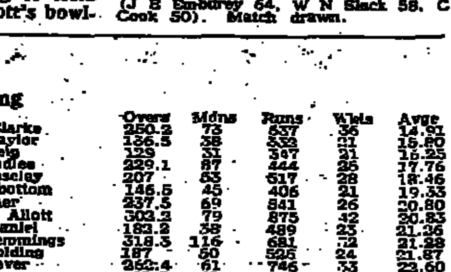
Batting

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
Zaheer Abbas	12	5	865	215*	123.57
A J Lamb	12	4	599	133*	74.87
Younis Ahmed	13	3	748	116	74.80
P W G Parker	13	4	666	136	74.00
C G Greenidge	9	0	554	140	61.55
C J Tavaré	14	4	609	135*	60.90
M W Gatting	11	2	541	158	60.11
G Cook	12	2	599	146*	59.90
G W Humpage	10	3	416	81*	59.42
J D Love	10	1	515	161	57.22
D W Randall	9	2	396	116*	56.57
C E B Rice	9	1	453	117*	56.50
W Larkins	12	0	673	157	56.08
D I Gower	11	1	550	115	55.00
J M Brearley	13	1	657	135	54.75
P N Kirsten	14	3	589	114	53.54
G D Mendis	12	1	558	119	50.72
G Fowler	17	3	710	145	50.71
D L Amis	12	0	601	187	50.08
I V A Richards	11	0	550	118	50.00
B F Davison	8	1	349	86	49.85
T J Yardley	10	3	331	96*	47.28

*Not Out.

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
S T Clarke	250.2	73	537	36	14.91
L B Taylor	136.5	38	333	21	15.80
I A Greig	129	31	347	21	16.25
R J Hadlee	229.1	87	444	25	17.76
E A Moseley	207	53	517	28	18.46
A Sidebottom	146.5	45	406	21	19.33
J Garner	237.5	69	541	26	20.80
P W J Allott	302.2	79	875	42	20.83
W W Daniel	183.2	38	489	23	21.36
E E Hemmings	318.5	116	681	32	21.28
M A Holding	187	50	525	24	21.87
J K Lever	262.4	61	746	33	23.60
J R Thomson	162.3	30	522	23	22.69
R N S Hobbs	189.1	51	501	22	22.77
H A Nash	193.3	64	527	23	22.91
T J Taylor	235.1	75	507	22	23.04
G W Johnson	223.2	67	514	22	23.36
S Turner	236.1	67	544	35	23.65
C M Old	204.3	81	546	22	24.81
D L Underwood	255.2	94	560	22	25.45
I H Childs	289.2	88	748	29	25.79
K B S Jarvis	158.5	31	564	21	26.85
G S le Roux	186.2	36	612	22	27.81



Sussex look to Wells for runs they need

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Hove: Sussex have scored 84 for five wickets against Leicestershire.

Things went pretty well for Leicestershire yesterday, insofar as they could. They were greeted with the good news, for them, that Imran, Sussex's most dangerous cricketer, was unfit to play; they then won the toss, which gave them the chance to bowl first when play started at 3.30, and to reduce Sussex to 48 for five. At 5.50, when the weather closed in again, Sussex, recovering slightly, had reached 84 for five after 28 overs.

The long delay was due to heavy overnight rain, the early finish to as foul an evening as even this summer has produced. With the ball moving about and keeping uneven heights, it was no day for batting, though you might not have thought so from the way young Colin Wells played when he came in at the fall of the fourth wicket. Sussex have not been able to find Wells a regular place this season, but it is to him that they will be looking today to get them enough runs to have much chance of winning.

It was not long before Sussex knew how much better off they would have been in the field. The light was poor—this sent the players in after only two overs for an early tea—and the second ball of the opening over, bowled by Roberts, hit Mendis on the glove. Roberts, who was trying, was a handful. At the other end, Parsons, bowling outswingers, soon had Mendis well caught in the gully by Balderstone, falling forward. In Tolchard's absence with a damaged foot, Balderstone is captaining Leicestershire and Garnham keeping wicket.

In the ninth over, tea taken, Roberts had Booth Jones caught by Garnham down the leg side and Parker brilliantly taken at third slip by Gower, who, had he been playing for England, would have been in the covers. Gower is one of those who can field well anywhere. After a promising start Greig was out in Higg's first over, caught at the wicket trying to whack a short one through the covers for four. It was the right stroke to be playing but the wrong ball to get out to.

Before long, Barclay and Greig may both be in the Test reckoning. It will give an idea of yesterday's conditions, and also of the early bowling, to say that Barclay played well in making 17 in 17 overs before he was agilely caught by Garnham, diving to his right. This was off a good one from Taylor, a big, strong fellow whom Leicestershire see as an England bowler in the making. He, Parsons and Higgs all ran the ball away from the bat, Taylor using a good pair of shoulders to make the batsmen hurry.

Wells, however, took them down half a peg, and there were some byes and one-day wides to help things along. In the final count they could be useful—or costly—if yesterday's trends continue.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c Balderstone, b Parsons 1
*J R T Barclay, c Garnham, b Taylor 17
T D Booth Jones, c Garnham, b Roberts 9
P W G Parker, c Gower, b Roberts 0
I A Greig, c Garnham, b Higgs .. 11
C M Wells, not out 16
C P Phillipson, not out 7
Extras (b 8, l-b 5, w 8, n-b 2) 23

Total (5 wkts, 28 overs) 84

†I J Gould, G S Le Roux, G G Arnold and C E Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—20, 3—30.

LEICESTERSHIRE: J F Steele, *J C Balderstone, D I Gower, B F Davison, N E Briers, †M A Garnham, P Booth, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, L B Taylor, K Higgs.

Umpires: R Palmer and D G L Evans.

Yachting

Australian leaders are not to be disturbed

By John Nicholls

British boats were hard pressed to finish among the prizewinners at Weymouth yesterday in the fifth race of the Fireball class world championship. Four of the first six places were taken by overseas boats, two each from Australia and South Africa. The best the British could manage was fourth place by Neil Martin and Peter Brown.

Philip Morrison and Jonathan Turner staged another of their late recoveries to finish sixth and stayed well on course to take the championship at the end of the week. Lawrie Smith and Mark Simpson were eighth and remain closest on points to Morrison, being 15 points behind with two races left to sail. For Tony Wetherell and Steve Goacher, also well placed before yesterday's race, the series is now as good as over. They were disqualified for the second time this week when they and six other crews were over the line at the start and failed to return.

This was the first time the class has been anything but well disciplined at the start. Perhaps the pressure of competition is beginning to tell. For many crews time is beginning to run out if they are to get anywhere in the series. There was the added frustration of another light weather race in the offing, though yesterday the breeze was from the north, with a hint of rain in the air.

The opening windward leg was indeed light, yet by the third round the wind had freshened to give planing conditions and caused a couple of capsizes at the gybe mark. In between, it shifted direction as it gathered strength, going first one way and then the other, thoroughly confusing the competitors.

The windward leg had to be realigned three times for the five beats in the race and there were undoubtedly many undeserved place changes. Nothing disturbed the two Australian boats in the lead, however; their only concern was with one another as they changed places round the course. The eventual winner, Nigel Abbot, first appeared in the lead on the second round, with his teammate, Gary Smith, a close second at the windward mark.

For the next two rounds Smith was ahead more often than not, but failed to hold Abbot on the final run and could not recover on the beat to the finish. His second place, following a fifth on Monday and other creditable results, has lifted him to third overall in the points table. Morrison's progress through the fleet was steady rather than spectacular, gaining roughly a place a round after being 13th at the first mark.

RESULTS: 1, N Abbot and C Smith (Australia); 2, G Smith and J Tillet (Australia); 3, J Provoyeur and A Stone (SA); 4, N Martin and P Brown (GB); 5, D Hudson and T Reynolds (SA); 6, P Morrison and J Turner (GB).

OVERALL (with discard): 1, Morrison and Turner, 14.7 pts; 2, L Smith and M Simpson, 30; 3, Smith and Tillet, 45; 4, K Slater and R Parslow 48; 5, E Warden-Owen and O Stewart, 49.7; 6, J Bickerton and D Ness, 50.4.

Kiel cancellation: Lack of wind forced the cancellation of racing on the fourth day of Kiel week in West Germany, yesterday.

KIEL (Tuesday): Flying Dutchman: third race: 1, A Batzill (WG); 2, J Diesch (WG); 3, W Haase (EG). Overall: 1, Batzill, 8 pts; 2, Haase, 27.4; 3, I Karpak, 32.7. Finn dinghy: third race: 1, R Anoll (US); 2, L Hjortnaes (Denmark); 3, W Gerz (WG). Overall: 1, Hjortnaes, 6; 2, J Lindhartsen (Denmark), 33; 3, Gerz, 33.7. 470 dinghy: third race: 1, P Levaillant (France); 2, W Hunger (WG); 3, J Pudenz (WG). Overall: 1, C Sach (WG), 22.7; 2, Levaillant, 25; 3, Hunger, 27.7.

Schools sponsorship

United Friendly Insurance are to sponsor an under-15 schools cricket festival from July 29 to August 3. The amount involved is £10,000 and the support is planned for at least three years. The festival will be run on a league system, with a trophy.

Surrey's Australian drying machine, nicknamed "the Whale", is being taken to Canterbury in an effort to get the ground ready for play today in the Benson and Hedges Cup quarter final match against Warwickshire.

Yachting

NEWPORT (Rhode Island): Transatlantic race: first 12 finishers: 1, C Blyth/R James (GB), Brittany Ferries GB, June 20 (00.54 GMT); 2, M Pajot/P Ayasse (France), Elf Aquitaine, June 21 (17:03); 3, E Loizeau/H Mabire (France), Gauloises IV, June 21 (17:52); 4, R Knox-Johnston/B King-Harman (GB), Sea Falcon, June 22 (08:38); 5, B Bacilieri/M Vallin (Italy-France), Faram Serenissima, June 22 (12:25); 6, F Arthaud/F Boucher (France), Monsieur Meuble, June 22 (14:57); 7, P Martinoni/E Sala (Italy), Starpoint, June 22 (15:58); 8, E Riguidel/JF Coste (France), Lesieur Tournesol, June 22, (16:22); 9, A Gabbay/A Beranger (France), Charles Heidsieck III, June 22 (16:59); 10, D Gilard/L Pean (France), Brittany Ferries FR, June 22 (18:21); 11, M Malinovsky/J Charpentier (France), Kriter VIII, June 22 (19:48); 12, G Pesty/J P Grizlaux (France), Gepe, June 23 (10:54).

Cycling

DOUGLAS, IoM: Manx Arms National Handicap Road Race (48 miles): 1, J A Waugh (GS Strada), 2hr 6min 58sec; 2, R Kimmage (Tara RC), 2:7.27; 3, M Bell (Port Sunlight Wheelers), 2:8.55.

Football

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Atlanta Chiefs 5, Tampa Bay Rowdies 4; Portland Timbers 1, Chicago Sting 0; Calgary Boomers 4, Montreal Manic 1.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 7.30)

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP, quarter-final round:
CANTERBURY: Kent v Warwickshire.
TOUR MATCH (one-day, 55 overs):
WATFORD: Middlesex v Sri Lanka.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP:
ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan II v Worcestershire II.
LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire II v Derbyshire II.
VICTORIA STREET: Somerset II v Warwickshire II.
HORSHAM: Sussex II v Hampshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES:
HITCHIN: Hertfordshire v Cambridgeshire.

Bowls

England in line for title again

For the second successive day, a sweeping win on one rink carried England to victory in the British Isles women's bowls international series in Edinburgh yesterday. They defeated Wales 133—97 to keep their unbeaten record and emerge as favourites to win the series for the third successive year.

Their big victory came from the four skipped by Mavis Steele, of Middlesex, who defeated Eileen Thomas's four 35-8, the same score as that by Phyl Derrick's four in their match against Ireland the previous day.

The Welsh skip, Janet Ackland, heavily defeated by Mrs Derrick in the final of the singles championship on Monday, turned the tables on her yesterday with a 22-14 victory. Margaret Pomeroy's four from Cardiff continued their impressive form with their fourth victory.

Scotland beat Ireland 133—92 to put themselves in with an outside chance of the title for the first time in 12 years. Their much-changed side proved too strong for the Irish, with rinks skipped by Cis McParland and Ann Blair excelling. Scotland could become champions if they gain a 19-shot win over England in the last match of the series today.

ENGLAND 133 WALES 97. Scores (England skips first): P Derrick 14, J Ackland 22; N Shaw 22, J Mills 8; C Wesser 27, D Hemming 18; T Barton 21, B Morgan 18; M Steele 35, E Thomas 8; I Molyneux 14, M Pomeroy 23.

Scotland 133 Ireland 92. Scores (Scotland skips first): A Blair 29, P Kyle 9; C Peacock 26, K Toner 17; E Drummond 19, D Blackstock 21; H Brown 11, E Bell 17; J Frame 9, E Cameron 21; C McParland 39, A Tunney 7.

Football

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Mexico 1, Spain 3.

Racing

Not all share Popsi's Joy

By Michael Seely

It will be the first time for nine years on Saturday that Newcastle's big race, the Northumberland Plate, will be run without a sponsor. This means that the racecourse company will contribute £25,000 of the £30,000 in added money, £11,000 more than they had to provide last year. The other £5,000 is given by the Horse Race Betting Levy Board.

The ante post market was in a confused state yesterday, the main activity concerning horses who stood at longer prices with some bookmakers than others. The favourite, Dawn Johnny, is firm in the market, but the punters do not seem interested in Popsi's Joy. Michael Haynes, however, is convinced that last year's Cesarewich winner is going to prove hard to beat. "Popsi's Joy had a difficult task against the three-year-olds in the Queen's Vase at Ascot and considering the type of race it was Lester Piggott gave Popsi's Joy a fair bit to do. And I am sure he will be fitter after his first race for some time. Whatever beats him will win."

One of the most popular victories in the race would be that of Steve Nesbitt's consistent stayer, Prow. The diminutive figure of Nesbitt is a popular one in Yorkshire. He always has a cheerful word for everyone as he struggles away training mainly moderate horses. "As my father was a miner my dearest wish is to win the "Pitmen's Derby"", he said yesterday.

Today's feature race is the Dobson Peacock Handicap. Glowing Tan is none too reliable but he has a definite chance if he consents to put his best foot forward. However I shall take a chance with Peter Easterby's candidate, Priestcroft Boy who is leniently treated judged on his best form.

After Dick Hern had his first two-year-old winner yesterday hopes must now be high that Solaboy can give the stable another triumph. One of the first crop of 1977 Derby winner, The Minstrel, Solaboy cost $22,000 as a yearling. Owned by Lady Beaverbrook, he is a half brother to Rapid Class.

The other two-year-old race the Southampton Maiden Stakes should fall to Burnbeck who ran with great promise when third to Jamndar at Bath.

A time-honoured maxim after Ascot is to follow horses who have been placed in handicaps at the Royal meeting. After Lafontaine's win yesterday another in this category is Prince's Gate who finished third to Teamwork in the Royal Hunt Cup.

Birch takes over to succeed on Steel Stockholder

Terry Lucas, who has just spent three weeks in his native Australia and rode at the Brisbane Cup meeting, did not arrive back in time to partner Steel Stockholder, winner of Ripon's Melmerby Stakes yesterday.

Mark Birch took his place, and rode a fine race on the grey to record his 22nd success

Birch really got to work on Steel Stockholder from halfway, and dashed his mount between the favourite, Fimi, and Bright View inside the last furlong to succeed by a length and a half.

Solway Winds got Neville Crump off the mark for the season when landing the Ripon City handicap in the hands of Jimmy Bleasdale.

Although seven furlongs appears the gelding's ideal distance, he battled bravely over the extra furlong to repel the favourite Lifestyle's Challenge by a neck, with Hissing Sid, who made much of the running, a further length and a half away third.

STATE OF GOING (official): Salisbury: Good. Newcastle: Firm (watered). Tomorrow: Lingfield Park: Good to firm. Doncaster: Straight good to firm (watered), Round firm (watered).

Rivals treble their chances

By John Karter

It was 33 years ago as a starry-eyed 15-year-old that Clive Brittain walked the six miles from his home at Calne in Wiltshire to Beckhampton to ask Herbert Blagrave, the trainer, for a job. Brittain's experience of racing up to then was eof the pony variety, and it was there he says, with a twinkle, that he learned that the game is not entirely populated by honest men.

Blagrave was unable of offer Brittain employment, but gave him half a crown for his bus fare home and told him to try Noel Murless, who trained nearby, on his way back. The advice could hardly have proved more profitable. Murless took Brittain on there and then, and in his many years with the man who is widely regarded as one of the greatest trainers of all time, Brittain not only learned his craft from the master, but made plenty of money backing the succession of outstanding horse sent out from Beckhampton and subsequently Newmarket.

Now master of a flourishing Newmarket establishment of his own, Brittain recalled those far off days with affection after greeting his horse Lafontaine, who had just won the Gwen Blagrave Memorial Stakes (named after Herbert Blagrave's late wife).

This was Lafontaine's third contribution to what is proving a memorable season for Brittain. This fine, strong four-year-old goes next for the Old Newton Cup at Haydock Park.

It is difficult to keep Lafontaine's jockey, Greville Starkey, out of the spotlight. If he is not acting the clown in the starting stalls as Royal Ascot or making signs at vanquished foes, he continues to ride winners freely. Yesterday his haul was a 125 to 1 treble which kept him well in touch with Piggott and Carson at the head of the jockeys' table.

Starkey's two other winners, Taher and Lively Rhythm, were for Guy Harwood, by whom he is retained. Harwood had news of Kalaglow, who was nearly brought down in the Derby when he struck into Glint of Gold. Kalaglow sustained a bad knock and will be off work for six to eight weeks, so obviously his programme is uncertain. However, Harwood has a firm plan for his 1,000 Guineas third, Go Leasing, who finished fifth in the Oaks. She will reappear in the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood.

With the top cat, Piggott away Starkey was not the only mouse to play however. Carson also rode three winners, Tulsa Flier, Annesley and Sally Rose, to take his total to 53, one behind the leader.

Salisbury results

1.45 (1.48) SHREWTON STAKES (Div I: maidens: 2-y-o c and g: £1,446: 6f)
TULSA FLYER, b c, by He Loves Me—Happy Thought (B Peters), 9-0 ...... W Carson (7-1) 1
Little Robert G Ramshaw (5-2 fav) 2
Affiliation Order .. J Reid (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 52p; places, 18p, 11p, 25p. Dual F: 85p. CSF: £2.65. P Cole, at Lambourn. ¾l, sh hd. 13 ran. NR: Bracken Reed. Going Going.

2.15 (2.17) WILTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,155: 5f)
SANJARIDA, br g, by Sandford Lad—Caught In The Rye (J Cohen), 9-0
P Waldron (15-8 fav) 1
Pencil Point .... B Jago (12-1) 2
El Presidente .. W Carson (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 21p, 17p, 11p. Dual F: £1.37. CSF: £2.54. M Smyly, at Lambourn. ½l, 5l. Quay Boy (3-1) (4th). 1min 02.04sec. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.46) BIBURY CUP HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,111: 1½m)
TAHER, b c, by Weavers Hall—Lotties Charm (G Miller), 8-10
G Starkey (6-1) 1
Wrong Page .... S Payne (20-1) 2
Salud ...... B Raymond (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 20p, 25p, 25p. Dual F: £7.98. CSF: £11.61. G Harwood, at Pulborough. 2½l, ¾l. More Harmony (2-1 fav) (4th). 3min 30.48sec. 9 ran.

3.15 (3.18) GWEN BLAGRAVE MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£4,077: 1¾m)
LAFONTAINE, b c, by Sham—Valya (Mrs J Bigg), 4-9-3
G Starkey (5-1 jt fav) 1
Black Mike .... B Jago (6-1) 2
China Royal .... S Cauthen (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 26p, 34p, 30p. Dual F: £1.04. CSF: £3.78. C Brittain, at Newmarket. Hd, nk. Swift Palm (5-1 jt fav) (4th). 2min 09.01sec. 15 ran.

3.45 (3.51) WEYHILL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,665: 5f)
BAHAMAS PRINCESS, b f, by Sharpen Up—Coal Face (Oceanic Ltd), 8-11 ...... J Reid (9-2) 1
Pleasant Dream P Cook (11-4 fav) 2
Preparation .... G Starkey (9-3) 3
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 18p, 15p, 32p. Dual F: 86p. CSF: £1.58. R Houghton, at Didcot. 8h hd, 6l. My Maravilla (4-1) (4th). 1min 02.98sec. 19 ran. NR: My Blue Heaven.

4.15 (4.19) SHREWTON STAKES (Div II: maidens: 2-y-o: £1,444: 6f)
ANNESLEY, b c, by Relkino—My Candy (Maj R C-Musters), 9-0
W Carson (100-30) 1
Macmillion .... D McKay (4-1) 2
Friday Street .. B Raymond (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 18p, 16p, 64p. Dual F: 83p. CSF: £1.88. W Hern, at West Ilsley. ¾l, 2½l. Erotas (9-4 fav), Falcon's Heir (14-1) (4th). 1min 16.89sec. 15 ran.

4.45 (4.49) PEMBROKE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,313: 1m)
RAMANNOLIE, b c, by Caro—Manoline (R Sangster), 9-8
P Cook (8-1) 1
Fandango Time
S Cauthen (10-11 fav) 2
Marine .... J Matthias (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 88p; places, 15p, 17p, 30p. Dual F: 48p. CSF: £1.43. H Jones, at Newmarket. 2l, 2l. Prince Bless (7-1) (4th). 1min 45.50sec. 14 ran.
Fandango Time finished first and Ramannolie second, but, after a stewards' inquiry, the first two were reversed.

5.15 (5.17) PEMBROKE STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,313: 1m)
SALLY ROSE, b or br f, by Sallust—Desert Flower (Sir M Sobell), 8-11 .... W Carson (9-4) 1
Quality of Mercy
G Starkey (5-6 fav) 2
Cornish Granite .. J Mercer (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 13p, 10p, 15p. Dual F: 22p. CSF: 40p. W Hern, at West Ilsley. 2l, 2l. Dogsons Choice (33-1) (4th). 1min 46.37sec. 12 ran. NR: Fire Chieftain.

5.45 (5.47) SHREWTON STAKES (Div III: maidens: 2-y-o: £1,435: 6f)
LIVELY RHYTHM, b c, by Sharpen Up—French Music (Lady Harrison), 9-0 .. G Starkey (3-1) 1
Himmore ...... B Rouse (7-4 fav) 2
Pacific Sparkler .... J Reid (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 14p, 25p, 30p. Dual F: 65p. CSF: 53p. G Harwood, at Pulborough. 1l, 1½l. Friendly Sparkle (33-1) (4th). 1min 17.44sec. 13 ran. NR: Mardi Song.
PLACEPOT: £97.63. Pool: £1,479.

Newcastle programme

2.30 BLAGDON STAKES (2-y-o: Maidens: £1,434: 6f)

2 Major Domo, Denys Smith, 8-6 .. Taylor 13
4 00 Glory Bird, P Rohan, 8-5 .... Dwyer 11
5 400 Hot Anna, P Felden, 8-5 .... Birch 7
6 Lauderhill, K Stone, 8-5 .... Skilling 6
7 4404 Scottish Boy, J Berry, 8-5 .... Hide 9
8 03 Steelstock, K Stone, 8-5 .... Wigham 12
9 42 Aquarian Star, T Fairhurst, 8-2 Beecroft 7 2
10 Jefferson House, M H Easterby, 8-2 Hodgson 5 1
13 0 Caernarvon Lad, R Hollinshead, 7-13 Carlisle 5 8
14 00 Crosby Emperor, J Calvert, 7-13 B Jones 5 4
15 00 Gold Rifle, J Etherington, 7-13 .. Duffield 10
18 Sir Rob, Hbt Jones, 7-13 ...... Charnock 6
19 20 This Ones for You, G Toft, 7-13 Connorton 5 14
23 02 Orange Silk, J W Watts, 7-10 ... A Mercer 3

7-2 Aquarian Star, 4-1 Orange Silk, 5-1 Jefferson House, 7-1 Steelstock, 8-1 Glory Bird, 10-1 Scottish Boy, Hot Anna, 12-1 Major Domo, 16-1 others.

3.0 STAGSHAW STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,272: 5f)

1 000 Caribbean Dream, T Barnes, 8-11 Bleasdale 2
3 Double Accept, P Rohan, 8-11 .. Hindley 7 7
4 0000 Record Clean (B), J Mason, 8-11 Oldroyd 9
5 000 Wee Fred, P Calver, 8-11 ...... Lowe 5
6 0044 Young Officer, Denys Smith, 8-11 Taylor 4
8 02 Cool Wind, J Berry, 8-8 ...... Darley 6
9 0000 Josetta, M W Easterby, 8-8 ...... Lucas 1
10 0 Patchit, P Rohan, 8-8 ...... Dwyer 8
11 -0034 Saul Service (B), I Vickers, 8-8 Nicholls 3

7-4 Cool Wind, 3-1 Patchit, 5-1 Wee Fred, 6-1 Young Officer, 8-1 Josetta, 14-1 Saul Service, 16-1 others.

3.30 DOBSON PEACOCK HANDICAP (£4,635: 1m)

1 2-320 Seven Hearts (D, B), W Hastings-Bass, 5-10-0 ...... McKeown 8
3 -0200 Glowing Tan (C,D), R Sheather, 4-9-6 Cochrane 3 7
4 0241 Africanos (CD), C Bell, 4-9-4 .. Carlisle 5 2
6 0-000 Reside (D), E Carter, 5-9-2 ...... Dwyer 6
7 10-00 Baas (D, B), J Hindley, 3-8-11 .. Taylor 1
8 -0024 Swaying Tree, R Peacock, 4-8-6 .... Hide 10
9 1302 Town Sky (BF), S Norton, 5-8-5 .... Lowe 4
10 0-004 Top o' th' Lane (D), W Haigh, 4-7-12 Duffield 9
11 00-00 Priestcroft Boy (D), M H Easterby, 8-7-11 Hodgson 5 11
12 -0030 Handycuff (D), A Scott, 5-7-9 .. B Jones 5 3
13 -0033 Cringleford (D), C Sparcs, 4-7-7 .. Hills 5 6

5-1 Seven Hearts, 4-1 Glowing Tan, 9-2 Town Sky, 7-1 Africanos, 8-1 Baas, 10-1 Swaying Tree, 12-1 Priestcroft Boy, 16-1 Cringleford, 20-1 others.

4.0 WALLSEND HANDICAP (£1,573: 6f)

1 000-0 Future Forest (D), D Leslie, 8-10-0 Dineley 1
2 00-00 Chicken Again (CD), C Crossley, 4-9-0 Webster 2
3 /112 Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-8-8 Lowe 3
4 0000 Our Foxbar (D), M Naughton, 6-8-3 Muriel Naughton 6
5 0340- Music Night (B), D Chapman, 4-7-13 Carlisle 5 4

8-11 Scottish Agent, 5-2 Chicken Again, 5-1 Our Foxbar, 14-1 Music Night, Future Forest.

4.30 HEDDON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,724: 1½m 60yd)

4 12-00 Sage King, J W Watts, 8-10 .... Hide 4
5 000-0 Scottish Dream, G Lockerbie, 8-8 Kelleher 5
6 4130 Royal Baize, J Hindley, 8-5 ...... Taylor 8
8 -3004 Sandalay, P Rohan, 8-1 .... — 1
9 1024 Way of the Wold, S Norton, 8-1 .. Lowe 6
10 -0012 Whitworth, D Morley, 7-10 .... Duffield 6
11 1020 Beechwood Seeker (C, B), K Stone, 7-9 A Mercer 7
12 -2410 Auld Mung, Denys Smith, 7-7 Charnock 2

5-2 Royal Baize, 3-1 Whitworth, 4-1 Sage King, 7-1 Way of the Wold, 10-1 Beechwood Seeker, 14-1 Sandalay, 16-1 Scottish Dream, 20-1 Auld Mung.

5.0 STOCKSFIELD STAKES (Maidens: £1,926: 2m)

2 0 Gaelic Harp, G Lockerbie, 6-9-11 .. Gray 5
3 0000 Mick the Lark, G Richards, 4-9-11 .. — 9
4 0-000 My Danny Boy, B Richmond, 4-9-11 .... — 6
5 0400 Padski, R Hollinshead, 8-9-11 ...... Parks 2
6 0/3-0 Quay Man, J S Wilson, 6-9-11 Campbell 5 13
7 0/0- Sin No More, M Reddan, 6-9-11 Murphy 8
8 0000- Top Sword, G Lockerbie, 4-9-11 Kelleher 11
10 0000- Dojumola, W Storey, 5-9-8 .... — 12
11 -0004 Katie Grey, W Atkinson, 8-9-8 Carlisle 5 14
13 0/ Zamandra, J FitzGerald, 6-9-8 .... Brown 7 4
14 0 Braun, Miss S Hall, 3-8-8 .... Birch 1
15 -0000 Clickham Lad, N Chamberlain, 3-8-8 Sidebottom 5 10
17 0024 Geordie Lad, Denys Smith, 3-8-8 .. Lowe 7
21 23-04 Minsden's Image, J W Watts, 3-8-5 Hide 3

11-10 Minsden's Image, 7-2 Braun, 7-1 Padski, 8-1 Geordie Lad, 13-1 Katie Grey, 16-1 Zamandra, 20-1 others.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely

2.30 Lauderhill. 3.0 PATCHIT is specially recommended. 3.30 Priestcroft Boy. 4.0 Scottish Agent. 4.30 Whitworth. 5.0 Braun.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Hot Anna. 3.30 Glowing Tan. 4.0 Scottish Agent. 4.30 Royal Baize.

Salisbury programme

2.15 DOWNTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,411: 7f)

1 140-0 John Clare (D), R Baker, 9-7 .... Eddery 16
2 100-3 Dancing Sally, J Dunlop, 9-1 .... Cauthen 5
3 023- Rushmoor, W Hern, 8-13 .... Carson 13
4 210-0 Fair Rosalind, N Vigors, 8-10 .... Cook 6
7 022-0 Rose of Raby, W Wightman, 8-8 ... Baxter 12
9 1240 Doctor Faustus (D), P Cole, 8-7 .... — 8
11 0104 Silver Ruler (D), P Walwyn, 8-5 J Mercer 4
12 2-000 Madison Style, R Houghton, 8-4 .... Reid 7
13 3243 Superior Saint, R Hannon, 8-4 Wernham 10
14 24-00 Tin Tessa, I Balding, 8-3 ...... Payne 5 1
15 040-0 Pitsbird, T Gosling, 8-3 .... Jago 3
18 00-31 Bottle Top, Thomson Jones, 7-13 .... Fox 11
19 00-00 Sideline (D), K Ivory, 7-11 ...... Clark 5 2
20 1-000 Nello, G Balding, 7-10 ...... Newnes 5 14
21 100-0 Hot Press, R Houghton, 7-8 .... McKay 15
22 0200 Community Star, B Swift, 7-7 .... Thomas 9

5-3 Dancing Sally, 7-2 Silver Ruler, 5-1 Tin Tessa, 11-2 Rushmoor, 7-1 Bottle Top, 9-1 Madison Style, 12-1 Superior Saint, 14-1 others.

2.45 SOUTHAMPTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,496: 5f)

1 00 Abstainer, R Smyth, 9-0 .... Young 15
2 3 Burnbeck, P Cole, 9-0 .... Piggott 5
3 00 Diamond King, C Benstead, 9-0 .... Rouse 13
5 Forest Ride, W Hern, 9-0 .... Carson 7
6 0 Godstruth, Thomson Jones, 9-0 .... Cook 11
11 0 No Contest, F Durr, 9-0 .... Starkey 1
12 00 Over and Easy, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 .... Baxter 12
13 Prevail, J Tree, 9-0 .... Eddery 9
14 03 Saint Crespin Bay, S Matthews, 9-0 Salmon 14
15 San Isidro, R Smyth, 9-0 .... Raymond 3
16 Sir Gerald, C Benstead, 9-0 .... — 8
17 Steers, Peter Taylor, 9-0 .... McGlone 4
18 Tiluca, D Sasse, 9-0 .... McKay 10
19 War Track, R Hannon, 9-0 ...... Wernham 6
20 Zhukov, C James, 9-0 .... Fox 2

15-8 Burnbeck, 100-30 Prevail, 6-1 Forest Ride, 13-2 Godstruth, 8-1 No Contest, 10-1 others.

3.15 CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2-y-o: £5,350: 6f)

3 34 Ballinfoile, D Marks, 8-11 .... — 10
4 0 Barnaby Sam, R Hannon, 8-11 ...... Starkey 7
7 4 Gavo, P Kelleway, 8-11 .... Piggott 3
8 Incandesce, P Cole, 8-11 .... Eddery 2
9 0 Nawab, I Balding, 8-11 .... Matthias 8
11 Solaboy, W Hern, 8-11 .... Carson 5
12 0 The Ripleyite, G Balding, 8-11 .. Weaver 4
13 040 Turkoman, D Sasse, 8-11 .... Reid 1
14 Wynnwith Ruler, N Vigors, 8-11 .... Cook 6
15 00 Kararose, H O'Neill, 8-8 .... Rogers 9

9-4 Gavo, 3-1 Solaboy, 4-1 Incandesce, 13-2 Nawab, 8-1 Ballinfoile, 10-1 others.

3.45 CARNARVON AMATEUR CUP (Div I: £850: 1½m)

1 1-000 Brave The Reef, I Balding, 4-12-3 Mackie 10
2 0-034 Jondi, P Mitchell, 5-12-3 .... Hutchinson 12
4 420-4 Day After (D, B), S Mellor, 5-12-0 Elain Mellor 9
7 0000 Something Special (D), F Durr, 4-12-0 Carvallo 3
8 0000- Whisper Gently, W Bentley, 4-11-11 Sward 5
13 0000 Maiza (D), R Hannon, 4-11-10 Faulkner 8
16 220-4 Arminius, G Balding, 4-11-5 .... — 6
17 40-03 Ayyabaan, J Jenkins, 4-11-5 .... — 1
19 43-00 Boonally, C James, 5-11-5 .... — 4
31 003-0 King Ragapan (D), D Elsworth, 4-11-5 Fawcus 11
26 0030 Red Artist, J Perrett, 5-11-5 .. Perrett 5 2
32 1000 Miss Gaylord, K Ivory, 4-11-2 .. Holder 5 7

5-2 Ayyabaan, 100-30 Arminius, 9-2 Day After, 6-1 Jondi, 8-1 Brave The Reef, 10-1 others.

4.15 CARNARVON AMATEUR CUP (Div II: £850: 1½m)

3 1140 Ballytop (D), I Balding, 4-12-0 .. McKie 9
5 0-000 Ernel, C Benstead, 7-12-0 ...... Davey 2
12 4032 Glasgow Central, H Price, 4-11-10 Hutchinson 7
14 00-00 Ormus (D), W Bentley, 4-11-10 .... Sward 10
18 00-20 Desert Star, R Akehurst, 4-11-5 Akehurst 5 8
20 4201 Jamshid (D), R Hollinshead, 4-12-0 Faulkner 6
22 2244 Manston Marauder, R Hannon, 5-11-5 — 1
24 30 Narribinni (B), N Mitchell, 9-11-5 Mrs Mitchell 5 5
25 0-00 O'Cara, G Balding, 4-11-5 .... Rhodes 5 4
27 0000 Tipo, S Mellor, 4-11-5 ...... Elain Mellor 3
30 3000- Windsor Warrior, P Taylor, 4-11-5 .. — 11

7-4 Ballytop, 5-2 Glasgow Central, 5-1 Jamshid, 13-2 Narribinni, 10-1 Manston Marauder, 16-1 others.

4.45 NOEL CANNON HANDICAP (£2,274: 1m)

1 0-033 Princes Gate (CD), Thomson Jones, 4-10-0 Cook 12
2 0113 Ditton Wood (D), H Wragg, 4-9-13 P Eddery 5
6 30-04 Gypsy Castle (CD), J Winter, 7-8-13 Hills 5 3
7 0000 Aldeburgh Festival, D Whelan, 5-8-13 J Mercer 4
8 303-0 Twickenham (D), I Balding, 5-8-11 Matthias 2
9 1-013 Traditional Miss, C Hill, 6-8-8 .... Reid 7
10 0/00 Forest Lodge (D, B), D Gandolfo, 6-8-6 — 1
11 0030 Another Venture, R Atkins, 4-8-5 .. Rouse 9
14 210-0 Coal Bunker (D), R Hannon, 3-8-1 McGlone 5 11
17 3340 Jebal Ali, C Benstead, 4-8-0 ...... Fox 8
21 02-02 Still Hope (D, B), R Turnell, 5-7-7 Clark 5 6
23 0000- So Splendid, Mrs B Waring, 4-7-7 .. — 10

11-4 Gypsy Castle, 4-1 Prince's Gate, 11-2 Ditton Wood, 13-2 Twickenham, 8-1 Traditional Miss, 10-1 Still Hope, 14-1 Jebel Ali, 16-1 others.

5.15 TISBURY STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,264: 7f)

1 3-20 Applemint, W Hern, 8-11 .... Carson 2
2 Avanother, C Brittain, 8-11 .... Cauthen 7
3 0000 Barbara Allen, J Bethell, 8-11 .... Johnson 4
4 0 Burford Belle, W Wightman, 8-11 .. Rouse 16
5 Bustle, J Douglas-Home, 8-11 .. Raymond 1
6 0 Canadian Charisma, D Laing, 8-11 .... Jago 15
8 000-0 Champorelle, J Jenkins, 8-11 .... Day 5 8
10 00-03 Deutzia, I Balding, 8-11 .... Matthias 8
12 Ginosa, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... — 11
15 00- Great Move, P Walwyn, 8-11 .. J Mercer 19
16 000-0 Kanchenjunga, F Durr, 8-11 .... Starkey 3
17 000- Karyobinca (B), P Makin, 8-11 .... Baxter 6
19 La Gilnette, J Winter, 8-11 .... Kimberley 18
21 000-2 Lethe, Thomson Jones, 8-11 ...... Cook 14
23 0 Musical Melody, B Swift, 8-11 .... Thomas 17
33 0 Seven Seas, H Wragg, 8-11 .... P Eddery 10
36 Somerford Glory, R Baker, 8-11 .. Rogers 12
38 0- Star of Andros, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Reid 9
41 4000- Sweethill, M McCormack, 8-11 .. McKay 13

4-6 Applemint, 4-1 Star of Andros, 8-1 Lethe, 12-1 Deutzia, 14-1 Seven Seas, 16-1 others.

5.45 TISBURY STAKES (Div II 3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,262: 7f)

7 00- Caprili, G Balding, 8-11 .... Weaver 15
9 Comedy Lady, R Hannon, 8-11 .. Wernham 3
11 Free News, D Laing, 8-11 ...... Crossley 5 18
15 03 Haughty Manner, H Candy, 8-11 Waldron 5
18 00-0 Lady Menelaus, P Makin, 8-11 .. P Eddery 12
20 0000 La Seine (B), S Matthews, 8-11 .. Salmon 16
22 00- Modestine, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... — 13
25 230 Northern Chance, J Winter, 8-11 Piggott 7
26 0002 Och Aye, J Bethell, 8-11 ...... Johnson 4
27 00-0 Over The Peak, W Wightman, 8-11 Raymond 14
29 0 Pearl of Wisdom, B Swift, 8-11 .. Thomas 17
30 -000d Petite Hester, I Balding, 8-11 .. Matthias 10
31 0 Plantinum Ring, J Douglas-Home, 8-11 Kimberley 11
32 Rich Return, D Wilson, 8-11 .... Newnes 5 6
33 Snow Maid, P Cole, 8-11 .... — 1
35 00 Soffiana, C Brittain, 8-11 ...... Cauthen 8
37 00-0 Sovereign Saga, R Akehurst, 8-11 Baxter 3
40 000-0 Susan's Sunset, S Woodman, 8-11 .. Reid 7

5-2 Northern Chance, 3-1 Petite Hester, 4-1 Och Aye, 5-1 Haughty Manner, 8-1 Soffiana, 16-1 Snow Maid, Modestine, 20-1 others.

Salisbury selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Bottle Top. 2.45 Burnbeck. 3.15 Gavo. 3.45 Ayyabaan. 4.15 Ballytop. 4.45 Princes Gate. 5.15 Applemint. 5.45 Haughty Manner.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Bottle Top. 2.45 Godstruth. 3.15 Gavo. 3.45 Something Special. 4.45 Princes Gate. 5.15 Lethe. 5.45 Northern Chance.

Ripon

3.0 (3.01) WATH STAKES (Handicap: £1,968: about 1¼m)
FASCADALE, br g, by Frankincense—Straight Off (A Leggat), 7-9-9
N Connorton (2-1 fav) 1
Ski's Double, ... S Perks (5-2) 2
Silly Twist, ... L Charnock (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 24p; places, 10p, 14p, 34p. Dual F: 19p. CSF: 74p. J W Watts, at Richmond. ¾l, 1½l. Carvers Corah (10-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.30 (3.32) DISHFORTH STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,350: 6f)
MOSSWERN, ch f Towern—Mossy's Delight (Mrs D Coleman) 8-3
S Morris (4-1) 1
Mashin Time, .. M Birch (7-2 fav) 2
Quick Off The March,
N Wigham (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 49; places, 16p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: £1.15. CSF: £2.02. G Toft at Beverley. 5l, 2l. Metallic (8-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.0 RIPON CITY STAKES (3-y-o handicap: £3,157: 1m)
SOLWAY WINDS, b g, by Windjammer—Mangle Mine (M Mackenzie) 9-5 J Bleasdale (11-2) 1
Lifestyle, ... E Hide (5-1 fav) 2
Hissing Sir, .. N Carlisle (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win, 95p; places, 48p, 20p, 15p. Dual F: £1.45. CSF: £2.17. N Crump, at Middleham. Nk, 1½l. NR: Sausolito, Ermac. Age of Reason (5-1) 4th. 7 ran.

4.30 (4.33) MELMERBY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,861: 5f)
STEEL STOCKHOLDER, gr c by Habat—Caitlin (M Brittain "York" Ltd) 9-3 M Birch (2-1) 1
Fimi, ... E Hide (7-4 fav) 2
Bright View, ... O Gray (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 15p, 10p, 14p. Dual F: 38p. CSF: 53p. M W Easterby, at Sheriff Hutton, 1½l, 3l. Porter (50-1) 4th. 9 ran.

5.0 (5.01) NORTHERN STAKES (Handicap: £2,222: 6f)
HAB DANCER, b c by Habitat—Come Dancing (R Tikkoo) 5-8-0
car 8-1 .... P Tolk (10-1) 1
April Lucky, .. S Webster (14-1) 2
Turbo, ... L Charnock (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 23p, 27p, 20p. Dual F: £5.70. CSF: £13.86. R W Armstrong, at Newmarket. 1½l, sh hd. Scottish Agent 3-1 fav. Dutch Girl (12-1) 4th. 11 ran.

5.30 (5.33) BALDERSBY STAKES (Apprentices: handicap: £1,013: 1m 1f)
LUNAR WIND, ch h by Windjammer (US)—Lunar Star (J Parkes) 6-7-5 .... S P Griffiths (25-1) 1
Jota, ... P Hill (13-2) 2
Arctic Tribune, A Rawlinson (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.42; places, 73p, 31p, 25p. Dual F: £8.66. CSF: £17.12. D Yeoman, at Richmond. Nk, nk, nk. Regency Elite 3-1 fav. Paducah (13-2) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Splendid Again.
PLACEPOT: £65.75.

Thackeray's daughter Anny

Anne Thackeray Ritchie
By Winifred Gérin

(Oxford, £12.50)

When Anne Thackeray was three, her sweet, gentle mother threw her into the sea at Margate and went mad. Her sister Minny married Leslie Stephen, produced one mentally defective daughter, miscarried the second child, and died giving birth to the third. Her very famous father died when he was only 53, and she herself married, at 40, Richmond Ritchie, a quiet, loyal, and gifted man young enough to be her son, gave him two children, *wrote novels and memoirs*, and outlived him by seven years. She was old enough to have seen the "second funeral" of Napoleon in Louis Philippe's Paris, and young enough to be bombed out in Chelsea and survive by two months the Armistice of 1918. "I wish, how I wish", she wrote in frustration at the height of the war, "I could cut up into four active young women of twenty to come and go". Everyone adored her.

Coming and going to some *purpose* were what Lady Ritchie, like her father, was particularly good at. She inherited all Thackeray's restlessness — consistent, says Winifred Gérin, only in her affections — though not his anxieties, and she combined unpunctuality with an enthusiasm to the point where she could arrive, as to Down House for lunch with the Darwins, a whole week early. Nobody seemed to mind, for in Anny Ritchie intelligence and good nature were, to an unusual degree, combined.

The beauty of her life and character is that she knew, observed and recorded the great figures of the nineteenth century with the confident sensibility of earlier times. She was an enthusiast, and her enthusiasms were not wholly Victorian. She didn't much care for the Queen, found Brighton irresistible, and could never take George Eliot, whom she admired, quite as seriously as the great lady took herself; two of her heroines were Madame de Sévigné, about whom she wrote a short life, and Fanny Burney, whose example encouraged her to write. Yet there was nothing remotely *ancien régime* about her youthful fury on being patronized by one of her father's male guests at dinner in 1859:

look at him and then look at me! . . . Why has he got work and leisure and strength and height and a thousand more advantages which I can't get at, not if I try till I burst like the frog in the fable. Why am I so ridiculous when I spar at him with little thrusts? I'm sure my brains are as good as his.

I'm sure they were, too, although who the offending Mr Harcourt was (The Rt Hon William?) we do not learn. Through her father Anny not only enjoyed what Mrs Gérin calls "almost a boy's education" (albeit deficient, to Leslie Stephen's acute distress, in "book learning") and became his unofficial secretary, taking down sections of *Esmond* and *The Newcomes* in long-hand from the age of 14; she also knew the Tennysons, Brownings, Dickenses, and Carlyles intimately, particularly Alfred, Emily, Hallam, and Lionel Tennyson, who were unfailingly on hand with sympathy and practical help in times of grief. She was the friend, too, of younger writers like Swinburne, Meredith, and James, not to mention the second daughter of her brother-in-law's second marriage, Virginia, who fictionalized her, just, as "Mrs Hilbery" in *Night and Day*:

She had no difficulty in writing, and covered a page every morning as instinctively as a thrush sings . . . These spells of inspiration never burnt steadily . . . And yet they were so brilliant, these paragraphs so nobly phrased, so lightning-like in their illumination, that the dead seemed to crowd the very room.

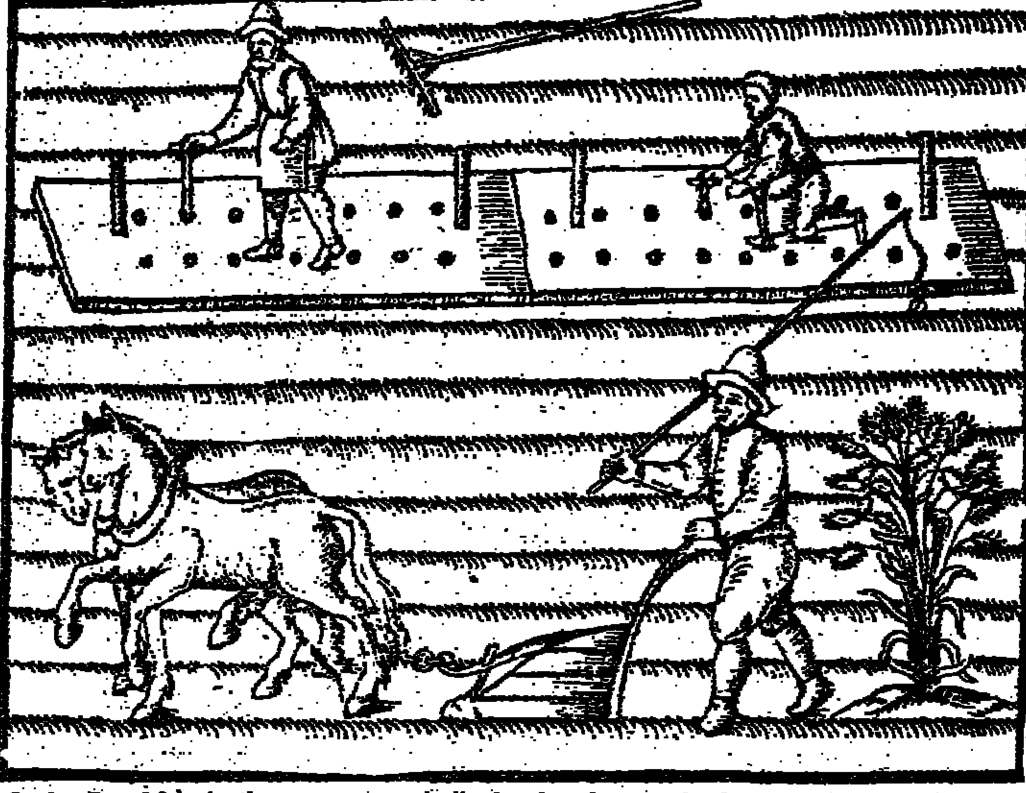
Read Mrs Ritchie's descriptions of a Christmas party in the house of Charles Dickens, or of George Sand, with her "hard, red face", at the theatre in Paris, or of the disastrous dinner given by Thackeray for Charlotte Brontë at which the host was first to leave, and you will agree with Mrs Woolf. The passages in *Night and Day*, and the obituary written for *The Times Literary Supplement* in 1919, remain for me the most immediate of all the clever descriptions of Anne Thackeray Ritchie quoted in Mrs Gérin's book. There was a surprisingly deep affinity between the two women; several of Anny's recollections could be mistaken for those of the young Miss Stephen, and Anny's relationship with Leslie himself is one of the most interesting revelations in the book — a deeply affectionate one between exasperated opposites. Their words as Stephen lies dying are very moving.

Anyone reading the lives, letters, or journals of Tennyson, James, and the rest will have made the passing acquaintance of Anne Thackeray Ritchie on many occasions, and cannot fail to have noticed two things: that whenever she appears it is the cue for a brightening and lightening of mood as human happiness is seen to be possible, and that, without exception, the great and the famous detected in Anny the radiance and communicating sense of fulfilment that is born and not made. To read Mrs Gérin's scholarly book — this is the first time Lady Ritchie has been given full-length life to herself, and Mrs Gérin has drawn on much unfamiliar manuscript material — is to see all the threads assembled at last into one piece of work, and finally to meet a radiant and talented woman previously glimpsed, as it were, at other people's parties, entirely by herself.

The meeting is, on the whole, a success, though not immediately so. Naturally, Thackeray himself takes a great deal of getting rid of, and his daughter, who existed chiefly for his and her sister's good as long as he was alive, declines entirely to take the centre of the stage cleared for her by Mrs Gérin until, throwing up his arms on the morning of Christmas Eve, 1863, William Makepeace Thackeray finally dies. This is not surprising: to secure her father's work and reputation at the end of the nineteenth century, and to ease it into the probably hostile twentieth was her chief life's work. How far she succeeded in the long run must be questioned since it is already 50 years since Desmond MacCarthy asked why "nobody" read Thackeray and allowing for a Bloomsberry's rude overstatement, the challenge remains unanswered, but in her own lifetime her Lady Ritchie's Biographical and Centenary Editions of Thackeray's work enjoyed huge critical and popular success.

Of her own writings, we read little today. None, as far as I have been able to find out, is in print, although *Records of Tennyson, Ruskin and Robert and Elizabeth Browning* (1892) should be, for her gifts as a lively, selfless, and unsentimental memorialist of the High Victorian Age are invaluable. A glance at her novels — *Old Kensington, The Village on the Cliff, Mrs Dymond*, etc — suggests great charm and fresh pictures — Mrs Gérin nicely compares the family scenes on the beach to the paintings of Eugène Boudin — but little else. It is hard to press serious literary claims for them, although they can still be read with pleasure. As to herself, and her letters and journals, there need be no doubt. She was simply one of the nicest and most original women of the English nineteenth century, which is reason enough for following the threads so expertly brought together in *Anne Thackeray Ritchie*.

Michael Ratcliffe



Setting Board for planting more economically than broadcast sowing by hand, invented by Edward Maxey Gent, in New Instruction of Plowing, 1601; from The Farmer's Tools by G. E. Fussell (Orbis, £15). He that withdraweth the Corne, the people will curse him: but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth Corne: Proverbs 11, 26.

Keep young and beautiful

Young At Any Age
By Princess Ira Von Furstenberg

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

I must get around more. Here, gushing their beauty secrets, are Thirty-Three of the World's Most Elegant Women, and I haven't met any of them. Well, Antonia Fraser, glancingly, and if she's worth a glance it could partly be luck. As she told HRH the collator, "The fashion came round to me: by then Julie Christie had popularized big mouths". Women have to watch these things. Men needn't worry. No man I know went over to the small mouth when TV popularized Willie Whitelaw.

Still, Antonia is also a self-helper: takes trouble at night weighing Mary Chess Tuberose Roman Bath Oil against rival unguents and nards, and, in the morning, deciding between Elizabeth Arden's Secret Wonder and Revlon Moondrops Dry Skin Moistener. She never wears tights, either, I forget why, but it's a sample glimpse of the preserved woman in which this book abounds.

One reason I miss these dedicated age-cheaters is that they aren't in Haywards Heath. I don't say you couldn't spot thirty-three elegant women here, if you really kept your eyes peeled in Sainsbury's, but I suppose the Princess doesn't get down here much. She gets to Rome, Paris, Los Angeles, Monte Carlo, Engadine, New York. Her subjects either hang out in these places, with sumptuous apartments, film directors and amusingly named chihuahuas, or keep shuttling thither and thence for a course of enforced herbal tea and tuition on maintaining a straight spine by thinking about the backs of their knees, with their eyelids ironed and busts made over on the side.

That was gross, to mention busts right out like that. The Princess writes with better taste in her introduction: "I had always been a 'big' girl, with rounded 'womanly' proportions." My coarse masculine interpretation is that she's never been bawled out for being flat-chested, though actually, as she has five womanly pictures of herself to everybody else's one, she could have saved the print.

Though profundities issue from many of these elegant lips ("If I want to be slim I have to watch my weight", says Paloma Picasso), this isn't what takes me under their skin, pardon a four-letter word. What grabs me is the way their elegance, or pursuit of it, zips them around so tirelessly, in settings of blinding gloss and of unrelieved company of top-drawer people wearing top people's drawers and beauticians with obviously top names such as Mario Badesco, meaning that if you're worried about cellulite on the thighs you have to go to Romania to get it off.

If you want it off. I don't, but that's my masculine ignorance, which might be thought a bar to my reading the book at all in my capacity as a man. Comforting, then, when Princess Ira writes, 'Suddenly I realized that many young men found older women fascinating, and could not care less if one had cellulite on one's thighs'. It gives me a right to read. Even as an older man who bucks the trend by finding younger women fascinating, I'm entitled to know *what they'll have to go through to look 26 when they're 62*.

It's nice to reflect, too, that my ears can curl over, jowls dangle, and cellulite gather all over me, with not a penny spent jetting the weary round of plastic surgery clinics. If fashion's whirligig brings the right-sized mouth along, well, that's a bonus. If not, then what the hell until my sex-change?

Basil Boothroyd

The march of time

The Origins of History
By Herbert Butterfield

(Eyre Methuen, £12.50)

This volume completes a lifetime's study of the subject which Professor Herbert Butterfield made his own, the history of history. Or nearly completes it, for the manuscript was only in draft form on his death. And although it has been well edited by Adam Watson, there are gaps and flaws which Butterfield would have ironed out in a revision.

The final chapters are particularly sketchy. This is a pity, because they were evidently intended to link up with the ideas put forward in *Man on his Past*, Butterfield's successful attempt to push back the beginnings of modern historiography into the eighteenth century. Moreover there is a singular lack of discussion about amnesiac civilizations, those which denied the interest and significance of the past. A chapter on India, for example, whose history Macaulay described as "abounding with kings thirty feet high, and reigns thirty thousand years long", would have added an invaluable dimension to the book.

Nevertheless, *the Origins of History* is often stimulating and original. It is illuminated by Butterfield's twin qualities of imagination and erudition. The former is especially necessary in a study which aims to blow away the mists of time. In trying to recreate Mesopotamian man's nebulous concept of history, Butterfield is fitting together a jigsaw puzzle from which nearly all the pieces have disappeared.

Yet his picture carries marvellous conviction. Four thousand years ago in the Middle East man had no memory beyond a generation or so. The past was a huge, undifferentiated world to which he could not return. Nor did he wish to, for events were incomprehensible, random, the work of capricious gods. Happenings dropped from heaven in discrete particles, like hail-stones. There was some notion of destiny but none of continuity.

Butterfield meticulously identifies the germs of an emerging historical consciousness. These were a love of story-telling, a wish to measure time (lists of royal dynasties took the place of numbered years), a need to provide a framework in which political or commercial decisions would make sense, a desire to explain the creation. Among the Sumerians and the Hittites he detects the first hankerings for a more sophisticated understanding of the progression of events. But they did little more than record current affairs, which were seen as part of an aimless cycle.

The crucial concept of linear history was first developed by the Jews, looking back to the Exodus (rather than to Genesis) and forward to the Promise. And while they concentrated on interpretation, particularly on God's distressing habit of visiting the sins of the fathers on the children, the Greeks brought to history the earliest scientific techniques for collecting and assessing evidence.

Butterfield has more difficulty in elucidating than in tracing these early developments. He suggests that the Sumerians were more inclined than the Egyptians to try to explain the ways of gods to men because of the erratic behaviour of the Euphrates, compared with the regular flooding of the Nile. A sense of history flourished among the nomadic Hebrews, he argues, because their religion was tied to a past, not to a place.

The Greeks, endeavouring to interpret the East to the West and vice versa, took to history because their religion was so preposterous. Thanks to their isolation, the Chinese had no means of comparing themselves with contemporary civilizations and so turned to the past. These explanations, which tend to contradict one another, are ingenious rather than convincing. They indicate the speculative nature of most of Butterfield's investigation.

He is on safer, though less interesting, ground when he deals with the advances in historiography that have occurred in Christian times. Predictably, he says that the major change took place at the end of the seventeenth century. Under the impact of the Scientific Revolution, history cast off its religious preoccupations and emerged as a self-explanatory system. Progress involved marching towards secular goals, not helter-skeltering to the day of judgment. Rousseau wrote his "Ode to Posterity" (and Voltaire doubted whether it would reach its destination).

No such scepticism can be expressed about the value of Sir Herbert Butterfield's work. But, regrettably, his last book is far from being his best.

Piers Brendon

Fiction

One and Last Love
By John Braine

(Eyre Methuen, £6.50)

Tim Harnforth is a middle-aged writer, originally from Yorkshire, now settled in Surrey. Stirred though not really shaken by Catholic guilt, he is unwilling to walk out of a loveless second marriage. Luckily, he has a pied à terre off Shaftesbury Avenue where he finds True Love with Vivien Canvey, 48, whose husband has moved on to younger things. One of the problems Tim has with his wife is that she doesn't share his penchant for what he insists on referring to as the *gens du monde*. He loves rubbing shoulders with Mr Foot and Lady Falkender at the Gay Hussar, and Vivien is prepared to humour him, as she tolerates other foibles like his inability to enter a room without describing every detail of its furnishings. In most books characters simply sit down: in *One and Last Love* we learn not only what the chair looks like, but when and where it was bought, how much it cost, what it might fetch now, and how comfortable the hero finds it.

For all his claims to sophistication, Tim retains a wide-eyed, oop for t'coopish approach to the Big City. *Homme du monde* that he is, he lets us into a secret: "if one's in or anywhere near the metropolis and even only on the fringes of the arts sex is easy enough to come by". How on earth does Vivien keep a straight face with this sort of stuff flying about? John Braine's writer-protagonists are much given to brooding on the nature of their craft. Mr Braine himself has even written a layman's guide to writing books. Strange then that he seems no nearer to correcting the flaw which has become the hallmark of his own novels — a complete failure to explain what his strongly drawn female central characters see in the humourless, egomaniacal boors who make up the male population of Braineland. Perhaps he has made a shrewd calculation: this may be how his readers view male-female relationships. But I find it increasingly difficult to suppress the thought that Braine's posture of honest journeyman story-teller may be a front for simple laziness, a suspicion reinforced by remembering that it was an earlier Braine writer-hero (in *The Queen of a Distant Country*) who remarked: "I've always had enough sense not to try and bite off more than I can chew; in literature no A's for effort are awarded".

But they are, John, they are. Take this week's other two new novels. Don Bannister made his debut as a novelist with *Sam Chard*, a superbly crafted evocation of his childhood in a Yorkshire mining community, rich enough in characters and plot to suggest it would be at least three or four books before he needed to cast about for a fresh source of material. But Bannister is a man full of surprises. If the world of clinical psychology was taken aback to discover it had been harbouring a formidable literary talent (Bannister still works in the NHS), the world of letters will surely be no less perplexed to find that in his second novel he has deserted the West Riding for the American Civil War. Long Day at Shiloh (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £6.95) describes the first 24 hours of one of its crucial battles through the eyes of the Union troops trapped under Grant's command at Pittsburg Landing. Bannister writes in short cinematic takes, a method which serves him less well here than in *Sam Chard*. A more straightforward narrative style, plus a map, would have helped make better sense of what was by any standards a confused day's soldiering. But his command of historical detail and uncanny ability to get inside his characters make this an unforgettable if sometimes harrowing book.

If its historical novels you're after, they don't come much more historical than Richard Herley's The Flint Lord (Heinemann, £6.95), set, like its prize-winning predecessor *The Stone Arrow*, in palaeolithic Sussex. Putting 5,000 years between you and your characters may seem an unnecessary handicap to impose on yourself, especially when the story — spunky slave leads uprising against unspeakably beastly foreign oppressors — is essentially timeless. But Herley writes with such panache that one soon feels at home in a world where blinding, boiling alive, flaying, and disembowelling are the order of the day rather than napalming, which gives all four for the price of one. I see no reason to question the book's assumption that human nature hasn't changed much — after all, what's a couple of hundred generations in evolutionary terms? — and I defy anyone not to warm to the gentlemantly heroism of the serf Tagart and his chums.

It's less easy to warm to the third Punch Book of Short Stories (Robson, £6.95), a bland *compendium which serves only* two worthwhile purposes: to illustrate the decline of an art-form, and to be used as a last resort — but only under strict medical supervision — to alleviate the sufferings of the chronically insomniac.

John Nicholson



The Fall of the Titans from a second century AD sarcophagus in the Vatican Museum in *Mystery Religions in the Ancient World* by Joscelyn Godwin (Thames and Hudson, £10). Your Titan, being hybrid, is a suitable decoration for a tomb; his upper part noble in defeat, his lower, *divided self* a squirming mass of reptiles.

Characters at bursting point

The Oxford Book of Short Stories

Chosen by V. S. Pritchett

(Oxford, £9.50)

"The face thrust so close down to his had grown enormous and unspeakably dreadful. Her hot breath enveloped him. . . Tiny beads of blood stood on her skin." (Walter de la Mare: *An Ideal Craftsman.*)

"He listened intently. There was not a sound. And yet he felt that there were men there, lurking behind the trees, and they were there to kill him. They would kill him as they had killed his dogs. And he would die like a dog." (W. Somerset Maugham: *An Official Position.*)

"Murderer! said Eugenio; and Cannibal! This is my body and my blood. Laura cried No! and at the sound of her own voice, she awoke trembling, and was afraid to sleep again." (Katherine Anne Porter: *Flowering Judas.*)

One thing about great writers of short-stories: they've never hesitated to land a punch; and one thing about Sir Victor Pritchett, in his capacity as compiler of *The Oxford Book of Short Stories*: he doesn't hesitate to show them doing so.

Is it significant that of his 41 selected stories, covering a span of nearly 200 years from Sir Walter Scott to John Updike, more than a quarter should have sinister or blood-thirsty themes? Or is it simply that a passionate, even violent intensity lies at the very heart of the genre? From Poe's *The Fall of the House of Usher* and Hawthorne's *The Birthmark*, both of which are included in this book, down to M. R. James's ghost stories and the Sherlock Holmes canon, which are not represented, all the evidence points that way.

At the other extreme the short story can excel in the analysis of intimate and very private dilemmas. "A short story is always a disclosure, often an evocation . . . frequently a celebration of a character at bursting point", writes Sir Victor in his introduction. His own choice has lighted most happily on a group of stories dealing with such moments of crisis among the young.

One interesting example is *The Runaway*, by the Canadian author Morley Callaghan, a sort of *Catcher in the Rye* before J. D. Salinger caught up with the lad, full of tenderness, optimism, and light. Balancing this in mood is William Trevor's *Going Home*, a virtuoso display of well-controlled passion, in which a mixed-up, precocious pupil and an ugly under-matron share a painful end-of-term train journey and have a series of exchanges which reveal much and resolve nothing.

De la Mare's eerie story concerns a very strange child who helps a woman to disguise a murder as a suicide. Doris Lessing's *Mrs Fortescue* probes with instinctive understanding another sort of crisis in an adolescent life, this time sexual. And all these offerings meet a necessary criterion of any short story with a claim to the first rank: they leave one to speculate about the characters and their lives both before and after the actual events described.

It is surely now time to stop being pessimistic about the short story, for so long a subject for ritual gloom. True, the great days have gone, never to return — if by that is meant the great days of proliferating magazine markets which nourished and encouraged most of the authors this book represents.

For all that, good writers have not stopped practising a craft which is as natural to them as breathing, though rather harder work; nor have publishers stopped publishing their collections. The short story, in fact, is no more and no less a minority art than the serious novel itself; and one hopes that Sir Victor's excellent *anthology — catholic in its* range from O. Henry to William Sansom though with Sylvia Townsend Warner a sadly unexplained absentee — will do something to spread that truth.

Rivers Scott

EEC versus OUP

The freedom of lexicographers to enter trade marks in their dictionaries in a manner that has been followed for nearly a century is once more being threatened, this time by the Commissioners of the EEC.

Article 4 of a draft Directive, submitted to the Council of Europe on 25 November 1980, insists that the publisher of a dictionary, encyclopaedia, or similar work (1) "shall ensure that any reproduction of a trade mark therein is accompanied by an indication that an application *has been made for registration* of the trade mark"; and (2) "where the publisher fails to comply with the requirements of paragraph (1) he shall, *at the request of the proprietor of the trade mark* (my italics), correct the matter *at his own expense* in the next edition of the publication."

Threats to the "harmless drudges" are not new and, when tested in the courts, normally fail. The most familiar example occurred in 1973 when a businessman from Salford brought an action against the Clarendon Press, claiming that the secondary definitions of the word Jew were "derogatory, defamatory, and deplorable", and asking for an injunction to be placed on any Oxford dictionary that included them. He failed.

His action rested on the widely held but fallacious belief that the insertion or retention of a word or meaning in a dictionary bestows on it some indefinable power that it did not possess already.

Now it would seem the screw is being turned in a new direction by a body of EEC Commissioners in Brussels who seem unaware of the history of the recording of trade words in dictionaries. We have been through all this before.

Between 1966 and 1972 the United States Trademark Association and the Oxford University Press reached a solution satisfactory to both sides. A fair balance was sought between "etymological and definitional accuracy" on the one hand and "the legal property rights of owners of trade marks on the other". Representatives of the Association and I met several times in Oxford and in New York, and found a solution, details of which can be observed in relevant entries in the Oxford dictionaries.

A solution was found because we were prepared on our side to monitor the constantly changing status of particular trade marks in the appropriate patent offices and because the Association was willing to take a common sense view of linguistic facts. The Association recognized that lexicographers need to record typical paradigms like *Xerox* (a registered trade mark), *xerox* (because the word is widely and unvexatiously used in literature without an initial capital), and *to xerox* (for similar reasons). That is the way our language actually works. Similar considerations apply to hundreds of other words, *Biro, Hoover, Ouija, Perspex, Tabloid, Thermos*, and so on. Over a long period such words sometimes move into generic use. The semi-generic status is not indicated in our dictionaries until it unmistakably exists. Furthermore there is often a long transitional period when one or other mark retains its trade-mark status in some parts of the English-speaking world (the USA and Canada for instance) and not in others. The variations in this respect are extraordinarily difficult to monitor, but we do not therefore give up the investigation.

Article 4 of the draft Directive would penalize lexicographers who inadvertently failed to signal a trade mark as such while leaving novelists, writers of cookery books, gardening correspondents, and others, untouched. None of this needs to *happen if someone will* emerge from the tall bureaucratic towers of Brussels, come to Oxford, and sort things out in the unbustled, dignified, and charming manner in which the Americans did when they indentified the problem in 1966.

Robert Burchfield

Pursuing the pleasures of the past

Tonight in Stationers' Hall the Prince of Wales will present his former archaeology Supervisor with a Festschrift, for which he has written a breezy and affectionate foreword. The grandest old ruins and the rising young obelisks of archaeology will turn out for a ceremony to mark Glyn Daniel's retirement from the Disney Chair of Archaeology at Cambridge and from St John's on September 30. Over the past 40 years Professor Daniel has opened the eyes of generations of undergraduates to the pleasure and science of the past. His former pupils include not just Prince Charles and the Queen of Denmark but the Professors of Archaeology in Oxford, Southampton, and London, the Director of the British Museum, the Director of the British School in Rome, and many other young masters of the discipline.

Glyn Daniel has helped to make the revolution since the war that has broken archaeology out of the last mummy-wrappings of antiquarianism, and turned it into a humane science. As the first of the television dons he has made archaeology the most popular of all academic subjects with the general public by his genius for *haute vulgarisation*. He has edited *Antiquity* for a quarter of a century. In addition to a copious stream of books and articles about the past, he has written wittily about good food and travel and shared their pleasures generously. When things are quiet he turns out a rattling good detective novel. Since 1956 he has been the general editor of Thames & Hudson's famous series Ancient People and Places, which has done more than any other publication to bring the past to life for the intelligent general reader.

Apart from fastidious popularization, the two sites that this man of many parts has dug most fruitfully for us have been the megalithic monuments of Europe and the history of archaeology itself. He has been a scourge of what he calls "bullshit archaeology" of the under-researched and meretricious kind. He has helped to reawaken the memory of the world.

Three books are published today to celebrate Glyn Daniel's work so far. The Festschrift Antiquity and Man (Thames & Hudson, £25) consists of essays in his honour by the leading archaeologists of our age, edited by John D. Evans, Barry Cunliffe, and Colin Renfrew. Its sections deal with the development of archaeology in all five continents; the megaliths of Europe, those vast, perennial, rude stone monuments; the ways in which archaeology impinges on the consciousness of the general public; and a personal assessment of Glyn Daniel as teacher, *Cambridge* don, editor, and phenomenon. Like Glyn Daniel's own career it manages to straddle such scholarly and difficult matters as the dating of the earliest iron-age in Scandinavia, and such general and agreeable subjects as the archaeological joke and Professor Daniel himself throwing away the line: "Why does one lecture but to interest oneself?" We meet not just the latest word from the bottom of the excavation, but Glyn Daniel and Sir Mortimer Wheeler poring over strange objects in *"Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?,"* which made them household names, and archaeology a popular interest.

Glyn Daniel has written the second anniversary book himself: A Short History of Archaeology (Thames & Hudson, £9.50). It is the hundredth volume in his series, which for 25 years has been summarizing in an authoritative but readable way the latest scholarship on an ancient people or an ancient place. It has ranged with five million words and 15,000 illustrations from the Hittites to the Upper Amazon, and the Polynesians to Babylon. The centenary volume traces the astonishing and contentious story of man's search for his past, beginning with Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon, who was delighted to find at Ur "the inscriptions of former ancient kings", and coming down to the recent discovery of Philip of Macedon's tomb at Vergina and the spectacular army of terracotta figures guarding the burial mound of the Chinese Emperor Huang Ti. It is, as usual from the pen of Glyn Daniel, a pleasure to read and a stimulus to thought.



The heavyweight volume is *Towards a history of Archaeology* (Thames & Hudson, £12), a collection of the papers presented at the international conference on the history of archaeology organized by Glyn Daniel and the late Ole Klindt-Jensen. It is evidence for the professionalization of the subject described in the other books.

Dr Johnson said: "All that is really known of the ancient state of Britain is contained in a *few pages. We can know no* more than what old writers have told us." Samuel was wrong about archaeology. He sometimes was wrong.

William Camden got it right when he defended the study of antiquity, which he called, in the elegant words of Philemon Holland's translation, "the back-looking curiosity". Glyn Daniel has sharpened and satisfied our back-looking curiosity for nearly half a century. He has opened our eyes to the unfolding achievement of man, which is the common patrimony of all of us, and the only one worth bothering about. We look forward eagerly to his next book, with any luck the one about the frauds and lunacies of his mystery, perhaps entitled *The Wilder Shores of Archaeology*.

Philip Howard

The burgeoning operatic spirit of St Louis

First in booze,
First in shoes,
But bottom of the Baseball League

The old chant of St Louis, Missouri, is only partly true nowadays. To be sure, the giant red brick home of Budweiser and Michelob on the banks of the Missouri remains the biggest brewery in the world. But the shoe industry is not what it was. And the form of the St Louis Cardinals, named after the scarlet plumaged birds that deck the trees in this state, is impossible to judge: the strikers are striking, but so too are the pitchers and for the moment because of industrial action no one can go down to the ball game.

Those searching for supremacy in the city might cast their eyes in the direction of musical theatre. For over 60 years there has been the Muny, the Municipal Theatre Association of St Louis, which seats nearly 12,000 and is one of the grand-daddies of summer stock.

This season's opener is *Kiss Me Kate*. Robert Goulet, apparently well over his problems of yesteryear, is in first rate vocal and physical fettle as Fred Graham/Petruchio, played with the swagger Howard Keel used to employ. Goulet, who will be in London at Grosvenor House later in the year, virtually carries the show on his hefty shoulders, with a little help from Maurice Hines, dancer brother of Gregory, who is currently giving one of Broadway's star performances in *Sophisticated Ladies*.

From the Muny, as traditional and Middle American as Ted Drewe's Frozen Custard Pavilion to the south of the city, waft the smell of popcorn and the cries of COLD BEEEE . . . R. Cold beer is the only thing the Muny has in common with the Opera Theatre of St Louis, housed in the university theatre of Webster Groves. Here nothing is traditional and it typifies the new spirit of St Louis, which seems to be wagging its finger at those living on the East and West Coasts, saying "Come and look at us and be surprised, we've had enough of visiting you".

Come they do, the agents, the impresarios, the directors of opera planning. In its six seasons Opera Theatre has established a reputation for showing off the best of the new generation of singers and for staging works that cannot be heard elsewhere. And that is the plan of the man who has been the general administrator from the start, Richard Gaddes, an Englishman touching 40 who rose up the musical world via the Wigmore Hall and, later, Glyndebourne.

Gaddes began with a self-imposed double charter. He was going to employ only young North American singers, although he is not averse to importing producers and conductors — Colin Graham is associate director and Jonathan Miller will work here next summer. And he insisted on establishing a regular pattern for the month-long season each summer: a Mozart, a familiar repertory piece, a rarity and a new work. The pattern prevails. Next season will probably bring *Cosi fan tutte*, *L'elisir d'amore*, Prokofiev's *Maddalena* and the premiere of *The Postman always Rings Twice*, written by the young Minneapolis composer Stephen Paulus to a libretto after the Cain novel by Colin Graham — both men claim they knew nothing of Bob Rafelson's remake of the 1945 picture when they started work.

This season's two successes have been the rarity and the new work, while the out-and-out flop, in production terms, has been *Rigoletto*. And that gives a clue to the Gaddes path. The rarity, Delius's *Fennimore and Gerda*, seems never to have been staged in America before. Not that Britain was particularly swift off the mark: the London premiere was in 1968, some 50 years after the date of composition. The work's dedicatee, Beecham, is held partly responsible. With characteristic courtesy and gratitude he said that the opera was about three rather dreary people with nothing very much to sing. And he never conducted it.

Frank Corsaro, St Louis's producer, proves the falsity of that. He surrounds the thrust stage with a scrim, almost in John Piper style, and projects on that the aspects of nature which suffuse Delius's score and the lives of his principal characters: Niels the poet, Erik the painter and Fennimore the woman they both love. All are untimately failures, but at least they live within sight of the forests and the fjords, the sunsets and the storms. Corsaro shows us all, perhaps a little too much, but he captures to perfection the soft, rhapsodic mood of Delius's score in the 11 stage "pictures" in which the story, a cross between Ibsen and *Elvira Madigan*, is told.

The musical side of *Fennimore* was quite outstanding. Katherine Bouleyn, the lady torn between poet and painter, has a warm, melting soprano coupled with an intensity in her acting which suggest that she could be a mightily impressive Cora in *Postman* next year: a St Louis discovery. Stephen Dickson's career is well established now, but his Niels takes him a step forward most particularly because of his growing ability to handle the stage. Christopher Keenen the pit handled the score with affectionate delicacy. It is difficult to imagine a stronger operatic case being made for Delius.

The brutality running through Minoru Miki's *An Actor's Revenge*, another American premiere, could scarcely lie farther away from the world of Delius. Bodies, most delicately swathed or symbolized, pile up in the second half as the Actor (an *onnagata*, or player specializing in female roles) avenges his parents' death. But so they do in *Forza*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, or a hundred other operas. Miki's score, which mixes western and eastern instruments, not always successfully to my ears, was commissioned for the English Music Theatre by Colin Graham and had a quartet of performances at the Old Vic before the Arts Council closed the company down — the Vic itself followed later. It is as much a work to be watched as listened to and the air of precision and authenticity in Graham's productions suggests that his own time in Japan was very profitably spent.

It does though allow for, and receives, two virtuoso performances from the singing Onnagata (Mallory Walker), who tells his story in the company of his fellow monks (shades of *Curlew River*), and his dancing counterpart (Manuel Alum).

Most of the style in *Le nozze di Figaro* came from the deft conducting of John Nelson. Lou Galterio's production had more vigour than wit and came nowhere near solving the problems of playing the fourth act on a thrust stage. The most interesting member of a solid cast was Elizabeth Knighton as the Countess.

The first scene of *Rigoletto*, ineptly staged by Anthony Besch, appeared to be set in a Mantovan locker-room, where a few ladies had been invited to join in the frolics. Thereafter the level rose only marginally, which was a mighty disservice to Sheri Greenawald, one of America's most attractive and accomplished young sopranos, singing her first Gilda. In "Tutte le feste" Miss Greenawald gave a strong hint of just how good she could be in the role in different circumstances.

Rigoletto may well be the last grand opera to be seen at Webster Groves. The all-round success of *Fennimore* and *Revenge* could persuade Richard Gaddes to confine himself to works which fit his theatre and play the others in another house. He is in the happy position of now being able to carry his audience with him and without the lure of musical lollipops. There are few if any other companies in America which could get away with the Gaddes repertory and so there are virtually no imitators.

Gaddes never revels in his success. He reckons that he started off an obscure, precocious company which he wanted to model on Glyndebourne. And with productions like *Fennimore* there is more than a glimpse of Sussex. He is under pressure to expand the St Louis operation, but remarks wryly that, although he might be very good at starting small family businesses, he is less sure about keeping them under control when they grow. None the less next year the Opera Theatre makes its first visit abroad, to Monte Carlo, with *Die Zauberflöte*. Opera here used to be imported; now it joins Michelob and Budweiser on the export list.

John Higgins





left: Kathryn Bouleyn and David Bankston as Fennimore and Eric in a *Fennimore and Gerda* that captures the soft, rhapsodic mood of Delius's score; above: Manuel Alum, the virtuoso dancing Yukinojo in Miki's *An Actor's Revenge*; right: Richard Gaddes, the English general director of an "American Glyndebourne"

Dance

Twyla Tharp

Sadler's Wells

The solo danced by William Whitener at the beginning of *Brahms's Paganini*, opening Twyla Tharp's season at Sadler's Wells on Tuesday, is one of the most amazing feats I have seen all year. If you want virtuoso tricks, he can provide them: spinning at fantastic speed, soaring suddenly in a high, clear cabriole, holding a fluent arabesque with perfect balance. Equally, he can make the act of sitting down on the floor into a dance step.

The smoothness, the musical phrasing (never duplicating the piano variations but always providing an apt parallel) and the casual perfection of this long, heterogeneous dance are the hallmarks of Tharp's choreography. Whitener's dancing of it would alone be worth an effort to see. And that is just for starters.

As it happens, Whitener danced nothing else all evening, but the quality of performance remained exhilaratingly high. The second part of Brahms's *Paganini* variations is given to a group of four dancers intermittently interrupted by a woman soloist, Jennifer Way. Her entries echo Whitener's epic achievement more briefly. Meanwhile, Christine Uchida and Shelley Freydont, John Malashock and Keith Young, cheerfully undertake partnering so sudden and complex that one is left wondering not just how they did it, but sometimes even exactly what they did to get so startlingly from here to there.

The only work on this opening programme that had been given in London before was *The Fugue*, formerly danced by three women, and now given to three men, Tom Rawe, Raymond Kurshals and John Carrafa perform its ingenious exercises skilfully, but for me this is the one work of Tharp's where ingenuity is not fired by imagination.

No lack of imagination, however, in the newest work given, a dance for six women called *Uncle Edgar dyed his hair red*. If the title and music do not come from a folk song, they sound as if they should; the music has been ground down and electrified by Dick Sebouh to sound like a scratchy old record. Tone and volume of amplification in that and the Brahms, incidentally, needed attention.

Edgar's transformation apparently inspired his nieces to transports of delight expressed in exuberantly crazy entries, generally for two dancers at a time, while others, silhouetted behind gauze, act like escaping shadows. Together with Way, Uchida and Freydont, this dance introduced the remaining members of this brilliant company, Katie Glasner, Shelley Washington and Mary Ann Kellog.

Kellog and Washington are prominent in *Ocean's Motion*, a sequence of seven episodes to six Chuck Berry pieces (the first of them, "Almost Grown", is repeated for the finale). In this, Tharp catches what seems, to an outsider, the whole spirit of growing up in America, as understood from films, books and pop songs, embodying it in dances of fun, sentiment and sometimes passion. She also becomes the first person to choreograph bubble-gum: bang on cue every time.

John Percival

Opera

Peter Grimes

Covent Garden

Britten's first major opera has been one of the glories of the Royal Opera, particularly in the production by Elijah Moshinsky, which has been toured to Italy, the Far East, most recently Paris. The current revival is to be filmed later this month for BBC Television.

Moshinsky has been careful to keep his staging fresh and crisp at each revival. The open stage technique repays, indeed demands such exactitude: we need all the aids to visual imagination that he can provide, since no church, pub, or moot hall are visible.

Some details look to have been rearranged, the opening of the pub scene, for example, as it were in the snug, before moving into the four-ale bar. A particularly fascinating feature is the individual characterization of the Borough citizens, chorus as well as soloists, in the scene on the strand before the storm, a multitude of incident, and conversation, in village life that all the more emphasizes the vicious mob antagonism later.

There is no danger yet of routine or blurring, or lack of control. Sir Colin Davis started Tuesday's performance on what seemed a slack rein, perhaps only to heighten the rousing ensembles before, during, and after the storm. The choral episodes went superbly, the orchestral interludes with mounting poetry and fervour.

The present cast is virtually the one we know and love. Sir Geraint Evans has been ill, and had to give up Balstrode to Norman Bailey, a more thoughtful impersonation, perhaps, but also a bluff man of action. Philip Gelling is a new Ned Keene, jaunty, rather a daddy, thoroughly attentive to the two Nieces of whom Marilyn Hill Smith is new, and delightfully brassy (but her top note at the end of the female quartet was not properly audible).

John Tomlinson is now the Hobson, gaunt and obsequious. Patricia Payne's Mrs Sedley, a richly comic study of mutton dressed as lamb, and Forbes Robinson's choleric Swallow stand out. There is no doubt, though, that the action centres on Heather Harper's touching Ellen Orford, and ultimately on Jon Vickers's immensely potent, marvellously sung and impersonated Grimes, a great tragic study.

William Mann

Aldeburgh

ECO/Rostropovich

Snape Maltings/ Radio 3

With Britten dead and Sir Peter Pears no longer singing, the Aldeburgh Festival is obviously in the process of losing one identity and looking for another. There is a strange feeling in the air of calm assurance trembling into anxious uncertainty, and not without reason: the whole thing could so easily become merely provincial if it does not find a new focus. (How one wishes that Peter Maxwell Davies could be lured down from his Orkney perch to revitalize an old festival instead of trying to build up a new one. . . .)

However Aldeburgh does happily retain the support of Mstislav Rostropovich, its friend for more than 20 years, and it was his arrival on Tuesday evening that cleared the skies after a patchy few days. It happened at once. In Tchaikovsky's *Souvenir de Florence*, played by a small group of strings from the English Chamber Orchestra, he brought out all the exhilaration in the making of bounding, sonorous music. There was a silky wrench in each imperious chord, a song in every phrase, an exact fit between the conductor's miming and the orchestra's response, whether a zigzag jerk or a swooning crescendo. Indeed so much elan was emanating from Mr Rostropovich that one hardly cared about the mediocrity of the playing, the pinched tone of the violins in high register or the slovenliness of the cellos and basses.

The happy match for one of Tchaikovsky's most vital works was Shostakovich's most explicit musing upon death, his Fourteenth symphony which 11 years ago was introduced to the West in this same Suffolk hall, then under the baton of its dedicatee, Britten. As on that occasion the soprano soloist was Galina Vishnevskaya, who sang magnificently, commanding without giving us any gratuitous loveliness to distract us from the sombre matter at hand: mortality, its mystery, its menace and its stupid irrelevance.

As for Stafford Dean, the highest compliment I can pay — well deserved — is that he sounded the true Russian bass in every rounded vowel and liquid consonant, in the feeling of something warm and dark stretching upwards into stark light. He, with justice, took on the burden of subjectivity in the later part of the work, where Shostakovich comes to speak of himself as artist. But here, running right through the music and the performance, was the strength of certainty in the power of art to survive. About this symphony, at least, there can be no doubt.

Paul Griffiths

Galleries

Vivid challenge to the common view of Dutch painting

Dutch painting in its "golden age", the seventeenth century, is generally thought of in terms of the way in which it reflects daily life and the physical environment which forms its setting: austere, spotless interiors inhabited by grave matrons or demure young housewives, sometimes attended by eager but always decorous gallants; contented cows bathed in golden sunlight against a background of meticulously cultivated landscape; lower down the social scale drunken boors cavorting with mountainous wenches in sordid taverns. The exception quoted is, of course Rembrandt, who thus "proves the rule".

This view is challenged in a remarkable exhibition at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, which was first presented at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, and has also been seen at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Entitled *Gods, Saints and Heroes, Dutch Painting in the Age of Rembrandt*, the exhibition (until July 19) is the achievement of a distinguished international committee which included Christopher Brown from our own National Gallery. It was coordinated by Dewey F. Mosby from Washington. The catalogue, which is a substantial volume containing essays on the various aspects of the subject covered by the exhibition, is available in both Dutch and English and the information panels and labels are also in both languages.

The fundamental concern is with what is known as "history painting", which has been defined as "generalized representations of the passions and intellect as symbolized in classical history or mythology or in subjects taken from Christian iconography" (Peter and Linda Murray, *A Dictionary of Art and Artists*). Its standing as the most important type of work that an artist could undertake was promoted by the Academies which, following the example of Florence, founded by Vasari in 1563, proliferated in the succeeding century, notably in Bologna and above all in Paris, where the Academy of Painting and Sculpture was founded in 1648. There the hierarchy of subject-matter was strictly enforced and the superiority of history painting constantly reiterated.

A much more loosely organized and informal academy was formed in Haarlem in 1583, but it does not seem to have lasted for very long. Its most influential member was Hendrik Goltzius (1558-1617), who first achieved an international reputation as an engraver, before turning to history painting in 1600. He is represented in the exhibition by a beautiful *Saint Sebastian* from Munster (unfortunately glazed) and two interpretations of subjects from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, *Venus and Adonis* and the fiercely dramatic *Juno receiving the eyes of Argus from Mercury* (1615), in which the story of the decapitation of the 100-eyed Argus by Mercury and his presentation of the eyes to Juno, who used them to decorate the tail of the peacock, has a symbolic significance virtually as a pagan fall of man. Also shown is a biblical *Fall of Man* which was painted in 1592 by Goltzius's contemporary Cornelis Cornelisz van Haarlem (1562-1638), for the Prinsenhof in Haarlem, which was the official residence of the Stadtholder when he visited the city.



A pagan fall of man: Goltzius's *Juno receiving the eyes of Argus from Mercury*

In the decoration of public buildings the history painter came into his own, as Beatrijs Brenninkmeyer de Rooij points out in her useful contribution to the catalogue, *To Behold is to be Aware: History Painting in Public Buildings and the Residences of the Stadtholder*: "The paintings were a functional element of the rooms in which they hung, and their subjects were chosen as statements on the use of the room and the desired traits of the users or inhabitants." The most complete surviving example of a seventeenth-century Dutch public building is Amsterdam's colossal Town Hall (now the Royal Palace), designed by Jacob van Campen and begun in 1648. It is magnificently decorated with superb sculptures by Artus I. Quellin and paintings by, among others, Erasmus Quellin, Ferdinand Bol, Govert Flinck and Jacob de Wit, whose exquisite *grisaille* overdoors are infinitely preferable to his vast insipid canvas of *Moses selecting the seventy Elders* (1737).

Both Bol and Flinck were pupils of Rembrandt, but Flinck's *Solomon's Prayer for Wisdom* (1659), a composition painted for the Town Hall and represented in the exhibition by an autograph replica (Bob Jones University Collection, Greenville, South Carolina), shows how completely he had liberated himself from his teacher's manner. In the same year he was commissioned to execute 12 further pictures for the same building, but died soon afterwards at the age of 45.

In the work of Ferdinand Bol (1616-80), however, Rembrandt's influence persists, even to the extent of direct quotation, as in his *Intrepidity of Fabritius in the Camp of King Pyrrhus* (1656) (Town Hall, Amsterdam) where, as the cataloguer notes, the figure in the right-hand bottom corner is taken from the *Hundred Guilders* etching. The sketch in the exhibition, which shows an earlier stage in the composition, belongs to the Amsterdam Historisch Museum which contains much material relevant to the exhibition, including the wooden model for the Town Hall, several terracotta studies for its sculptures by Quellin and an important group of paintings, among them Nicholas Berchem's glowing *Allegory of the expansion of Amsterdam* and Gerard Lairesse's *The Maid of Amsterdam receiving the Homage of the World*.

Lairesse (1640-1711) brought the influence of French classicism to Amsterdam, through his teacher Bertholet Flémalle, and was important as a theorist as well as a painter, considering that history painting, in addition to its intrinsic merits, somehow enhanced the social status of the practitioner by a process of transference. Lairesse's "aristocratic" manner is exemplified by his graceful *Selene and Endymion*, probably painted for the bedroom of Mary, wife of the Stadtholder William III and daughter of James II of England, whom she and her husband were destined to succeed. The theme, of the unconsummated love of a goddess for a mortal, may seem ironic in the context of their childless marriage, but this can hardly have been intentional.

The edifying impact of works of art is also demonstrated by Lairesse's brilliant *grisaille* of *The Iron Age* (1682) (Musée des Beaux-Arts, Orléans), originally one of a set of four that were installed in the marble vestibule of a house on the Keizersgracht. Two other large *grisailles* from the Rijksmuseum's own collection, an *Allegory of the Arts* and an *Allegory of the Sciences*, are shown ex-catalogue in the anteroom to the exhibition, which also contains a didactic introductory display.

Jeffery Daniels

Concert

Philharmonia/Ozawa

Festival Hall

The last panel of the Ozawa concert triptych unfolded on Tuesday, the colours still moist and live, the Philharmonia still obviously excited and freshly inspired by their visiting master.

Just as the opening *Egmont* Overture was characteristically revitalized, sharp arrows of sound shooting through each phrase, so the degree of rapport which made so compelling the partnership last week of Seiji Ozawa and the pianist Ivo Pogorelich was searched out and found again, this time with Yo Yo Ma in Dvorak's Cello Concerto.

The work on Tuesday seemed in retrospect a long, warmly romantic song, sensing its end in its beginning as well as, more obviously and thematically, its beginning in its end. It was the vocal character and unity of the work that Yo Yo Ma drew out most memorably: even in the rhythmically more incisive, more rough-hewn passages, that sense of lyrical burgeoning and efflorescence that the horn and clarinet solos so tellingly anticipated in the orchestral exposition made the music seem at times almost a free improvisation on the score itself.

While the last movement needed more rhythmic bite and tension, a stronger sense of form than this approach was able to offer, it reached its apotheosis in the slow movement, less a calm meditation than an impassioned arioso, its tempi almost over-indulgently flexible, yet revealing to the full Yo Yo Ma's strongly focused, immaculately integrated control of timbre and dynamic level through the extremes of register and expressive range.

The breath and exultant optimism which shone out of the cello's climactic statement of the first movement horn tune seemed to reach out towards the spirit of "symphonic optimism" which guided Richard Strauss in his symphonic poem *Also sprach Zarathustra*: both works received their first performances in the same year, 1896.

In its white heat of excitement, its often scrambling tempi and distracting richesse of detail, it lacked on Tuesday a sense of grandeur, of omniscience and, particularly at the end, of sheer discipline of ensemble. But in musical and programmatic content (Zarathustra visits mankind to revitalize their knowledge and passions, teaches them the ecstasy of dance and returns to the mountains) it was a fascinatingly appropriate choice for the last concert of Ozawa's series.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Herself Alone

Old Red Lion

"Seamus Finnegan is from Belfast." The programme says that straightway, although it is quickly obvious in his writing, which takes its strength from the language of Belfast, and from the personal and political issues of being from Belfast.

A few things should be made clear. Mr Finnegan does not pretend to objectivity. He is fundamentally certain that the war in Northern Ireland is between the English and the Irish. His three characters, all women, address themselves to the problem of how best to respond to that war: whether to choose arms and violence in Belfast, whether to flee to London, which "is not England, it's foreign", or, having once fled, whether to return.

They do not live as characters, but rather interact as voices and could be interspersed on the radio with the news items they repeat in their speeches and dialogues: the death of a hunger striker, a new hunger striker taking his place, another killing in Northern Ireland. Julia Pascal's lunchtime production for Islington's Old Red Lion animates the voices by dramatically focusing spotlights on the actresses who argue their positions with each other or, as Tina Marian does, present their ideas as direct challenges to the audiences.

A clinical aspect of the dialogues robs them of humanity. They become too obviously a single mind weighing the arguments and shaping them to frame the convictions of Miss Marian's jailed terrorist. Exile and homecoming, feminism and patriotism, bounce back and forth between Michele Copsey and Frankie Cosgrave who speak of Belfast's troubles from the distance of London.

Her presence enlivens the production, in fact makes it a performance rather more than a closed debate, but the medium of the stage never quite seems the natural home for Mr Finnegan's words. He has a dramatic talent, but by confining the drama to language he has limited himself to speechmaking and could as well do that at Hyde Park Corner. Miss Pascal's direction is a skilful awakening of debate.

Ned Chaillet

The remarkable resurrection of Menachem Begin

by Christopher Walker

The most important 40 minutes in Israel's turbulent general election campaign will take place tonight when the two men competing for the post of Prime Minister take part in a televised debate chaired—appropriately enough—by the doyen of the country's military correspondents.

Supporters of the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, are looking forward to the confrontation with relish, recalling the ease with which their man triumphed in a similar debate before the 1977 poll. Backers of Mr Shimon Peres, the opposition Labour leader are correspondingly wary, reluctantly acknowledging their candidate's shortcomings as a television performer and his continuing inability to match the fierce rhetoric which has become Mr Begin's political hallmark.

Although Israeli Prime Ministers have always had their personal power checked by the special demands of coalition government, Mr Begin, through sheer force of personality and the strength of his personal following has succeeded in turning the 1981 election into a clash between two individuals. This tactic has been reinforced by his right wing Likud coalition, which has pursued a relentless campaign against the alleged untrustworthiness of Mr Peres uncannily reminiscent of that once employed in America against Mr Richard Nixon.

One typical advertisement urged Israel's 2,500,000 voters to "elect a credible Prime Minister—or Shimon Peres". Another, spread over a full-page in the Hebrew press, contained a prominent quotation from Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the previous Labour Prime Minister, who wrote disparagingly in his autobiography: "I knew Peres, his character and his qualities. I did not believe one word he said". Underneath was an unflattering photograph of Mr Peres looking shifty and the printed challenge "look him straight in the eye—can he be trusted?"

The Labour Party and its American campaign adviser, Mr David Sawyer, have been striving to prevent the election being dominated by a simple choice between the prospective national leadership of either Mr Begin or Mr Peres. Their commercials have sought to stress the Labour cabinet team and to show up the Likud as a one-man-band, with no credible successor to its 68-year-old leader in sight. But their efforts to broaden the argument appear to have failed, and recently the opposition has reverted to displaying ugly scenes of election mob violence and attempting to frighten voters by labelling them as a new Israeli phenomenon known as "Beginism".

Mr Peres has gone further in public meetings, where the full fury of organized and often violent pro-Begin heckling has been turned against him. The Prime Minister has been labelled a "neo-Fascist", his followers accused of "Khomeinism", and described tauntingly from the platform as "a rabble".

Ironically as the campaign has become progressively more bitter, the tone of some of Labour's personal attacks against Mr Begin have not varied greatly from the 1946 arrest warrant issued for him by the Palestine Police, which described the then leader of the Irgun Jewish terror group as a "type of irresponsible, uncompromising rebel, thirsting for personal power".

With some 20 per cent of the volatile electorate still undecided, tonight's debate—in which each candidate will answer identical questions—is seen as crucial in determining voting patterns on June 30. But whatever the final result, the campaign has already demonstrated the remarkable powers of political and personal recovery possessed by Mr Begin, who only five months ago had been written-off as a depressed, introverted and unsuccessful Prime Minister presiding over 150 per cent inflation, a fractious Cabinet and the prospect of imminent electoral defeat.

In January, the widely-regarded *Jerusalem Post* poll was giving his coalition only 20 seats compared with 58 for Labour. In the latest survey (conducted after the destruction of the Baghdad reactor), the roles have been convincingly reversed, with 49 of the Knesset's 120 seats forecast for the Likud, compared with only 37 for Labour.

Mr Begin proudly refers to his personal transformation as a "resurrection," and by a show of energy and resilience which even his closest aides thought impossible, has managed to defuse public speculation about his often precarious state of health: instead of referring to his long history of serious heart complaints, Israelis now like to note that two of the doctors who previously treated him are dead, and a third ill in hospital.

Some bewildered and dismayed liberal journalists have blamed medication for the Prime Minister's revival, but a more convincing explanation is that like other ambitious politicians, he has reserves which are activated by the sudden prospects of re-election against all the odds. "Leading the Israeli people is more than a job for Menachem Begin, it is a mission", explained one official.

With a total of 31 parties ranging from Arab communists to extreme right wing Jews contesting the poll, the immediate outcome is likely to be anything but clear cut. There has never been a simple majority government in Israel's 33-year history, and no exception is likely this time—leading to the prospect of a complex coalition-building process lasting through much of July, and possibly longer. As in 1977, the decisive factor will be the voting preference of the oriental or Sephardi Jews, who now make up over 55 per cent of the population and still suffer from considerable under-privilege.



The overwhelming preference for Mr Begin over Mr Peres among the predominantly blue-collar oriental community is not easy to explain, but is widely agreed to have been the main cause of Israel receiving its first right wing government four years ago.

Of all the theories put forward, the most telling claims that while both rivals were born in Poland, Mr Begin is now regarded simply as a Jew, while Mr Peres—for all his years in the Middle East—is still seen as an *Ashkenazi* (a Jew of European descent). Although Labour has prompted an Iraqi born woman politician to the prestige second place on its election list, it has still not shaken off the image of the early pioneering days when power was restricted to an elite group of European stock, and Israeli society was based largely on exchange favours.

In few recent elections around the world have the styles of the main contenders been so sharply contrasted. Mr Peres favours the low-key approach, relying heavily on under-statement, carefully weighing the consequences of his remarks and showing a marked reluctance to go for the jugular over such vital issues as Mr Begin's attitude towards the future of the occupied West Bank or Israel's disastrous economic state. When the campaign histories are published, it will be Labour's failure to focus public debate on the Government's failings in the spheres of economic and social policy which will certainly be singled out for critical analysis.

At the outset of the campaign, Likud's diffident new Finance Minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, stole the thunder from Labour (which had then failed to select its own candidate for the Treasury) by slashing taxes on more than 100 prime consumer products in a reckless display of "supply side" economics. The momentum was then maintained by Mr Begin's vigorous personal campaigning, the Syrian missile crisis and then the Baghdad raid, which left much rational Labour criticism looking dangerously unpatriotic. The only hiccup in the Likud campaign was the outbreak some two weeks ago of vicious election violence and intimidation which has still not been properly controlled.

Senior opposition advisers believe that tonight's TV confrontation will provide Mr Peres with his last chance to halt the pro-Likud trend, which has shown up in every opinion poll published for the past three months. But few are prepared to express any convincing optimism. As one dejected Labour Party campaigner told the *Jerusalem Post*, "We may not like the flavour of the magic, but I wish we could get our hands on the secret formula".

A licence to corrupt?

Ronald Butt

The present Conservative Government may prove to have been good for family businesses, but it is hard to see what it has done for the family, except to assist in the planting of a dagger in its back. While the great and the good in the Cabinet wrestle with the mightier business of economic and defence policy, we should spare a moment to see how lesser ministers with power to influence the happiness of future generations make use of it. Let us see how they have fulfilled their party's manifesto commitments to extend parents' rights.

Some readers may recall that in February last year I drew attention to an attempt being made by backbenchers in the House of Commons and the House of Lords to amend the Education No. 2 Bill so as to give parents the right to know what kind of sex instruction their children were receiving, and from what kind of teaching material. The amendment also sought to give parents the right to withdraw their children from such instruction (as they can from religious education) where it was offensive to their principles.

Serious disquiet had been growing among many parents who had discovered both the manner and moral overtones of such instruction, and the offensive teaching aids often used. The justification usually given for the tone of this instruction is that it is intended to cater for children who are already, in the preferred euphemism, "sexually active". Most people would regard its message as implicitly encouraging other children to become sexually active as well if they wish—provided they use contraceptives and try to avoid pregnancy.

Some of the material which inspired the amendment would be regarded by most normal people as obscene. It uses the language of the gutter, and at least one book widely used in schools introduces children at a sensitive age even to the details of such perversions as bestiality.

Education ministers seem to have been as appalled as most people would be when they saw this material. But the Department of Education refused to countenance the proposed amendment. It was also bitterly opposed by the Family Planning Association, which now concentrates on sex instruction for the young, and by the Brook Advisory Centres which caters for contraception for teenagers. The ground of the department's resistance was that the amendment would mean altering the 1944 Education Act and might, in theory, lead parents to press to withdraw children from other subjects.

On that ground, Baroness Young, Minister of State for Education, opposed the amendment, although expressing her sympathy with the worries that had provoked it. The fear that thousands of parents would start removing their children from mathematics and geography classes on grounds of principle is not, I confess, one that I find instantly persuasive, but it was enough to move, not only Lady Young, but the sponsors of the amendment, who withdrew it in exchange for various undertakings she gave them.

School governors, she said, should play a part in establishing how the subject was handled and in seeing that parents' views were taken into account. The Secretary of State's powers to require the publication of certain information would be used to see that local authorities made such information available to parents. Above all, the department would consider issuing guidance on the teaching of the subject.

The way in which the Government has since behaved, far from being in the spirit of Lady Young's bland reassurances, further erodes parents' responsibility. It also makes complete nonsense of her argument that parents only had the right of withdrawal from religious education because it alone is compulsory in the curriculum, which sex education is not. Everything that the department has since done in encouraging schools to regard sex education also as, *de facto*, compulsory.

In its consultative paper, *A framework for the school curriculum*, in January 1980, there already existed one of those vague general statements beloved by officials which make all things possible. It suggested that such subjects as moral and health education should be added to the core. Additionally, under the Education Act 1980, regulations have been made as promised for the publication of information about sex education, which are increasingly being taken by schools as suggesting that this is an essential subject.

All this provides a licence which the sex-instruction missionaries are not slow to use. The question is whether it will be used as a licence to guide them towards a happy future or to corrupt.

Meanwhile, the teachers get the bit between their teeth, the sex-kits multiply and a significant number of schools use the teaching aids produced by the Brook Advisory Centres and described by an MP as "pornographic". Sir George Young of the Department of Health has also announced at a Brook Advisory Centres conference on "the consequences of teenage sexual activity" a new government campaign this autumn on contraception for teenagers. It will be under the management of the Health Education Council (which, like the Schools Council, has the Brook's publications on its recommended lists).

In sex teaching, the Government is also going into a kind of partnership with the Brook Centres whose whole ethos encourages and takes for granted the kind of premature relationships of which ministers say they disapprove.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Health, will tell critics of the FPA that it is not that organization but the Brook which worries him. But that doesn't stop Dr Gerard Vaughan, his Health Minister, from proposing to renew the Brook's grant (some MPs think it will be doubled) in the context of the arrangement by which, as a kind of *quid pro quo*, the education department is involved in making the Brook's teaching aids.

Meanwhile, at the DES, Baroness Young does not conceal that she is "very concerned" at some of the material produced by the Brook in the past. (Actually, their particularly nasty sex-aid colour-slides are very much in the present.) But her response to her own anxiety is to bring the department into partnership with the very organization she disapproves of, so that together they can plan sex-education work and teaching aids.

She seems to think that parents will find this reassuring. On the contrary, they should be more worried than ever. Despite everything that ministers have seeen, despite the material that disgusts Lady Young, they propose to give the Brook Advisory Centres their stamp of approval provided this body will tone down its products. This the Brook will be obviously pleased to do (if only for a transitional period) because they know that, at the Department of Health, their grant prospects depend on their cooperating with the Department of Education.

And so the circle completes itself. children will end up in the Brook clinics for contraceptives or (when they fail) abortions, and ministers will throw up their hands, or wash them, at the statistics. Do these ministers really mind anything apart from keeping their jobs and doing what their officials and the approved pressure groups tell them?

Archbishops answer back

The Church came under the fire of the inquisitorial arm of the State this week when its leaders faced the rigours of questioning by a Commons select committee of MPs.

All eyes were on the performance of the two Archbishops: Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, yesterday and Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, on Monday, to see how they would acquit themselves in this latter-day Star Chamber.

The archbishops were giving evidence on secondary school curriculum and examinations, which MPs, under Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, are due to report on in the autumn. And this meant grappling with such issues as why religion was not "number one in the hit parade" and what the churches were doing about it; whether religious education and daily worship should be compulsory in schools and the point of teaching Christianity in a multi-ethnic society.

Cardinal Hume batted first and had the advantage that MPs were not quite in their stride; questioning the head of the Roman Catholic church in Britain was not the same as grilling an obdurate civil servant.

Stan Thorne, Labour MP for Preston South, broke the ice. "My wife thinks we should be answering your questions rather than the other way round," he said.

The archbishop immediately launched into an analysis of the problems facing twentieth century man and the place of religion in society. There was a malaise, a void, a lack of vision, he told MPs, which in the past had been filled by Christianity. This was of all the greater concern because of the "agonizing" problems we face: race relations, unemployment, nuclear arms, disparity of wealth.

The MPs let him speak. But yesterday, when it was Dr Runcie's turn, Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire South-West, launched into the attack. It had taken 27 minutes, he said, for the Archbishop and others giving evidence to mention Christ or Christianity and that, surely, was the "hub" of the issue.

Unruffled, Dr Runcie put down his questioner with the retort that answers were usually flavoured by their questions.

Hume handled his questions with gentle, persuasive if discursive logic: often splitting his replies into points, one, two and three. He talked of religion being taught by the "deductive" and "inductive" processes; and of how much could be absorbed through "osmosis".

With the reflective manner of a monkish philosopher, he told MPs that present-day problems and the question of what was right and wrong, came down to the fundamental questions of what was morality, and that in turn to "what is man"?

By contrast, Dr Runcie consistently came back to personal experience; the experience of his children; grappling with issues in the media; his own experience learning about the differences between a mosque and a church and the way that had strengthened his faith and understanding; his recent experiences in the United States and view of religion there.

Cardinal Hume had given reflection; Dr Runcie gave practical advice. School worship need not only be formal assembly; it could be small groups meeting for prayer, silence or music. And, he firmly told MPs, there were other ways of putting across the Christian faith other than verbal ones, such as in music, or dance. MPs might dismiss these ideas as "soft-boiled pansy stuff" but it was important to use other methods. We were stuck, he said, in a kind of verbal ice-age.

It was an ice-age Dr Runcie was quite at home in. Impressively articulate, he urged MPs not to be strait-jacketed in their recommendations: fighting for a slot for religious education was less important than what went into it.

Despite differences of approach, the two agreed on fundamentals. The school curriculum should still have a spiritual ingredient and there should also be some kind of worship in schools, either, as Cardinal Hume put it, to kindle the spark of yearning in everyone for a spiritual life, or, as Dr Runcie said, because man is fundamentally a worshipper and this community ritual is about man's search for God.

Frances Gibb

How herbs could help if the Bomb is dropped

East Anglia's boy scouts and herbalists do not know it, but they may have a crucial role if there is a nuclear war. The region is one of the first in Britain to plan its health services to deal with the effects of a nuclear attack.

Already there are schemes to store redundant ambulance radio equipment for a communications network; a list is being prepared of the hospitals which might survive in part, and how best to protect their patients; first aid posts are planned.

East Anglia has cause to worry. Packed with United States and RAF bases, it would be a prime target. In the face of such a possibility, the Regional Health Authority has drawn up a document called *Organization of the Health Services in Time of War*. It makes chilling reading.

It suggests that between 3,000-4,000 hospital patients might be sent home if war seemed imminent and others would be moved to those parts of hospitals offering best protection against blast, heat and fallout. With telephone services under pressure, boy scouts would be used as messengers. Supplies officers are reminded that 14 days of essential foods and 28 pints of water, stored in black plastic bags inside cardboard boxes, would be needed for each remaining patient.

"After an attack", the document observes bluntly "it has to be understood that life-styles as we know them today will disappear, retreating to those of at least two centuries ago."

Radiation would make any movement by soldiers impossible for at least 48 hours. "Life-saving operations, except on the most limited self-help basis, might not be possible for up to two weeks," the document says. Doctors and nurses would not be allowed to enter highly radioactive areas whose people had little chance of recovery.

Community nurses would be needed at casualty clearing centres, where survivors would be screened to prevent any remaining hospitals being overwhelmed. "Only patients with a good chance of recovery should be admitted."

With drug production halted and most supplies destroyed, doctors would have to turn to herbal remedies. The document lists almost 100, based on plants from celery to foxglove, skullcaps to comfrey. Under foxglove, which could provide digitalis for heart conditions, it says: "Collect autumn of first year for main crop . . . dry rapidly in shade . . . dose 60mg to 100mg of dried powdered leaf . . ."

There is no shortage of voices to say that such planning is pointless. Almost all East Anglia's major hospitals are in cities that would be affected by nuclear blast. Last year the Pugwash Medical Working Group said bluntly: "There is no possible effective medical response after a nuclear attack. In one major city alone, in addition to hundreds of thousands of sudden deaths, there would be hundreds of people with severe burns, trauma and radiation sickness—all demanding intensive care."

With hospitals destroyed, and their staffs dead or injured, power, medical supplies and transport gone, many people would die of infections, fractures and other conditions that in peacetime would be minor.

Medical concern about the effects of nuclear war appears to be growing. Ten motions calling either for nuclear disarmament or for the public to be told about the effects of nuclear war are on the agenda of the British Medical Association's meeting in Brighton next week. The one most likely to be debated calls on the association to review the value of civil defence.

Dr Richard Kavanagh, of Ipswich, who will propose the motion, says that planning for a nuclear war could lead people to believe unrealistically in survival. "The unthinkable is becoming thinkable", he said. Yet East Anglia's own plans "point to the fact that there won't be much left afterwards".

Mr John Edwards, of the East Anglian Regional Health Authority, who drew up the region's document, says: "We have a responsibility to accept the problem and try to provide support for people in the unlikely event of war.

"Experts suggest that many millions of people would be left alive at the end of the first year. It would be wrong to throw up our hands in despair and say we can do nothing."

Nicholas Timmins

Another hitch on the way to a Turner home

The plans for the new £5m Clore Gallery to house the Turner Bequest on a site adjoining the Tate Gallery have come in for unexpected criticism. This evening the City of Westminster's town planning committee will consider a report calling for extensive reconsideration of parts of the building's design so that it makes "a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Millbank conservation area".

Ian Lacey, Westminster's planning officer, says in the report that the north-west and south-east elevations are utilitarian and devoid of architectural interest; they comprise unrelieved areas of brickwork with window, door and ventilation openings "seemingly arbitrary in their disposition and size".

The Royal Fine Art Commission, which was also consulted, acknowledge "the masterful planning, layout and scale" as a whole but regard the same elevations as unworthy of the rest of the scheme. The commission also hopes that the architect, James Stirling, will have "proper regard for the roofscape", which will be visible from many of the surrounding higher buildings.

The Government's Property Services Agency, which is administering the scheme, is under no obligation to follow the advice offered by either Westminster or the Commission. However, I understand that Stirling is willing to reconsider those parts of the design under attack.

Cuts and thrust

Defence Ministry officials say that John Nott's defence review, which will be announced to the Commons today, has been the most ruthlessly conducted exercise they can remember. None of the Healey reviews or Roy Mason's attempt in the mid-1970s can compare with it for speed and brutality.

Apparently Nott went to the Defence Ministry with preconceived ideas about where the cuts had to be. There was much circumstantial evidence that Lord Carrington and the Prime Minister must have taken him on one side and told him to leave British forces in Europe largely alone because on many occasions he refused to consider any options other than those for which he wanted detailed answers.

Many of his most senior officials were kept in the dark about the details of the review, and will not know the full extent of the damage until they are assembled by their service chiefs this morning.

Cabinet watchers in the Defence Ministry have asked themselves: "Why the hurry?" They think Nott needed to complete the review before the end of the summer session in case he is made Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mrs Thatcher's autumn reshuffle, when Sir Geoffrey Howe could succeed Lord Hailsham on the Woolsack. Somebody of milder disposition and less intellectual clout could then come in to pick up the pieces.

THE TIMES DIARY

Fresh from his plunge into the Solent earlier this week to inspect Henry VIII's warship Mary Rose, Prince Charles is to make a positive contribution to the £3m project aimed at raising the ship.

The Prince, who is president of the Mary Rose Trust, has agreed to the sale of a limited print of Ben Maile's oil painting of the vessel, which the artist presented to him in London last February.

The trust hopes to raise more than £50,000 from the scheme, which will be launched at a ceremony at the Mansion House in the City next week. Some 465 signed copies of the print will be sold for £135 each and for a further £30 the artist will add a sketch to the margin.

Sounds like a good investment. Maile, who lives in Cornwall, has been involved in a number of successful print ventures, one of the best being taken from his painting The Thin Red Line, *a scene from the Battle of Waterloo. Some of his other early prints, which originally sold for less than £50, now fetch £600.*

His paintings (the Queen has one in her private collection) fetch up to £4,000.

Sauce Hollandaise

Just as the World Congress of Sexology in Jerusalem is providing Israelis with welcome relief from their general election, so Miss Xaviera Hollander, author of *Confessions of a Happy Hooker*, is a welcome change among the 800 sexologists, gynaecologists and psychiatrists who have spent most of their time listening to papers with titles like "The Sexual Content of Graffiti in some educational institutions in Quebec."



Yesterday Miss Hollander gave a paper—laced with some earthy and improbable personal experiences—in which she said that fear and danger can lead to sexual pleasure of a kind achieved by more conventional means. Such was the enthusiasm to hear her that the lecture was switched to a larger hall. The Israelis, especially, were amused by her theme.

Earlier, the ubiquitous Miss Hollander infiltrated a reception given by the Israeli President, Mr Yitzhak Navon. During the gathering the President regaled his audience with quotations from the Bible and the Talmud about matchmaking and sex, to the embarrassment of those who knew, as the President did not, that Miss Hollander was present.

Although Masters and Johnson, the gurus of sexology, have been at the congress, Miss Hollander has hogged the limelight. After an exhaustive list of questions about her life, a man from *The Washington Post* asked her who made the best lovers. "The English, of course", she replied, to his obvious disappointment.

Golden grapes

Perhaps it was the fire raging out of control in California's wine-growing area, but the first case of the 1979 "Napamedoc" wine, produced jointly by Baron Rothschild and Robert Mondavi, has been sold for a staggering $24,000—$2,000 a bottle. There were gasps from the audience in a marquee at St Helena, north of San Francisco, as Michael Broadbent of Christie's took the case past its expected $3,000, past $10,000 and up and up. The price was all the more surprising since Mondavi had refused to hold a tasting beforehand. The lucky—if that is the right word—bidder was Charles Mara, who will sell it in Greenhills liquour supermarket in Suracuse, up-state New York.

Brief brief

President Reagan would approve of this item. It consists of short sentences. It uses only short words. None is new-fangled.

There is a campaign in Washington for simpler English. Malcolm Baldridge, Secretary for Commerce, has sent round a memo admonishing civil servants. He says they must use plain English in official business. Short words. Short sentences. Proper style is "half-way between Zane Grey and Ernest Hemingway". There must be no bureaucratese. Words like prioritise are out. So are phrases like "this moment in time". Good to have this sort of thing concretized.

Peter Watson



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HISTORY MADE EASY

The French Communists have entered government with more of a whimper than a bang. The looming threat which they seemed to represent only four years ago has shrivelled away. They come now as suppliants, much reduced by severe losses at the polls. Whereas in 1977 they broke the union of the left because they could not stomach the thought of being junior partners they are now ready to accept an even more junior status on terms almost wholly dictated by president Mitterrand. An historic event which might have sent tremors throughout Europe is now being greeted in most capitals with little more than a shrug of the shoulders.

This is first of all a tribute to the consistent tactics of M Mitterrand. He was much criticized for entering the union of the left, especially after it fell apart, but he persevered in believing that the only way to win voters away from the Communists was to play fair, to demonstrate constant readiness for cooperation so that any breach remained clearly the responsibility of the Communists themselves. He did not want floating voters on the outer fringes of the Communist Party to feel that he was merely trying to steal their votes in order then to kick the party in the teeth. He had to provide an honourable bridge for them to cross.

This is one reason why he felt obliged to invite the Communists into the Government. He won with their votes and their support. It would have been inconsistent as well as dishonourable if he had not reciprocated. But he also wanted to avoid driving them into resentful opposition. They still have a significant capacity to make trouble, especially through their control over the CGT, which is the largest labour federation in the country. When things begin to go wrong for the Government they may still decide to pull out and exploit this strength, but at least they will clearly carry full responsibility for their decision. President Mitterrand will remain the man who tried honourably to keep the left together.

Meanwhile the terms of the agreement between the parties show just how careful President Mitterrand is being. He has tied the communists into total loyalty, not just in the cabinet but right the way down through *municipalities* and trade unions to the shop floor. This means that they cannot remain in the Government while conducting guerrilla warfare against it at other levels. They must share full responsibility or leave. It is a measure of their eagerness to taste power that they accepted this along with a policy of much slower domestic change than they themselves propagated.

They have also made some very conspicuous concessions on foreign policy, including a complete about face on Afghanistan. Whereas until now they have defended Soviet intervention they now demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops. On Poland, too, they diverge from the Soviet line in that they describe what is going on there is a "process of economic, social and democratic renewal" which the Polish people should bring to a satisfactory conclusion. They also support the Camp David agreement, which the Soviet Union denounces, and express support for France's alliances and her active participation in the European Community.

President Mitterrand has had close contacts with Communists since his time with the resistance movement against Nazi occupation. He knows them well enough not to trust them and he is now strong enough not to have to trust them. They have accepted his terms and if they break them he can manage on his own.

This is what makes for reassurance among France's allies. There is, of course, a danger that the respectability conferred on the French Communists by cabinet posts will strengthen their standing and rub off on other European Communist parties as well. A kind of taboo has been broken when Communists enter the government of a major European state.

But the real significance of what has happened in France is that the Socialists have dramatically overtaken the Communists as the main force on the left. If Italy is influenced it could be as much by this as by the arrival of Communists in government.

THE PENSION TRAP

There has been a considerable expansion of occupational pension schemes during the postwar years. Just over half the employees in the United Kingdom are now serving members of such schemes, according to a report published yesterday by the Occupational Pensions Board. In itself, that is excellent. Occupational pensions can be tailored, better than any state scheme, to suit the needs of different kinds of employment. They also provide a vital source of investment. So the principle of occupational schemes ought to be encouraged for both social and economic reasons.

In practice, however, many of them are far from adequate; and *there is no merit in a bad pension*, whoever is kind enough to provide it. Some occupational pensions were never very generous, but much of the trouble comes from the failure to cope with inflation. This has caused particular dissatisfaction with many purchase schemes, in which benefits are related directly to the accumulated value of contributions. Each pound contributed purchases so many pence of pension entitlement. But unless the value of such entitlements is uprated to take account of inflation, the effect is that contributions are paid in today's money and benefits are received in the day after tomorrow's depreciated coinage.

Very few money purchase schemes uprate their entitlements in line with inflation. So it was thought to be progressive, and did indeed become fashionable, to introduce a final salary scheme, in which the size of pension is related to a person's earnings in his last year — or, more often, his last few years — before retirement, and the number of years he has been in the scheme. Over ninety per cent of serving members now belong to final schemes.

But in seeking to correct one injustice, another has been created. A final salary scheme does, indeed, counter the effects of inflation during a person's service with a particular employer. It is liable, however, to penalize him harshly for changing jobs. In only a minority of cases is there provision for pension entitlements to be transferred when a person moves from one employer to another. The more frequent practice is for the first scheme to pay a deferred pension when the person concerned reaches retirement age. But unless the value of that pension is preserved in real terms, the total pension that he will ultimately receive will be much less than if he had stayed where he was.

It is rare for a deferred pension to be fully preserved in real terms. So the total effect of the occupational pension system, which is so desirable in principle, is to provide a strong disincentive to a great many people changing jobs. This is to create an industrial straitjacket in an economy which requires much greater mobility of labour. It is unfair to individuals and damaging to the national interest.

This is the problem that the Occupational Pension Board has tried to resolve in its report, *Improved Protection for the Occupational Pension Rights and Expectations of Early Leavers*. But its conclusions are disappointingly timid. The board has been deterred from recommending compulsory transferability by the technical complexities. These are certainly formidable, but they should not be tamely accepted as insurmountable. This would be merely an academic argument, however, if the report made adequate proposals for preserving the value of deferred pensions.

Unfortunately, the best it can offer in this field is to improve the arrangements now applying to those schemes, which are now contracted out of the earnings-related part of the state scheme, so that all deferred pensions would have to be uprated by at least five per cent a year. But who believes that inflation will be kept to that level?

Full preservation might admittedly be expensive. But there are three answers to that. It would be better to reduce the value of nominal benefits if that is the price of removing this injustice. It would be better for some weak schemes to be wound up, if they cannot offer adequate benefits to all their members, rather than fail to improve the rest. Finally, the unions must recognise that if they want to bring pensions up to a proper standard without bankrupting employers, they must make allowances for the cost in wage bargaining. But the task is not impossible and it is urgent.

BUDGETARY REFORM AT BRUSSELS

The policies of the European Community are not decided by the Commission. But the Commission's proposals are the first step in the process which leads to a decision, and they usually form the basis for subsequent discussions. So it is all to the good that in the proposals they published yesterday, on the important subject of reform of the Community budget, they recognized Britain's continuing difficulties and outlined ways in which they could be resolved. The proposals will now be discussed at the summit conference in Luxembourg next Monday and Tuesday — though inconclusively, because President Mitterrand has asked for more time to prepare his Government's poition — not to mention Italy, Ireland and the Netherlands which have only caretaker Governments. The following day, July 1, Britain will take over the presidency and will be doing all it can to bring about an agreement on the issue by the end of the year.

The basic problem is one that has dogged Britain ever since it became a member of the Community: the fact that very largely because of the overwhelming predominance of agricultural spending in the budget, and because Britain itself has a relatively small farming sector which can benefit from it, it finds itself a heavy net contributor. The problem is further exacerbated by the surpluses that have accumulated, which are expensive to store and dispose of. After a long diplomatic battle, Britain's partners recognised its special situation last year and agreed to reduce the burden. But it was only a temporary solution, and the Commission's proposals are intended to provide the basis for a permanent arrangement, which should mean that this issue will not continue to recur year after year.

It is, besides, no longer a purely British problem. West Germany, which has long been the largest net contributor to the budget, and which agreed to increase its contribution even further as part of the agreement with Britain last year, has announced that enough is enough and that it wants a limit set on what it has to pay. And there is added urgency from the prospective entry of Spain and Portugal, which will place further burdens on the budget.

In their proposals, the Commission have acknowledged Britain's predicament and suggested two methods which, together, should resolve it: continuation of a system of rebates along the lines of the one now in operation, and an arrangement by which the countries which gain most from the common agricultural policy should forego some of their gains, which would go to Britain. The Commission does not suggest how much, and the amounts are bound to be fiercely contested by the countries that have done well so far out of the common agricultural policy. For Germany, on the face of it, the Commission has not done much, taking the view that it does not need help. But in practice, Germany will gain from the fact that it will not have to contribute again to solving Britain's difficulties, and from any progress that is made in holding down agricultural costs.

It is, in fact, a well constructed package, containing a palliative for Britain, proposals for bringing Community prices more in line with world levels, and ideas for spending on regional and social projects. The mechanisms to help Britain may be unpopular, and the regional and social spending are bound to be limited. But that is largely because the governments of the Community have so far refused to face the need to control agricultural spending. Neither Britain nor Germany will agree to increase Community resources until that has been done. So as they consider the Commission's proposals, the governments should have two aims in mind: to avoid unacceptable situations like that faced by Britain, and to curb the excesses of the common agricultural policy.

Inner-city churches

From the Reverend R. Taylor and the Reverend Father Dominic, CFA

Sir, I write in connexion with the suggestion (June 18) made about the "twinning" of suburban and inner-city churches. During the past year our two churches have been developing active links with each other — St Matthew's is a suburban church in central Croydon and St Mary's, Newington, is an inner-city church near the Elephant and Castle.

So far we are exploring links between the parishes in the areas of prayer, worship and joint social events as our two parishes become familiar with one another. Already after a relatively short time we are beginning to see solid benefits in mutual understanding and have learnt a good deal from one another.

At present we are in the early stages of developing this "link parish" idea, but we would be very interested to hear from others attempting similar experiments. Our two churches have different traditions and styles of ministry and worship and the opportunities for personal and community growth seem to be very considerable, once the initial links have been formed. It encourages us to widen our horizons beyond the parish boundaries and our own particular cultural-social setting.

Not the least of the advantages is the opportunity for both parishes to experience in a fairly direct manner a different style of ministry and organization — learning by doing and by sharing, rather than exhortation!

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD TAYLOR,
DOMINIC,
St Matthew's Vicarage,
53 Stanhope Road,
Croydon,
Surrey.
June 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil Service compromise

From Professor Sir Henry Phelps Brown

Sir, The intransigence of each party to the Civil Service dispute is intelligible. The trade unions have been obliged of their very nature to resist the unilateral withdrawal of an established procedure. The Government has been obliged by financial constraints to pay less than the established procedure would have yielded. But a settlement reached simply by the breaking down of either side would be hurtful: either pay would have been pushed up by disruption, or the loyalty of many civil servants would be shaken.

How the two sides could yet meet on middle ground was suggested in the letter by Professor H. A. Turner in your columns of June 10. The Government would restore the established procedure for the current year, but the unions would agree that payment of the excess over 7 per cent of the rises indicated by the procedure should be deferred.

In doing this the Government would recognize that in withdrawing *from* an established procedure without allowing time for working out a new one it had departed from good industrial relations practice. The trade unions would recognize that all procedures are subject to *review from time to time*, that this one had been suspended before during drives against inflation, and that the Government had imposed the present limit as part of such a drive.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PHELPS BROWN,
16 Bradmore Road,
Oxford.
June 23.

From Mr E. W. Clark

Sir, The strike of civil servants at Companies House is now in its sixteenth week and has made it impossible to carry out company searches throughout this time. Only two years ago a similar strike lasted over nine weeks.

I am a self-employed company search agent, carrying out searches mainly for solicitors, and have had my earnings reduced to some 15 per cent of normal for this period. Being self-employed I am not entitled to unemployment benefit, but I read that some union members are prepared to carry on the strike until Christmas — naturally they will receive substantial strike benefits.

Is this strike hurting anyone but people like myself and my customers? Do the civil servants think that we will get them higher pay?

Yours faithfully,
E. W. CLARK,
76 Grove Road,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey.
June 23.

Claims to honour

From Mr P. Livingstone Armstrong

Sir, It was enlivening to contemplate (June 13) the Precentor of Christ Church in dispute with a distinguished Field Marshal (Lord Carver, feature, June 8) over our "most effective professional soldier of this century".

If to the necessary attributes we have to add that of remaining a human being, and remembering that "he who ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh cities", the position of Alan Brooke seems above question, alike on the field and in its higher direction.

Apart from Monty's own, typically forthright, view in support, as Arthur Bryant quotes, Alan Brooke's selfless services for so long in that wonderfully successful "partnership in genius" with Winston Churchill were surely unique.

Indeed, is there a comparable case in any century of Britain's long history in which such a brilliant political leader, so steadfast in parliamentary democracy, has been so ably served and supported by such outstanding military competence?

Yours, etc,
P. LIVINGSTONE ARMSTRONG,
1171 Féchy,
Switzerland.
June 19.

Point of qualification

From Mrs Betty Byers Brown

Sir, Why, I wonder, was speech therapy selected as an example in your second leader, "Jobs for the academic boys" (June 12)? The mention is singularly infelicitous since it reflects ignorance of the subject, the prerequisites for its study and the fact that the majority of its practitioners are female. There is no need to dwell on the male chauvinistic element, which is trivial, but the other errors should be corrected.

The intellectual content of a course leading to a licence to practise as a speech therapist needs to be high as consideration of the nature of speech well shows. Speech is not a simple act; it is a complex skill subserved by a number of physiological and psychological processes. In order to understand the nature of speech breakdown and ameliorate its effects students must be equipped to understand the nature of these processes and the linguistic rules of the community in which we live. It is therefore fitting that they are now able to study alongside students of other disciplines which require diagnostic ability and social judgment, for example, medicine.

We are fortunate in being able to recruit students who have no difficulty in obtaining the three good grades at A level which entitle them to enter for a course of study leading to an honours or ordinary degree and a licence to practise. We are equally fortunate in being able to persuade good graduates to enter a profession where there is a major demand for their services; a profession which is subject to considerable emotional and intellectual demands and which still suffers, as your leader shows, from misunderstanding as to its nature and the nature of the handicapped population which it serves.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY BYERS BROWN,
Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf,
The University,
Manchester.
June 19.

Keeping the balance in defence spending

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Few days go by without the public, or your readers, being addressed on the importance of the Royal Navy, in anticipatory protest at forced reductions in spending on that service. I agree with the general line thus taken, although a few of the arguments used are, I believe, unconvincing in modern conditions. But they do not persuade the more who suggest that the defence of Europe on land is a less essential priority for this country.

Lord Mottistone, for instance, (June 23) asks whether we are making the best contribution to Nato by spending "over 40 per cent of our annual defence budget in helping defend 40 miles of the German central front and the central region airspace", with the implication that compared to the value of the Navy this is a waste of money. Others have suggested that, in war, a Soviet European offensive, because of a high-risk policy, is less likely than the attrition of merchantmen carrying essential supplies: again, the implication is that if we look after the sea the land will look after itself, or be looked after by others.

Unfortunately, this is not so. We have been here before disastrously. The policy of deterrence requires a strong conventional defence capability in Europe, just as it requires sufficient nuclear balance, and the protection of transatlantic traffic. And the defence of Europe is the defence of Britain — but more economically discharged than by latter-day attempts to make an island fortress. It is a direct British interest to contribute to this defence capability in Europe, both in terms of assisting to prevent aggression, and because failure in Europe would immediately place the homeland at risk. As to the argument that the Soviet Union could attain an object with less hazard by maritime action and by standing fast on land — it might. But the objects of any war — strategic, economic, ideological — are on land, and I do not find the scenario of an armed truce in Europe while the Soviet navy throttles us all by widespread sinkings a particularly compelling one. Nor is it inexpensive: the European nations, including our own, could hardly fail to maintain or strengthen their guard against invasion in the confidence that the Soviet Union had decided to play a different game.

It has been a recurrent dream of British Governments in the past that Britain could "eat à la carte" in the matter of the Continental commitment of her Army, and the sort of Army that commitment implied. The dream has been twice shattered in living memory with frightful danger ensuing, and with nation and army unprepared. The dream, itself, helped invite aggression.

Since 1949 we appear to have learned the lessons of history, at least more than hitherto. It would be tragic if, in a perfectly understandable search for sharper priorities when resources are scarce, champions of land or maritime capability thought to find advantage in disparaging the importance of the other. It is an uncomfortable truth that when times are dangerous Britain needs both and has, therefore a prime interest in a contribution to both sufficient to ensure significant influence in the counsels of the Alliance.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER,
Vallenders,
Isington,
Alton,
Hampshire.
June 23.

From Rear-Admiral Morgan Giles

Sir, Captain Stephen Roskill probably has a better perspective about naval matters than anyone else in the country. So it was to be expected that his arguments (June 22) against cutting the surface Fleet would be absolutely compelling.

However, I do not agree with his emotional remarks against Mrs Thatcher and her Government. There is a genuine dilemma to be solved over defence expenditure: and in any case it always seems to me irrational to vote for (or against) a party on any one single issue, however important.

Admittedly Royal Navy ships, like so much defence equipment, have become excessively sophisticated and expensive: they are in my experience usually over-manned; the royal dockyards are in no way cost-effective, etc. But the true cost of defence (all three Services) has been squeezed and fudged by successive governments, and the Cabinet is not wrong to face up to the problem now.

However, one must question the wisdom of proposals to cut an already existing surface Fleet, and apparently replace it by building more very sophisticated and very expensive "hunter killer" nuclear submarines. This plan seems to take us back to the disastrous 1957 White Paper all over again. Surely Mr Keith Speed should not have been sacked for pointing this out.

The crucial matter is to possess *balanced* forces, and a *balanced* Fleet, which can deal with small incidents wherever and whenever they occur and prevent them becoming large crises. In other words the defence forces must be suitably equipped for preventing wars — not solely for fighting them.

Yours faithfully,
MORGAN GILES,
Upton Park,
Alresford,
Hampshire.
June 23.

Choice of schools

From Mr Rodney Dingle

Sir, As one who taught for over 17 years in a public school and who for the past 10 has been teaching in a good West Country comprehensive, I read Frank Fisher's energetic defence of the private sector today (June 11) with special interest. I share his distaste for recent left-wing proposals for outright abolition, but I do not believe he serves his cause by scare-mongering threats that the responsibility for children's upbringing might "pass from the parents to the state" and that the child might become "the creature of the state".

Public schools have a long and on the whole honourable history; but social circumstances change, and it seems to me that apologists for the private sector ought to take more cognizance of the growing weight of informed opinion which is leading people to question attitudes that used to be taken for granted.

What of "freedom of choice"? I am so glad Mr Fisher did not raise that hoary, insulting false antithesis between those parents who save their money to give their children a good education and the irresponsible types who prefer large cars and holidays abroad. We both know that many of his clients have the large cars and the holidays while the huge majority of state school parents have neither. There *is* actually a certain amount of freedom of choice within the state sector, not as much as one might wish but a good deal more than those who talk of "grey monotony" and "state-controlled uniformity" would have you believe. Furthermore there is a wide and often stimulating variety between schools within a given area or authority. But in this most important question of liberty it is fatally easy to be selective in the facts one chooses to reinforce one's arguments. Of course we're all in favour of freedom. ("Why else did we fight the last war?" — etc). But there are many accepted areas of our life in which *my* freedom of action is rightly curtailed if it can be shown that I might damage yours. This is the crux. It is here that the Headmasters' Conference and other interested apologists should show a good deal more awareness and sensitivity.

Leaving aside the whole matter of whether public schools perpetuate, albeit inadvertently, deplorable social divisions, let us concentrate on the purely educational aspect of the question as it affects the nation as a whole. I *know* that state education is ill-funded and operates in conditions woefully inferior to those enjoyed by the private sector. I *believe* that the very existence of the public schools contributes to this, and I am confirmed in this belief by the lack of urgency betrayed by their products in working towards a fairer deal for the majority. Therefore, and with some reluctance, I conclude that Mr Fisher's "freedom of choice" is highly questionable if not downright bogus.

I join him in hoping that we never become "the only country in the free world in which it is illegal to run a private school". Will *he in return* devote some of his energy and enthusiasm towards improving the present situation, in which we *are* the only country in the free world whose state education suffers so markedly in comparison with the privileged minority interests?

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY DINGLE,
Hope Cottage,
Higher Shapter Street,
Topsham,
Exeter.
June 11.

Strain on charities

From Major General R. B. Loudoun

Sir, Nicholas Hinton's letter (June 19) was timely and will be welcomed by charities generally.

Charities today are big business, handling in excess of £2,500m annually. For effective stewardship they must, like any business, employ professional staff and provide them with reasonable working conditions and equipment. This costs money and with current inflation it is difficult to prevent overheads becoming an increasing percentage of a charity's income.

Despite the recession those who fund charities continue to be generous and responsible in their giving. A growing number of commercial organizations support charities in kind rather than in cash. Premises, office machinery, furniture, printing and even staff provided in kind are all of immense value to a charity and help significantly to cut its overheads. Would that more companies should help in this way.

Lest I be misunderstood, may I pay tribute to the vast number of people in this country who give their time unstintingly to charitable work. Without them the money raised would be sterile.

Yours faithfully,
BOB LOUDOUN,
Director, Mental Health Foundation,
8 Hallam Street, W1.
June 19.

Unprotected Giottos

From Mr James Watson

Sir, On a recent visit to the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua I was dismayed to see avoidable damage to what must rate among Europe's greatest masterpieces. The chapel contains frescoes by Giotto and is rightly a mecca for lovers of Renaissance art.

Unfortunately the chapel's treasure is not, in my view, protected as it ought to be. A heavy wooden door leads directly into the chapel. With each opening of the door, in leaps the Italian sunshine (bless it) and cuts like an axe down the frescoes nearest the entrance. The result is considerable fading — indeed such fading that soon the images will not be discernible.

The counter staff in the Scrovegni have obviously grown weary of reminding visitors to close the door behind them. Thus for long periods the door is left wide open. It is astonishing that such a treasure house does not even have a notice on the door requesting the public to close it; worse still, the door does not have a handle on the outside — so 90 per cent of visitors, when leaving, make no attempt to close out the destructive sunlight.

The Scrovegni Chapel is not a very distinguished piece of architecture and its simple façade would not be spoiled by the erection of a porch to protect the Giottos from further assault.

May I, through your columns, appeal to responsible authorities in Italy to take action before at least two of the Giotto frescoes are sunshined into oblivion?

Yours truly,
JAMES WATSON,
Flat B2, Vale Towers,
58 London Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

Beyond the pale at Wimbledon

From Mr Donald Paterson

Sir, Any sport whose rules and tournament organization permit a player to insult publicly a senior official without disqualification must be in need of reform.

It would not happen in football. Why should it be permitted in tennis?

Yours sincerely,
DONALD PATERSON,
The Little House,
Lingfield Road,
East Grinstead,
West Sussex.
June 23.

From Mr E. A. Simonis

Sir, Watching the McEnroe match on television, it was obvious without doubt that some of the linesman's decisions were wrong. Whilst not excusing his behaviour, it does give some justification.

My conclusion is that the linesmen are too near the ground for the best view, and though probably not needing to be as high as the television cameras, my suggestion is that each should be placed on a small platform, possibly only nine to 15 inches in height. Such a proposal does not interfere with the rules of the game and if it prevents only a few of yesterday's unseemly scenes (report, June 23) it would be well worth a trial.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. SIMONIS,
14 Fraycott Avenue,
Kenton,
Harrow,
Middlesex.
June 23.

From Miss D. K. M. Kirkpatrick

Sir, You disgust me. Evil and outrageous activities appear to guarantee the perpetrator his photo on your front page (latest example McEnroe, in duplicate June 23). Are you not aware of the heavy responsibility that you and the rest of the media bear, by this publicity, for the present lamentable decline in social behaviour? Equally, publicity given to IRA activities amounts to culpable complicity.

Yours truly,
D. K. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Moorside,
Cricket Hill,
Yateley,
Hampshire.
June 23.

The Midas touch

From the Director General of the Royal National Institute for the Blind

Sir, We were sorry to hear of Mrs Myerscough's mother's difficulties (letter, June 19) with her bank notes and have sent her the Royal National Institute's little gauge (free to blind people from the address below).

The gauge is a convenient way of measuring the size, and therefore the value, of bank notes. The Bank of England does consult RNIB about currency design, and British bank notes (unlike for instance, US currency) differentiate value by size.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. VENN,
Royal National Institute for the Blind,
224 Great Portland Street, W1.
June 19.

From Mrs I. A. Richards

Sir, I was interested in your Netherlands suggestion (June 19) of raised dots on some guilder notes for those with poor sight.

The Swiss do likewise. I wrote to the banking authorities some four years ago suggesting we also do this. They replied that in practice these notes wore out more rapidly.

Yours truly,
D. E. RICHARDS,
Wentworth House,
2 Chesterton Road,
Cambridge.
Midsummer Day.

'Queen's corporal'

From Mr J. H. Moore

Sir, Doubtless the regret expressed by Colonel Naylor (June 22) at the abolition of the rank of Queen's corporal will be tempered for the many other old soldiers he mentions by their delight in seeing this legend revived once more, especially when it has been reanimated by a colonel (no less) in the columns of *The Times*.

Those who will not share their joy will be the many editors of regimental magazines and Services journals who will, probably, again be faced with the task of debunking this myth "once and for all" for the umpteenth time.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES H. MOORE,
5 Centaur Court,
Oriel Road,
Antrim.

Fabulous performance

From Mr Ronald Hooberman

Sir, I see advertised in *The Times* today (June 20) a forthcoming recital to be given at the Royal Albert Hall by Sviatoslav Richter, "the legendary pianist".

Future attractions, perhaps: Orpheus on lyre (acc. Eurydice) and, as a change from 1812 with fireworks, Nero fiddling while Rome burns? What chance an Arts Council grant?

Yours etc,
RONALD HOOBERMAN,
14 Rothwell Street, NW1.

Ancient and modern

From Mr J. T. Newton

Sir, Although *The Times* has been restyled,
I'm glad it still has some affinity
With ancient standards now reviled
And even "Sundays after Trinity".
I feared *The Times* would bend the knee
And loved traditions would be lost
To genuflect to ASB
With "Sundays after Pentecost".
[Church services, June 20]

Yours faithfully,
J. T. NEWTON,
Croindene,
5 Battledown Drive,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.
June 20.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 24: His Excellency Lieutenant-General Peter Dingiswayo Zuze was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Zambia in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr C. M. Itwi (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr A. J. Fulilwa (First Secretary), Mr J. B. Chiwenda (Second Secretary) and Mr E. P. Wemba (Second Secretary).

Mrs Zuze had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir John Graham (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency Monsieur Zivan Berisavljevic and Madame Berisavljevic were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Court of St James's.

Mr Justice Stuart Smith had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr Justice Staughton had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh held a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening for delegates attending the Fifth Quinquennial Commonwealth Conference of the Royal Life Saving Society.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, visited Kent today upon the conclusion of His Royal Highness's tour of the English Regions in connection with the Award Scheme.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, Patron, the International Year of Disabled People, this morning opened the Annual Regional Games for the Mentally Handicapped at Alexander Stadium, Perry Barr, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness was later present at luncheon at County Hall and afterwards opened the new Magistrates Court at Solihull.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, this evening received the Band of the Royal Regiment of Canada in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, attended the Gala Premiere of For Your Eyes Only at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 24: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the King's School, Canterbury, and opened Luxmoore House and Mitchinson's House.

Her Majesty subsequently attended Evensong in Canterbury Cathedral.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother travelled in an Aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 24: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Royal Highland Show at Ingliston, Midlothian.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening attended the Gala Premiere of For Your Eyes Only at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which her Royal Highness is President, and the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 24: The Duke of Gloucester today visited the Processors and Growers Research Organization, Thornhaugh, Peterborough and opened their new Conference Centre. His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the Save the Whale Ball organized by the Peoples Trust for Endangered Species at Hotel Inter-Continental, Park Lane. Mrs Euan McCorquodale and Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 24: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, this afternoon received Mr Kenneth Butler on relinquishing the appointment as Chairman of the Association and Mr Ian Findlay upon assuming this appointment.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has been elected a Fellow of The Royal Veterinary College.

At a meeting of the Council of Clifton College on June 20 Judge Sir Ian Lewis was elected chairman in succession to Admiral Sir John Bush, who continues as a member of council.

A memorial service for Commander Colin Buist will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy at noon on Thursday, July 23.

Latest wills

Mr Peter Rex Eliot, of Amersham, left estate valued at £1,647,020 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Ashton, Mr Gilbert, of Worcester, headmaster £239,996
Burden, Mr William Johnston, of Dorchester £272,991
Chisholm, Ruby Evelyn Vincent, of Wells, Somerset £206,241
Constad, Mrs Nancy, of Chelsea .. £251,073
Conway, Mr Peter Mark, of Edgware, solicitor £347,039
Craske, Mr Herbert Henry, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, farmer .. £299,155
Dowell, Amy Mary, of Arnesby, Leicestershire £215,290
Gildesgame, Mr Pierre, of Regent's Park, London, managing director of Lenox Knitwear .. £255,188
Poulton, Mr Stanley Frederick, of Rustington, West Sussex £218,468
Rankine, Mrs Winifred Mary, of Farnham, Surrey £260,800
Reside, Mrs Ethel, of St Annes, Lancashire £207,118
and her husband Mr James Reside, an engineer £142,538
Thornley, Mr Granville Calland, of Burgess Hill, West Sussex, an author £269,523
White, Mr Wilfrid Arthur, of Edgerton, West Yorkshire .. £401,797
Yasin, Mrs Brenda Miriam Meredith, of Glengarriff, co Cork, estate in England, Wales and Eire £263,906

University news

St Andrews
Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following at ceremonies on July 9 and 10:
Divinity and science
D Litt: Sir Kenneth J Dover, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
DSc: Professor M F Atiyah, Royal Society research professor, Oxford University.
LLD: Mr Robert McNamara, president, The World Bank.
Arts
DSc: Professor L. B. Leopold, professor in the geology department, California University, Berkeley.
DLitt: Mr W. E. K. Anderson, head Master, Eton College.
DD: Professor Martin Hengel, professor of New Testament and Jewish antiquity, Tubingen University.

Stirling
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following tomorrow:
D Univ: Antony Hopkins, the musician [illegible]

Wales
Swansea
Dr Sydney Anglo, reader in the history of ideas, has been appointed to a personal chair.

UMIST
Appointments
Senior lecturer: Dr Barry Jones, instrumentation and analytical science. Lecturers: A J Ambler, electrical engineering and electronics; Dr E J Dale, management sciences; Dr M D Edwards, computation; Dr J A Liversage, textile technology; Manubhai Rajgopal, production engineering; Dr W J Trusler, electrical engineering and electronics.

Dundee
Appointment
N Cooper, MA, BPhil, reader in philosophy in the university, appointed professor in moral philosophy from October 1, 1981.

Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Lord Mayor of London congratulates Lady Donaldson who yesterday was the first woman in the City of London's 800-year history to be elected a Sheriff by the City Liverymen. She has been Alderman for the Ward of Coleman Street since 1975.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr C. J. Ellis and Miss H. Morris
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Sir John and Lady Ellis, of Little Monkhams, Woodford Green, Essex, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. V. Morris, of Manest Court, Brecon.

Mr A. J. Lloyd-Eley and Miss L. Hewlett
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr John Lloyd-Eley, QC, and Mrs Lloyd-Eley, of Luxfords Farm, Luxfords Lane, East Grinstead, West Sussex, and Lesley, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Hewlett, of Hayes, Middlesex.

Mr R. I. M. Murray and Miss L. M. Bell
The engagement is announced between Ronald, only son of the late Dr Ian Murray and of Mrs Jean Murray, of Rowanbrae, East Argyle Street, Helensburgh, and Linda, youngest daughter of Sheriff and Mrs Stewart Bell, 23 Cleveden Drive, Glasgow.

Mr C. R. McEwen and Miss C. E. Graham
The engagement is announced between Bobby, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. D. McEwen and Ms Y. C. McEwen, of Salperton Park, Northleach, Gloucestershire, and Carey, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. O. Graham, of Stretton-on-Fosse, Gloucestershire.

Mr H. van der Klugt and Miss M. Cook
The engagement is announced between Humphrey, son of Mr and Mrs S. van der Klugt, of Greatham, Sussex, and Moira, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. Cook, of Medstead, Hampshire.

Mr N. M. Bew and Miss E. Raper
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Dr and Mrs D. G. Bew of Hartlepool, Cleveland, and Elizabeth, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. H. Raper, of Lindfield, Sussex.

Mr R. C. R. Mallows and Miss L. J. Fitzgerald
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. F. R. Mallows, of Newbridge House, North Curry, Somerset, and Lesley, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Tullis, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr P. J. Clements and Miss J. C. M. Cox
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr P. Clements and the late Mrs M. Clements, of London, SW11, and Jessica, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. D. M. Cox, of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire.

Mr A. E. Johns and Miss L. P. Field
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs M. A. P. Johns, of Chichester, Sussex, and Linda, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Field, of Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey.

Lt D. J. C. Rudd, RM and Miss F. A. A. Holley
The engagement is announced between Dominic, son of Mr J. W. G. Rudd, of Kildare Terrace, W2, and of Mrs E. R. W. Robinson, of Moorwood, Cirencester, and Flora Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. R. Holley, of Reybridge House, Lacock, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Mr F. Russell and the Hon Easter Young
The marriage took place on June 6, at the church of St Mary on Paddington Green, of Mr Frank Joffre Russell, son of Mr and Mrs Joffre Russell, and the Hon Easter Donatella Young, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Kennet.

Lieutenant Commander T. H. Johnson, RN and Miss F. A. Yates
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at St Bartholomew's Church, Haslemere, Surrey, between Lieutenant Commander Timothy Harvard Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Philip H. Johnson, of St Mawes, Cornwall, and Miss Fenella Ann Yates, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs George F. Yates, of Aldworth House, Blackdown, Haslemere. The Rev R. Neville Moreton officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mlle Natasha de Rergolay, Candida Meinertzagen, Katie Taylor, Melissa Yates and her godson, Eric Ward. Mr Michael Taylor was best man.

A reception was held at Aldworth. The honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Luncheons

British Council
Mr R. E. Cavaliero, Deputy Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Mr Ranil Wickremasinghe, Minister of Education, Youth Affairs and Employment, Sri Lanka.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, accompanied by Lady Parks and members of council, yesterday entertained at luncheon members of the court of patrons. Earlier Mrs J. B. Coulthurst was admitted as an honorary fellow of the college and Sir Reginald Murley as a member of the court of patrons. Among those present were:
Professor Sir Hedley Atkins, Mr A W Badenoch, Mr Dennis Brindley, Sir Miles Clifford, Mr W F Davis, Mr Philip S Henman, Mr H J Joel, Mr John B Kinross, Mr Percy R Levy, Sir John McMichael, Lady Murley, Lord and Lady Porritt, Sir Thomas and Lady Holmes Sellors, Mr Barnett Shine and Major G L Webb.

Soirée

Royal Society of Arts
The Royal Society of Arts held a soirée in the society's House yesterday. Dame Diana Reader Harris, chairman of council, and Mr Ian Hunter, chairman of the music committee, received the guests. Afterwards the guests were entertained to An Evening of Victorian Songs by Mr Benjamin Luxon and Mr Robert Tear, accompanied by Mr David Willison.

Dinner

Council of Christians and Jews
Lord Coggan, this year's recipient of the Sir Sigmund Sternberg Award for the Promotion of Christian/Jewish Understanding, was guest of honour at a dinner held on Tuesday night at Hillel House by the Council of Christians and Jews. Canon Douglas Webster, Chairman of the CCJ Executive Committee, presided. The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, was present.

Chair endowed

The Duke of Devonshire, chairman of the Cancer Research Campaign, has presented £850,000 to Dr Alan Beeston, pro-Chancellor of Liverpool University, to endow a chair of radiation oncology.

Corporation of London

Election of Sheriffs
Alderman Lady Donaldson and Mr Anthony Eskenzi were elected Sheriffs for the City of London 1981-82 in Common Hall yesterday.

Birthdays today



Mr Cyril Fletcher, the television personality and creator of Odd Odes, is 68.

Lieutenant-General Sir Roland Guy, 53; Major-General Sir Robert Hinde, 81; Rear-Admiral Desmond Hoare, 71; Mr Sidney Lumet, 57.

Henry VIII silver spoons sold

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The British Museum yesterday spent £74,000 at an auction held by Langlois, the Jersey auctioneers, to acquire a set of eight silver and enamel plaques depicting scenes from the Passion of Christ. They date from about 1330-50 and are engraved and enamelled

The London dealer R. A. Lee had gone to Jersey to bid on their behalf at the week-long sale devoted to a miscellaneous horde amassed by a Jersey eccentric, Mr John Berger.

Mr Berger was a bookseller before the war and had nailed the plaques to the South German wooden cabinet that he used as a till. He had taken no care of his possessions, leaving them to be atackd by cas and damp. His neighbours had taken him to be a tramp, but he died leaving a £1m estate.

The British Museum said that that plaques were probably made in Paris to decorate the base of an altarpiece. There was no comparable altarpiece of fragment in any British collection.

The museum had a second interest in yesterday's auctions, the set of Henry VIII spoons sent for sale at Christie's by Lord Astor of Hever. They are a set og 13, 12 Apoistle spoons and one with the terminal formed as the virgin. Only one set of earlier apostle-spoons is known, now in the Huntingdon Collection, in Pasadena, California. The inclusion of the Virgin in the set appears to be unique.

They brought the top price in Christie's sale selling for £120,000 to How of Edinburgh, in fact, a London dealer.

The museum had considered bidding at the auction but decided against it; they were in contact with Mrs How yesterday afternoon and are considering a purchase.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, June 25, 1956

Nasser as president

From Our Special Correspondent

Damietta, June 24.—Even the shrewdest politicians sometimes suffer from folie de grandeur and this must have been one of the silliest weekends in Egyptian political history. To a deafening blast of the propaganda trumpets, the nation went to the polls yesterday in a plebiscite of farcical impotence: and Colonel Nasser has emerged unblushingly the winner. The public were asked to say yea or nay to a new plebiscite, practically meaningless, and to approve or disapprove the candidacy of Colonel Nasser for the presidency: an office newly created on the dissolution of the Revolutionary Command Council. According to the official figures so far received, 98 per cent of the compulsory electorate voted for Colonel Nasser, and 96.6 per cent approved the constitution, a document most of them know about as intimately as they know the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

OBITUARY

MR HAROLD F. LINDER

Distinguished American banker

Mr Harold F. Linder, a former president and chairman of the United States Export-Import Bank, died on June 22 at the age of 80.

Linder had a distinguished career in banking, philanthropy and public affairs. The son of a New York surgeon, he was born in Brooklyn in 1900 and educated at the New York Military Academy and Columbia University, continuing his education as apprentice to a number of industrial enterprises up to the age of 25 when he joined Cornell Linder and Company, advisers on industrial management.

In 1933 he became a partner in Loeb Rhoades and Company, the New York investment bankers, but in 1938 he abandoned banking to work full time for the American Jewish Distribution Committee, the leading American agency rendering aid to persecuted Jews abroad. In 1944 he was elected vice-chairman of the committee and, in 1945 established an office in London to cooperate more closely with the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation.

From 1942 to 1945 as a commander in the United States Naval Reserve Linder advised the Navy Department on contracts and assisted Henry Stimson, the Secretary of War, in mustering industrial plant for defence uses. At the end of the war he concentrated his whole energy on the relief of Jewish distress, estimating that of the reported 1½ million Jews still alive in non-Russian Europe about a million were in need of help. He and the committee did wonders to restore hope and bring sustenance to these survivors.

Linder continued this work until 1948 when he took up his business activities again after 10 years' neglect. He now gave much of his time to investment advice through the medium of the General American Investors Company yet after only three years back in business he was seconded to Washington as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and a year later, in December, 1952, one of President Truman's last acts in office was to promote him to the post of Assistant Secretary, a position he resigned from early in 1953 when the Republicans took over. (Although never running for office Linder was a lifelong Democrat.) In this brief period as a federal administrator Linder was chiefly concerned to check the export of strategic goods to communist countries.

In 1956 he was elected a Director of the Cuban Atlantic Sugar Company, which controlled the largest sugar estates in Cuba. This and many other business interests had to be put aside when the Democrats returned to power in 1961 for within ten days of assuming office President Kennedy named Linder as President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, a federal agency set up to provide credit for American overseas traders and to lend money for approved developments abroad.

In a message to Congress in March 1961 President Kennedy announced that he had instructed the Bank to present to him by April 1 a programme to liberalize credits in order to give the Bank "an increasingly important role in our export promotion efforts". Thus Linder, sworn in to his new duties on March 2, had to pick up the reins and present an expanded schedule of work to the President within 30 days. Linder's plans were approved and he succeeded in providing, and spending constructively, the increased credits.

He prepared with the help of private insurers a comprehensive system of all-risk guarantees for American exporters covering both political and credit risks, as a result of which a new body came into being in January 1962 called the Foreign Credit Insurance Association, a partnership between government and private insurance companies whereby in all aided export transactions the Bank undertook to carry the whole of the political risk and to share equally with the insurers all credit risks. The Bank also undertook to stand all losses over $1 million.

Linder continued to preside with great distinction at the Bank through President Kennedy's years of office and under President Johnson until 1968. America's long spell of prosperity in the 1960s and, more immediately, the attendant increase in American exports, were due in some measure to the creation by Linder of the Foreign Credit Insurance Association and to his vigorous and imaginative use of the Bank's original functions. In 1968 he was appointed United States Ambassador to Canada.

In addition to his many business directorships, Harold Linder was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Commodity Exchange, a director of the Foreign Policy Association, of the Institute of International Education and of the Legal Aid Society. He was particularly devoted to the interests of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and for many years served it as Treasurer.

LADY BIRLEY

Mr Patrick Synge writes:

Rhoda Birley, who died on June 15, will be missed by a very wide circle of friends among whom will be numbered many artists, musicians, writers and, not least, gardeners. She was the widow of the eminent painter Sir Oswald Birley, and she was herself an accomplished artist.

Her still life paintings were charming and she could show the beauty of an old rose or a basket of vegetables in an unusually delicate way which revealed her love of nature.

But it was as the founder and director of the Charleston Manor Festival that every summer she gave pleasure to the many thousands who came. In this way she introduced many young musicians, artists and writers who have subsequently become famous and many of them remained her friends for life.

Those who came to her Festival were free to tour the lovely gardens and see the superb collection of old roses which she grew so well, trained beautifully on the old walls and up apple trees in the orchard. It was the garden of an artist combining the formal with the informal. Like so many good gardeners she was infinitely generous and freely gave away cuttings of her roses.

With her devoted friend and secretary, Doreen Pugh, she worked hard over a long period for the Festival which became one of the most delightful of Sussex events. Among her helpers and gardeners she inspired enthusiasm and affection and they shared her wish to make it the success it undoubtedly became.

Her warm hearted personality will be much missed and Charleston Manor, and its talented and beautiful owner, will long remain in the memories of many.

REV OWEN ROEBUCK

The Rev Owen Roebuck, CBE, RN (Retd), died on June 23, aged 82.

Roebuck entered the Methodist ministry in 1924 and trained at Hartley Victoria College, Manchester. He entered the Royal Navy as a chaplain in 1927. After tours of duty in this country and overseas he was made Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland and Free Churches at the Admiralty in 1948. In 1955 he was appointed CBE for his services to the Naval Chaplaincy Department.

On leaving the Navy in 1956 he became a minister in the Bromley Circuit until he retired in 1962. For many years after retiring from the active ministry he was an Officiating Chaplain at RAF Biggin Hill.

Owen Roebuck was a valuable member of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force Board of the Methodist Church for many years. His counsel will be long remembered and appreciated by all those who knew him.

He leaves a widow, Celia, and one daughter.

Lady Harston, widow of Major Sir Ernest Harston, CBE, died on June 16. She was Ruth, daughter of Sir George Shirtcliffe, KBE, and she was married in 1919.

Miss Marjorie Lawson Wenger, editor of the Nursing Times 1948-60 and of the International Nursing Review 1960-65, died on June 19. She was 70.

Cambridge Tripos results in six subjects

The following Tripos Examination results from Cambridge University are published:
* denotes distinction.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES, PART 1B

[illegible]

ANGLO-SAXON, NORSE AND CELTIC

[illegible]

MEDICAL SCIENCES, PART 2

[illegible]

ENGINEERING TRIPOS, PART 1B

[illegible]

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES PART 2 A
Class 1: None.

[illegible]

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Plucky little Linda Conquest was the toast of all Devon yesterday (writes Rene McGrit) as the Totnes girl put up a magnificent fight at Wimbledon before going out 0—6, 0—6 to Judy Gomez, the nine-year-old sensation from Florida. Linda, ranked 1,890th in the world, ran and chased and retrieved wonderfully in a match lasting over 26 minutes on Court 49, but in the end she just wasn't quite good enough, and she could find no answer to Judy's searching forehand, backhand, serve, volley, dropshot and behind-the-back double-fisted sliced passing shot. "No complaints," said Linda later, "but the conditions just weren't right for me. I'm at my best in driving rain with the wind screaming down off Dartmoor and the light failing fast. And grass isn't really my favourite surface either—I much prefer a good patch of buttercups and dandelions with the odd cowpat here and there."

Meanwhile, in Las Vegas last night, plucky light-medium-weight Terry Cardigan just wasn't quite good enough to get the decision against the tear-away Neanderthal fighter from New Jersey, Roberto Machismo. After holding his own at the start, Terry just had no answer to Machismo's searching biff in the face after 20 seconds and failed to beat the count. "I really reckoned I was ahead on points," said gallant Terry later, "and if I could just have stayed out of trouble for the next fifteen rounds, I would have been all right. But it was not to be."

Back home again, Bob Dilley's plucky knock of three not out in 95 minutes wasn't quite good enough to prevent the touring Australians side from chalking up a victory by an innings and 867 runs against an Eastern Counties XI. Dilley carried his bat throughout his side's second innings for those three priceless runs and this may be the performance that finally gets him into the England side, at whose door he's been knocking so long that he was beginning to wonder if there was anyone home. At a time when most English batsmen seem incapable of anything but a forward defensive prod, Bob's favourite stroke (a snick over the top of slip) may be just the tonic the national side seeds.

Another British hero this morning is 59-year-old Harold Crumpit, the Wimbledon umpire who put up such a plucky fight against the American Erich Froetz, when Froetz tried to beat him to death after a disputed line call: "I had just called his service out", said Crumpit afterwards, "in the utmost good faith, though you can never be quite sure when your eyesight is failing as mine is. Then Froetz just descended on me, punching me, hitting me with his racket and firing wildly with a small pocket gun. I had no alternative but to penalize him two points. After that, I must have passed out, I'm afraid."

Finally, a small prayer for Dr Pocket-Sinclair, the statistician who has just been drafted into the England World Cup soccer squad. Manager Ron Greenwood realizes that our hopes rest mainly on statistics now, and that nothing less than about nine points from England's last two games would guarantee survival. It would also help if Hungary and Romania failed to turn up for their remaining games and were disqualified. "Stranger things have happened", says Pocket-Sinclair at the controls of the England computer. "It's about 25,000 to 1 against, admittedly, but you know, statistics is a funny old game. Don't count plucky little England out yet."

Setting a price for money, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES June 25 1981

Ironfounders' battle to survive, page 21

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 548.4 up 3.9
FT Gilts 66.24 down 0.24

■ **Sterling**
$1.9800 down 190 points
Index 95.6 down 0.5

■ **Dollar**
Index 107.9 up 0.3
DM 2.3757 up 185 pts

■ **Gold**
$461.50 down $4

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 12¼-12⅛
3-mth Euro $ 17⅛-17¼
6-mth Euro $ 17⅛-16⅞

IN BRIEF

Sterling drops sharply

The pound fell steeply against a strong dollar on foreign exchanges yesterday, dropping 1.90 cents to close in London at $1.98. It also lost ground against Continental currencies including the Deutsche mark, and its trade-weighted exchange rate index slipped 0.5 to 95.6.

The dollar gained 1.85 pfennigs on the Deutsche mark, which was weakened by renewed concern over Poland and dragged down by a depressed French franc after the appointment of four communist ministers in the new government. It ended London trading at DM 2.3757.

Despite significant Bank of France intervention and interest rates on franc deposits as high as 23 per cent, the franc slumped close to its floor against the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System. The principal beneficiary of capital outflows from France was the Swiss franc which touched its highest levels against the German and French currencies since autumn 1978.

Money meeting off

The meeting called by the Prime Minister with leading monetarist economists, supporters of changes in Government monetary policy, will not take place today as planned. Professor Alan Melzer, from the United States, who was to have joined economists from the City University Banking Centre and Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's special economic adviser, could not attend.

ECI investment

Equity Capital for Industry has invested £958,000 in a new company, Castleridge Investments, formed to buy RPC, the Scunthorpe-based makers of potato crisps and biscuits. ECI's investment is through a consortium led by Barclays Development Capital and includes Prudential Assurance.

Satellites denial

British Telecom and British Aerospace have denied reports published yesterday of discussions with IBM of America about forming a consortium to launch and operate a European business satellite. All parties acknowledge that talks have taken place, but deny that any partnership is envisaged at this stage.

South Wales jobs

Three Scandinavian companies are to set up factories in South Wales which will eventually provide 100 jobs. The companies make water-conditioning equipment, disposable hygiene products and goods in high quality stainless steel.

M & S textiles pledge

Marks & Spencer yesterday pledged its continuing support for the United Kingdom textile industry. About 200,000 jobs in the industry depend on M & S continuing investment, and more than 90 per cent of the company's fashion goods are made in Britain.

£1m Spode plan

Royal Worcester Spode is to invest £1m in a 30,000 sq ft development at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, incorporating potting shops and raw material storage space.

Summer coal boom

Coal sales are booming this summer thanks to price cuts introduced to help reduce stockpiles, the Solid Fuel Advisory Service says. Coal users can save £5 a ton on house coal and £7 on smokeless coal up to the end of July.

Aluminium output

Aluminium production totalled 1,066,000 tonnes last month compared with 1,067,000 tonnes in May 1980, according to the International Primary Aluminium Institute.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.33 points down at 999.33. The $-SDR was 1.15783. The £ was 0.582937.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arb-Latham	10p to 330p	Racal Elec	9p to 383p
Elec Rentals	8p to 112p	RIT	11p to 368p
Ferranti	10p to 535p	Sainsbury J.	12p to 419p
Ldn Sumatra	25p to 375p	Thorn EMI	14p to 400p
Peko Wallsend	15p to 480p	Utd City Merc	3p to 40p

Falls

Barclays Bank	7p to 426p	Harrison Cros	12p to 825p
BP	9½p to 312p	Lloyds Bank	5p to 368p
Chloride	7p to 27p	Midland	7p to 326p
Duport	2p to 11½p	Moss Bros	5p to 145p
Halma	6p to 108p	Powell Duffryn	13p to 273p

Cash call of £17m to recharge flat Chloride

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Chloride Group, the world's leading rechargeable battery manufacturer, shocked the stock market yesterday by asking shareholders for nearly £18m at the same time as announcing a £32m turnround from £18.7m profit to losses of £13.5m before tax.

Poor results had been widely expected after Chloride reported a £5.1m interim loss and passed its dividend last November and earlier this year dismissed its chief executive.

The loss for the full year to March 31, which reached £22.5m at the net level, was only a little worse than feared. But the news of the rights issue, of 7.5 per cent cumulative convertible preference shares of £1 to raise £17.3m net, came as a complete surprise. Chloride shares tumbled from 34p to 26p at one point but later recovered to close at 27p yesterday.

Sir Alastair Pilkington, chairman, said that the company's results were appallingly bad by any standards but he denied that Chloride had been forced into raising capital by its bankers. Instead, the rights issue was being made at the company's initiative.

He said that during the financial year the financial position had been weakened, particularly by problems arising from the recession in Europe and the United States.

Development of a new type of battery to replace the traditional lead acid kind has reached an advanced stage at Lucas Industries' research centre at Shirley, West Midlands, Clifford Webb writes.

The All-Party Group for Energy Studies, comprising representatives from Parliament and organizations interested in long-term energy studies, were shown the nickel zinc battery yesterday.

Members were impressed with the possible impact on electric vehicle development by the Lucas Chloride EV Systems Company, which is backed by a £5m Government grant.

Lead acid battery weight accounts for half an electric vehicle's weight. A light replacement would permit either a substantial reduction in weight, or an increase in the 60 to 70-mile range between charges.

Although net borrowings had risen by only £1.8m to £94.4m, the ratio of net debt to equity was up from 78 to 100 per cent.

The particular arrangements made to ensure adequate banking facilities were dependent on raising fresh capital.

Chloride expects another difficult year in 1981-82 as there is no sign of any recovery in trade. It also warns shareholders that its ability to pay the first dividend on the preference shares it is issuing must ultimately depend on the company's trading performance.

The group's problems arose through a combination of the strong pound, high interest rates which pushed interest charges up from £12.3m to £14.6m, rising costs and the sharp drop in demand caused by the recession. Turnover fell from £386m to £352m, reflecting a one-tenth volume drop.

The worst problems have been in the United Kingdom, where demand for car batteries fell by 12 per cent and for industrial batteries by a quarter. Chloride's United Kingdom companies swung from a £15m operating profit to a £5m loss and the domestic workforce has been reduced by 1,900—a fall of nearly a fifth.

Chloride also suffered badly in America where it lost £4.4m compared with a £3.6m profit the previous year but the other overseas operations fared better and operating profits were only slightly down at £12.2m.

The rights issue has been underwritten by bankers Samuel Montagu and Kleinwort, Benson and the broker's Cazenove & Co, well-known for their ability to sell shares to institutions. Samuel Montagu said yesterday that the sub-underwriting had gone satisfactorily.

Financial Editor, page 21

Duport ends year with £58m loss

By Peter Wainwright

Duport, the steel and engineering group which yesterday reported after-tax losses of £58.28m for the year to last January, strongly attacked the Government for its treatment of private steel companies.

Mr Eric Sayers, the group chairman, said: "The treatment of the private sector of the United Kingdom steel industry has been nothing short of scandalous."

He added: "The effects of Government monetary policies on industry are well known but the particular effects of its massive subsidies to the British Steel Corporation together with its *energy-pricing policies* and the *unwillingness* to deal equitably with the rationalization of the steel industry have brought Duport, together with other British steel companies, to the verge of bankruptcy."

The group sold its steel interests to the British Steel Corporation for £22.5m and it felt obliged to close its electric arc melting plant at Llanelli, which was only commissioned in 1979.

Duport has also been forced into a capital reconstruction scheme which eventually could give the banks 30 per cent of the capital.

There is no dividend and the directors say that the group will probably not return to profit in this financial year. The decline in engineering has levelled off but the outlook for consumer products remains uncertain.

In addition to the sale or closure of the steel companies, Duport ran into a downturn in business for the motor industry. Losses were suffered by all the metal forming companies. Costs have been cut and losses eliminated save in the foundaries. The Grovewood furniture subsidiary is back in profit despite a tough market but only the plastics businesses did well.

Duport's steel problems started with last year's British Steel Corporation strike into which the private sector was drawn. It was said to have cost the group £2.4m. After the strike demand slumped to less than half capacity. The strong pound encouraged imports and high energy costs coupled with high prices meant unsustainable losses.

Shorn of its steel activities, Duport is now left with 14 companies whose activities include castings, forging, Slumberland beds, Grovewood Kitchens and Swish curtain rails. It also has some valuable industrial land which it may have to sell. Even so, the board says: "It is considered unlikely that payments of dividends on ordinary shares will be resumed before the financial year 1983-84."

Financial Editor, page 21

Saudis warn Toyota of Arab ban

Tokyo, June 24.—Saudi Arabia has warned Japan's top car maker, Toyota, that Arab countries may stop importing Toyota vehicles if the company forms a joint venture with Ford which does business in Israel, a Toyota official said here today.

He said the warning came during a meeting yesterday in Riyadh between Mr Sulayman Abdal Al-Sulaym, the Saudi Commerce Minister, and Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister. Ministry officials declined immediate comment.

Japanese reports from the Saudi capital said that Mr Al-Sulaym told Mr Tanaka the Baghdad-based Arab Boycott Committee would recommend a boycott on purchases of Toyota products because the Japanese company was negotiating a joint-venture link with Ford, which produces cars in Israel.

The 22-nation Arab League in 1975 decided to boycott the products of any company that does business in Israel.

Toyota last year shipped 256,000 vehicles to the Middle East, including about 128,000 to Saudi Arabia, the second largest importer of Toyota cars after the United States.

The mass-circulation newspaper *Asahi* said the boycott threat was designed to deter completion of a deal between Toyota and Ford. The two companies have been negotiating for a year on a planned joint production venture for small-size cars in the United States.

□ Quotas: The Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry said it had set company quotas for car shipments to the United States this year and notified seven manufacturers, including Toyota, Nissan and Honda. No details were given.

But the Japanese daily *Yomiuri Shimbun* estimated the quotas as: Toyota 518,000 (563,000 last year), Nissan 356,000 (500,000), Honda 347,000 (372,000), Toyo Kogyo 159,000 (174,000), Mitsubishi 114,000 (125,000), Fuji 70,000 (81,000) and Isuzu 17,000 (3,000).—AP-Dow Jones.

Defence boost for electronics profits

By Richard Allen

Two big defence electronics groups delighted the City yesterday with news of substantial increases in profits last year.

Racal Electronics lifted its pre-tax total from £51.4m to £73.2m in the 12 months to March 31. Over the same period, Ferranti, in which the National Enterprise Board sold its remaining 50 per cent holding last year, raised profits from £11.2m to £18.2m. Both groups have benefited substantially from heavy military spending worldwide on *electronic equipment*.

But a key factor in Racal's profits improvement has been a substantial turnround at Decca, acquired for £106m early last year after a fierce takeover battle with GEC. Decca's deficit was reduced from £12.2m to £2.4m and a Racal spokesman said yesterday: "You have seen the last of Decca losses". Both groups were reporting results on the eve of a scheduled Commons statement from Mr John Nott, defence secretary, who is expected to outline proposed spending cuts.

Racal, however, relies on British Government orders for only 13 per cent of its sales, while Ferranti's main involvement in the multi-role Tornado combat aircraft project is not expected to be affected. Racal shares rose 9p to 383p yesterday while Ferranti added 10p at 535p.

Financial Editor, page 21

Cooperative agency slimmed down

By Our Commercial Editor

The Cooperative Development Agency (CDA) has been reprieved for three years, but will be slimmed down to promote expansion of the cooperative system and advise new cooperatives on getting off the ground.

The Department of Industry, subject to Parliamentary approval, plans to put up another £600,000 in aid on top of the £900,000 which by September will have been spent in the agency's first three years. The department had considered giving no further financial help and protective notices of dismissal went out to CDA staff.

Lord Oram told a CDA board meeting yesterday that he intends to retire as chairman of the agency at the end of August. At least one candidate with some links with cooperatives is being considered by the Department of Industry as replacement chairman, but the CDA board is also putting forward its own candidate.

Collins forecasts £4m profits

By Catherine Gunn

Scottish publishing house William Collins told shareholders yesterday to reject a 200p-a-share bid from News International. It forecast pretax profits of £4m for 1981 against £2.05m in 1980 and dividends 150 per cent higher at 10.7p gross.

With Collins' shares at 233p yesterday, NI's offer is unlikely to succeed, and it has already said it could be content to remain the largest shareholder. It owns 31 per cent of Collins.

Yesterday Mr Ian Chapman, the new chairman, said Collins might consider board representation for NI but the group was determined to remain independent.

Mr Robert Maxwell, of Pergamon Press, owns 9.3 per cent of the publisher. Collins does not expect a rival offer, but Mr John Smith, Opposition trade spokesman and Scottish MP, claims Pergamon is seeking more shares and wants the NI bid referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Whitehall may cut export services

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Confidential proposals for reducing government services to exporting companies by cutting more than 10 per cent of British Overseas Trade Board staff are being studied by senior Whitehall officials.

The board will consider scrapping subsidies for group overseas export missions, reducing the number of overseas trade fairs and closing the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo, among a wide-ranging series of proposals for saving manpower.

Other options, some of which are certain to be strongly resisted by exporters, include ending the present Export Intelligence Service system of matching information on overseas markets to the individual needs of British companies, and an end to advice being provided by Government officials in regional centres.

Ministers privately warned the board in February that the Department of Trade's overseas trade divisions would have to be prepared to reduce staff by 160 from 1,041 between April 1982 and April 1984.

A draft paper prepared for the board warns that, while administrative savings are possible, a reduction of the order required "cannot be made without reductions in the services provided ...". It lists a number of possibilities for cutbacks.

The paper, marked "management, in confidence", makes it clear that the total effect of the listed proposals would be "greatly in excess" of the required saving, but adds that some suggestions "are mutually exclusive and others are likely to prove unacceptable".

The cuts have been ordered as part of the overall reduction in Civil Service manpower sought by the Cabinet. Other options include passing to the private sector technical work on overseas exhibitions; reducing the advice service to the invisible exports sector; curtailing work on international science and technology agreements, and withdrawing support for overseas seminars and symposiums.

The possibility is also envisaged of ending the present product data store, which the paper says is a valuable source of product and industry-based overseas market information and was used on 2,000 occasions by officials during 1980. The paper says that it is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain the Tokyo marketing centre at full capacity. The centre mounted six displays in the last year at a cost of £475,000.

Savings achieved by streamlining administration, the paper says, would cut 50 jobs. But the paper takes a negative view of cuts in the regional advice service, the Export Intelligence Service and the transfer of technical work on trade fairs, which if implemented would lose up to 190 jobs in all.

The council of the Institute of Export, which represents exporting companies, may be asked to consider options on the Government's proposed cuts. Mr David Royce, director general, said yesterday that cutbacks would be opposed.

"We believe it is right for the Government to channel to exporting companies information advice which they are uniquely able to provide, because of the access of the diplomatic service and missions overseas. It is something you cannot really replace by the private sector."



Mr Ali and Mr Biffen at the signing yesterday.

Iraq and Britain sign five-year trade pact

By Rupert Morris

A five-year trade agreement with Iraq, the fastest-growing market for British goods in the Middle East, was signed yesterday in London by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Hassan Ali, the Iraqi Trade Minister.

Iraqi Government sources said trade would not be affected by the war with Iran, and Mr Ali denied that the agreement provided for any British help in rebuilding the nuclear base recently destroyed by Israeli jets.

But the signing of a trade agreement with Iraq so soon after the British Prime Minister's condemnation of the Israeli attack, is bound to be seen as a pro-Arab move by the British Government.

The agreement, which is the result of a year's discussion, provides for the establishment of a joint commission to promote trade contacts, exchange of technical information, and settle any disputes.

British exports this year are expected to be worth about £500m. British companies with sizable contracts include John Laing International, with a road scheme for Baghdad (£66m), Patterson Candy International, with a water treatment plant for Baghdad (£54m), and John Brown Engineering, supplying gas turbines (£35m).

Britain has had a long-standing trade deficit with Iraq because of oil imports. Last year the United Kingdom imports totalled £533m against £322m worth of exports. The agreement is expected to provide new export opportunities in agriculture, electric power, medicine, steel, oil, petrochemicals, housing, water and sewerage works and transport and communications.

Business counselling to expand

By Derek Harris

Counselling of small companies by practical businessmen, part of the Department of Industry's Small Firms Service, has proved so successful in creating or saving jobs at low cost that it is being expanded.

If sufficient businessmen of the right calibre are available, the present counselling strength of about 130 could near 200 in this new national service operated from 11 regional headquarters.

The striking point about the counselling service is its cost effectiveness, Mr John MacGregor, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday. He announced that spending on the Small Firms Service would rise this fiscal year by £1m to a total of £2.8m.

A research study showed that the cost of creating or saving jobs through the service was less than £520 per job. This compares with several thousand pounds per job for other forms of job creation.

The survey estimated that the Small Firms Service's counselling arm saved or created at least 3,500 jobs in the past financial year.

Of the 100,000 inquiries last year, some 10,000 went for counselling. The first session is free and subsequent ones will cost £15 a session, with ten sessions normally the maximum.

Mr MacGregor believes the counselling service would be better used if its value as a business management advisory service were more fully appreciated. "Its image is not good because people assume the service is dominated by civil servants," he said. But the survey, by Research Associates, had shown that it was operating extremely effectively.

There were signs that the counselling service was getting overloaded, with a near-doubling of cases so far.

Group sessions for start-up cases were now being considered to ease the workload. But Mr MacGregor would also like the service, which deals primarily with businesses employing 25 people or less, to start looking at larger concerns.

Individual output shows slight rise

By David Blake

Output per person employed went up slightly in the first three months of this year, according to figures published by the Department of Employment *Gazette* yesterday.

Some of the increase was caused by working longer hours, but it also points to continuing efforts by industry to boost its productivity during the recession.

Output per person went up by 1 per cent in the first quarter of the year in production industries, excluding the oil and gas fields of the North Sea.

In manufacturing alone, the increase was slightly more than 1 per cent, though output per person is still roughly 8 per cent below its peak level of spring 1979.

Over a quarter of a million jobs vanished from the economy in the first quarter of this year, estimates in the *Gazette* reveal.

The latest figures bring the number of jobs lost since the Government took office in May 1979 to 1.4 million.
million.

These figures suggest that the rate at which jobs are disappearing has been slowing down in recent months.

In spite of the continued drop in the number of jobs, the amount of overtime went up in April and there was a reduction in short time working.

Allowing for seasonal factors, average overtime per worker went up to 8.83 hours a week in April.

Another set of figures in the *Gazette* shows that Britain has had one of the sharpest drops in the world in the level of employment over the past five years. At the end of 1980, there were nearly 4 per cent fewer jobs in the British economy than there were in 1975. In Germany the number of jobs had gone up by just over 1 per cent, in Italy it was up nearly 6 per cent and in France it was up by 2 per cent in the same period. The United States had nearly 15 per cent more jobs than it had in 1975.

Waterways' cash shortage threatens closures

£108m needed to make canals shipshape

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

A growing backlog of maintenance work is threatening Britain's inland waterways, and unless the Government provides substantial additional funds, further sections of the canal network will have to be closed on safety grounds.

The British Waterways Board today will deliver a tough warning to the Government that adequate finance is essential to permit the board to carry through a sensible programme of civil engineering works to meet its legal obligations.

In its latest report and accounts which are heavily qualified by the auditors, the board revealed that total arrears of maintenance on canals, reservoirs and bridges for which it is responsible will cost an estimated £108m.

Most of the backlog is for work on the commercial and cruising waterways, where the estimated arrears of maintenance stand at an estimated £91m; on repairs to bridges the board believes that it needs to spend about £10m to meet present-day requirements; with a further £7.4m considered necessary for improvements to reservoirs which fall under its supervision.

In its report, the board said that the reduction of the Government grant last year was the main factor which influenced the decision to cut back its planned maintenance programme. It is now 11 years since the deterioration of the network was highlighted in a report to the Government and the board's assessment was endorsed six years later by independent consultants.

The board said it was increasingly concerned that recommendations made three years ago by the former Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, which investigated the board's affairs, had not been implemented.

Last year, British Waterways received Government grant-in-aid totalling almost £23.5m towards meeting a loss on its trading operations of £26.1m. Its freight business experienced a 6 per cent drop in the tonnage handled, reflecting the effects of the recession.

Ironically, continuing crisis on Britain's canals has coincided with a boom in their use. The Board said that more boats were using the waterways last year than at any time since the canals were first constructed.

Reagan initiative on foreign investment

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 24

The Reagan Administration is to launch a series of important international initiatives on the investment front. New bilateral investment treaties will be sought, the first with Egypt. And efforts will be made by the Americans to derine multilateral investment codes.

Mr Harvey Bale, aged 37, who has just been appointed to the newly created post of Assistant United States Trade Representative for Investment Policy said: "We want to see more foreign countries becoming hospitable to foreign investment."

He asked that there ought to be clearer definitions within the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development of alowed incentives and disincentives to investment as well as better rules.

The administration has not yet formulated its position towards new Canadian Government efforts to "Canadianise" American-owned energy operations in Canada, he said.

The creation of the new official post reflect sthe recognition by Mr William Brock, the United States Trade Representative, of the fact that national incentives and disincentives to investment flows can have as large an effect on imports and exports as agreements under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Mr William Brock

Mr Bale said he was doubtful of the value of creating a new organization, a Gatt for investment, but it was an idea that would be considered.

"The development and coordination of a clear and positive United States policy on international direct investment is critical to maintaining our leadership role in promoting and facilitating the flow of trade and investment", he said.

Mr Bale, who has held assorted positions in the United States Trade Office since 1975 said he would be involved in the investment policies of the Export-Import bank.

"We have an international credit war today", he said. President Reagan had specifically given Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, responsibility for discussing export credit issues with the French.

The West Germans, the Swiss and others, have negotiated bilaternal investment treaties and the United States had a lot of catching-up to do, Mr Bale said. He observed that developing countries could benefit the most from large private investment flows, but private companies would want assurances on such issues as dividend repatriation, expropriation and national treatment, and the United States would try to negotiate treaties that took these factors fully into account.

Within one or two months a detailed American proposal will be made to Egypt for a treaty as the first, precedent-setting, type of bilateral investment pact. Mr Bale said that the United States was now spending more than $100m (£50.5m) a month on aid to Egypt and it would be better if more of the flow of funds came from the American private sector. He believed the Egyptians would welcome this.

About-face on nuclear fuel cartel

The Canadian Government is considering whether to prosecute on anti-trust grounds Canadian uranium companies that participated in an international cartel. The government encouraged the companies from 1972 to 1975 to take part in the cartel, which supported the price of nuclear fuel in those years.

But Canada has had a lengthy battle in the American courts over legal actions arising from the cartel, in which American companies also participated.

Now there are new legal complications and some embarrassing political problems for M Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, who also headed the government that encouraged the cartel.

£107m port project

A French consortium led by Societe Generale d'Entreprise pour les Travaux Publics et Industriels has won a contract worth approximately F1,200m (about £107m) for the design and construction of a port at Damiette, on Egypt's Mediterranean coast.

US interest rates

Mr Willard Butcher, Chase Manhattan Bank chairman, said yesterday that he expects the United States will continue to see relatively high interest rates over the next few years. He also expressed doubts over the possibility of the United States returning to the gold standard.

External debts rise

The total external debt of all developing countries from all sources increased to $456,000m (about £229,549m) last year from $393,000m in 1979, and $86,600m in 1971, according to estimates released yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

French retail prices up

French retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in May after a 1.4 per cent April gain, keeping the year-on-year increase unchanged at 12.7 per cent, the National Statistics Institute said.

Bahrain share deal

Bahrain will acquire a 60 per cent share in the local branch of Britain's state-owned Cable & Wireless, a government statement said.

Mortgage battle stepped up

By Ronald Pullen

Barclays Bank is improving its mortgage facilities for customers in a further move to sharpen competition with building societies.

This includes a savings scheme for first-time borowers which will guarantee a mortgage and cuts in the interest charged on loans of more than £30,000.

First-time buyers with a Barclays cheque accout who save regularly over two years—at a minimum of £100 a month—will secure a mortgage related to their savings commitment.

The savings scheme will enjoy a premium interest rate, presently 11 per cent, but withdrawals will not be allowed until contracts are exchanged on the property.

Barclays is also dropping the 1 per cent premium on mortgages over £30,000. Repayment mortgages of £10,000 to £100,000 will be at the home mortgage rate, presently 14 per cent. Endowment mortgage holders will, however, be charged more with the 1 per cent premium over the Barclays mortgage rate now applying.

EEC presses ahead on oil sharing plan

From Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 24

EEC energy ministers today agreed to press ahead with work on a scheme to share oil stocks at times when a sudden but small shortfall in crude oil supplies might otherwise upset markets.

The idea, to work out procedures for a sub-crisis mechanism on the oil market, was first suggested after the outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran last year. It would apply before emergency action by the International Energy Agency (IEA) could be triggered by a drop of 7 per cent in supplies.

After the meeting, Mr David Howell, Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, said the present oil glut should not encourage complacency. He told fellow ministers that Britain was interested in improving the effectiveness of sub-crisis measures to prevent a repetition of the nightmare of 1979 when a slight tightness in oil supplies produced a price explosion.

But he also warned against the EEC trying to set up a mechanism on its own. Any arrangement should extend to all countries, including the United States and Japan, and should complement measures agreed in the IEA, he said.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC commissioner responsible for energy, said the Commission might submit proposals on a sub-crisis scheme in the autumn. But he appeared to harbour doubts as to whether the Reagan administration could be won over to supoprt such a scheme. Inside the Community, West Germany has been taking a sceptical line on sub-crisis proposals, arguing that initiatives should be made through the IEA.

□ Japanese oil exploration companies plan to spend $12,000m (£5,900m) this decade to boost oil production from development projects in Japan and overseas and to find new deposits, Japan's Petroleum Mining Federation said yesterday.

It was planned to develop, mainly as joint ventures, fields in South and North America, the Middle East, China and the Soviet Union as well as Japan to increase their output by 359,000 barrels per day to 799,000 barrels by 1990.



Giveaways' runaway success

By David Hewson

Giveaway newspapers and free local directories are now Britain's fastest-growing media, according to figures published by the Advertising Association yesterday.

While the United Kingdom's total advertising expenditure rose from £2,137m in 1979 to £2,562m last year, leaving the 1980 figure well below the level achieved in 1973 in real terms, freesheets and directories prospered both in revenue and the growth of titles.

The Thomson Organization which lost the Post Office Yellow Pages contract in 1979, expanded the local directories market by introducing its own publications series distributed through every door in selected areas.

Though the Thomson move has yet to reach its peak, it helped spending on local directories to increase in current price terms by 32 per cent, from £62m in 1979 to £82m last year.

TOTAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE BY MEDIA

	£m			Percentage of Total		
Media	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Press	1236	1504	1684	67.4	70.4	65.7
Television	482	471	692	26.3	22.0	27.0
Poster & Transport	68	93	114	3.7	4.4	4.5
Cinema	13	17	18	0.7	0.8	0.7
Radio	35	52	54	1.9	2.4	2.1
TOTAL	1834	2137	2562	100	100	100

The growth of the freesheets was even more spectacular. The sector increased its advertising income by 58 per cent, from £53m to £84m, with an equally rapid rise in the number of titles.

After a long period of relative obscurity in the backwaters of the Press world, freesheets have acquired a dramatic commercial respectability in the last five years. A decade ago, freesheets took £3m in advertising, almost a twentieth of the amount spent on weekly newspapers. Last year, the freesheets' income was only a little under half of the £178m received by the paid-for weeklies.

Yesterday's figures are certain to confirm the growing trend among major provincial groups to move into free newspapers. They will also lessen some of the surprise surrounding the recent announcement by Free Newspapers, an Oxford based group which is a leader in the giveaway field, that it intends to produce a national paid-for Sunday Newspaper.

The Advertising Association said that the recession had depressed overall advertising expenditure during 1980, though not to any great extent. But it did have a remarkably different impact on display and classified advertising. Display rose by 1½ per cent in real terms, while classified fell by some 13 per cent as a result of a more than 30 per cent fall in the volume of recruitment advertising.

Spending on national newspapers rose by 22.77 per cent to £426m, and the income of the television companies increased from £471m to £692m.

Business appointments

Managing director at Texaco

Dr William Doyle has been appointed managing director of Texaco Ltd with effect from July 1. He takes over from Mr Jim Williams, who is moving to a post with Texaco Inc in the United States.

Mr Kerry St Johnston will succeed Sir Ronald Swayne as chairman of Overseas Containers (OCL) in mid-1982. He was deputy chairman of OCL and a director of Ocean Transport Trading before leaving for a banking appointment in Singapore in 1976, and will rejoin OCL as managing director next January.

Mr S Jewson becomes a non-executive director of Tecalemit.

Mr Frederick Peirce has been made service director of Clenaglass.

Mr Geoffrey Pearce has been appointed head of group development at Ellerman Lines.

Mr R J Taylor is to be managing director of MAIBL Bermuda (Far East) the Hongkong subsidiary of Midland and International Banks.

Mr John Briggs becomes chairman of Williams & James (Engineers) in place of Mr David James, who remains on the board as a non-executive director.

Mr David Walters has been made managing director of the fractional horse power and ceiling fan motor division of Brook Crompton Parkinson Motors and of Crompton Parkinson Motors (Doncaster), succeeding Mr Dennis Waddington, who has retired.

Mr R. D. Gill is to succeed Mr Leslie Garrett as chairman of Answer Insurance.

Mr Keith Lewis and Mr Jeremy Carey have joined the board of City & Commercial Communications.

Mr D. M. Austin has become marketing services director of Bass.

Mr Brian Jervis has joined the board of John Govett.

Mr Geoffrey Moore, former chairman of Vauxhall Motors, has been elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Recharging Chloride's balance sheet

Chloride's rights issue to raise £17.3m net may have come as a surprise but there is a good case for taking the plunge early rather than risk the possibility of being pushed at a later date. With trade continuing to worsen during the second half of the year, contrary to the group's earlier hopes, Chloride ended the year with net losses of £22.5m. The impact of this on an already stretched balance sheet was to push net gearing up from 78 to 100 per cent, despite the fact that borrowings were only marginally up.

Furthermore borrowings were contained largely through a £27m reduction in working capital, reflecting the lower volumes and weak lead price and when demand does finally start to recover and with it the lead price, the group's working capital needs are likely to rise sharply. So although Chloride has launched the rights issue on its own initiative, it seems quite probable that without some equity financing its bankers might have begun to get restless given the difficulties of trading out of such a tight corner.

Treating the convertible preference shares as equity leaves net borrowings after the issue back to roughly 70 per cent of shareholders' funds, which still gives Chloride plenty to do and disposals or the sale of minority stakes in overseas operations are the likely course for attacking debt during this year. On the trading front, a first-half loss looks inevitable and the extent of any recovery in prices and demand during the second half will determine the outcome for the year.

Shareholders, then, are faced with a rare puzzle over the convertible preference shares on offer which even come with health warning attached about the first dividend payment. Assuming it is paid—and Chloride will presumably strain every muscle to do so—shareholders are being offered a way into the ordinary at the equivalent of 25p par value but with a yield of 10.7 per cent, while the ordinary themselves yield nothing at 27p. Assuming, too, the ordinary stay above par—and this is by no means certain—then the preference stock appears relatively attractive and rather than pouring more money into Chloride there is an argument for switching into the preference. Meanwhile, shareholders who ignore the issue will see their holding diluted by over a third. Given all the uncertainties, not least the trading outlook for Chloride, the underwriters will have to work for their money.

● *Duport the group which arose from a hospital bed at the end of March after the sale of some steel interests to British Steel Corporation and the closure of others is still a long way from leaving the ward. After last year's net £58m loss after £44m of extraordinary items it is unlikely that the group will return to profits this year. However, the trend is a bit more positive. The steel interests have gone: an underlying recovery is hidden by interest charges in the first three months of the year before the steel interests were sold, and the residual activities should eventually benefit from economic upturn.*

This assumes that all goes well, which in the case of Duport it has not for years. The balance sheet as at January 31 is not quite the same as the pro forma one given in the Spring with the capital construction. The new one shows short-term borrowings of £13.5m, against shareholders' funds of £12.85m and long-term loans of £14.8m. The position is however coming right now that Duport is rid of the cost of carrying the assets sold to British Steel, and in receipt of the money from the sale. But hurdles remain. The residual interests of Duport are cyclical, in fields where surplus capacity makes for keen competition. The shares eased 2p to 11½p after the latest bulletin of bad news.

Electronics

Anxieties allayed

Meanwhile, the collective woes of other sectors of British industry merely serve to accentuate the explosive growth of major electronics groups and particularly those with strong military connexions. Excellent results from both Racal and Ferranti yesterday cut through all anxiety in the sector about the effects of defence cutbacks due to be outlined in the Commons this afternoon. Racal's profits up from £51.4m to £73.2m (adjusted for Decca) were in line with expectations, but none the less remarkable for all that. Ferranti beat most outside forecasts with a pretax jump from £11.2m to £18.1m, with the main boost coming from the Scottish division which embraces airborne lasers and radar systems.

The most encouraging aspect of Racal's figures is the speed with which Decca has been turned round. Losses there have been cut from £12.2m to £2.4m pretax with the deficit more than accounted for by losses of £3m on the consumer electronics division now sold. Racal seems to have got to grips quickly with Decca's most troublesome area, marine radar, and claims a £6.6m deficit for that division last year will be erased in the current 12 months.

Further loss-elimination and asset disposals including the sale of Decca's former headquarters for £7m would seem to put Racal on target for £100m this year and provide sufficient cash-flow to discount recurring rights issue rumours unless the group's takeover acquisitions in the United States come to the fore.

With HMG orders accounting for only 13 per cent of sales, Racal is hardly exposed to domestic defence cutbacks. In Ferranti's case the proportion is more like two-fifths but its heavy involvement in the MRCA-Tornado project is unlikely to be affected. Accelerated deliveries of Tornado, Hornet and the Jaguar retro-fit programmes should help profits move towards £23m in the current year, while Ferranti's lead in uncommitted logic arrays still offers vast potential.

The shares of both groups are now looking a long way ahead, however. Up 9p, at 383p, Racal sells on a prospective fully taxed p/e of 21, while for Ferranti the p/e is over 20 and the yield in both cases is a mere 1.7 per cent. Both are now in the long-term category, although continued talk of further rationalization in electronics should support Ferranti approaching the mid-1982 date at which restrictions are removed on the shares placed by the National Enterprise Board.

Pensions

Counting the cost

At first sight, the 1-2 per cent of wage costs which the Occupational Pension Board's recommended increases in preserved pension benefits might cost is not likely to cause British business any serious financial problems. A one per cent increase in United Kingdom wage costs is going to knock less than five per cent off the typical British company's pretax profits: so even if the employer gets landed with the whole of the bill for redressing the injustices which early leavers suffer at the moment, the financial strain is not too great. All of which explains the bland approbation with which the interested institutions—the actuaries and the pension consultants, the LOA and ASLO—received the report yesterday. Only there happen to be a couple of flies in this soothing ointment.

First there is the fact that the changes to which the projected costs relate are not up to much. An end to "franking" the guaranteed minimum pension (ie, setting off guaranteed increases against other pension entitlements), and an increase in preserved pension benefits by the rate of average earnings up to a ceiling of five per cent per annum, undoubtedly is some improvement, but if inflation continues in double figures those preserved pension benefits still will not be worth much at the end of a decade.

Secondly, the OPB seems to have been petrified of the "knock-on" effect. Companies will hardly be able to refuse to their loyal pensioners the increases which they have granted to former employees and funding for annual increases in pensions as well as in preserved pension benefits could have a dramatic effect on contributions.

The OPB has fudged rather than faced the issue, in the belief that the disagreeable truth—that occupational pensions will have to be cut, or that pension contributions will have to be increased—would scare off those employers who presently offer no occupational scheme. In the short-term, they may have been right. In the longer-run, they have performed no service either to the companies concerned—who ought to know that they are taking on a quantifiable liability—or their employees, who might, given the facts, prefer to surrender the prospect of a comfortable old age for the sake of a certain job today.

Economic notebook

Setting a price for money

We are, the monetary authorities tell us, travelling down an evolutionary road towards an improved system of monetary control—a journey of no little importance, of course, if monetarist policies are to be implemented successfully.

We are to travel steadily but not too fast; we are to observe carefully what we see along the way; and we are to glean all we can from the travellers we meet, particularly those who have travelled similar roads in, for instance, Germany, Switzerland or the United States.

But for the more impatient advocates of monetary base control, this is not enough. The authorities, they believe, lack earnestness of any sense of pilgrimage. Instead, they give the impression of being out on a casual country ramble.

As far as many monetary base supporters go, the authorities' commitment to effective means of monetary control will remain unproved until they finally demonstrate that they are prepared to give up all attempts to control the price of money. Attempting to control the price of money, it is argued, is incompatible with simultaneously trying to control its supply.

Whether or not one accepts this purist doctrine, it can certainly be asked what precisely the authorities do have in mind when they talk about a policy involving a more market-related and more flexible approach to interest rates.

In theory it should be all very simple. The Bank should allow the market greater influence in the determination of interest rates, then, for its own part, adopt a more flexible approach in responding to this.

In some ways the authorities have moved far down this road already. Indeed ever since the ending of official support for the gilt-edged market in the early seventies, there has been an acceptance that it is the market that determines long-term interest rates.

Moreover, as the Government has become an ever larger forced seller of debt, so this fact has become even more irreversible. All that really happened over recent years is that the authorities have progressively adapted their behaviour to this reality, edging towards greater flexibility for "tap" prices and more recently, using an open tender for the initial issue of index-linked stock (though whether this is a marketing approach that will be repeated remains to be seen).

Big steps

The attitude towards short-term interest rates has been rather different, however. Until recently, the trend, in fact, was away from the rapidly moving, market-determined minimum lending rate (MLR) of the early seventies to an administered MLR, changing in bigger steps but much less frequently.

Only since last November have we seen a return to a more flexible approach. Rather than lend to the discount houses at MLR to relieve shortages of liquidity, the Bank has moved, almost exclusively, to meeting the ebbs and flows of liquidity in the market by means of daily bill dealings. It has, moreover, steadily moved away from a system in which it spelt out set dealing rates a week in advance.

As a result, Treasury bill and other market rates have been allowed to stray further from MLR than has generally been the case in the past, though MLR has remained a keystone in the system, both as a sign of the Bank's view as to the appropriate level of interest rates, and as the basis for occasional lending in circumstances the Bank has considered appropriate.

On the face of it then, we have almost reached a stage where bill rates are the all-important rates, where these rates essentially reflect market conditions, and where MLR could, if the authorities so wished, be phased out.

But it is clearly not quite that simple as money market operators know. The fact of the matter is that the Bank is still one side of the market, and the side which, at the end of the day, is still able to call the tune if it so wishes.

That the Bank wishes to call the tune to some extent is, of course, clear from the fact that it plans to operate (and may already be operating) on the basis of an unpublished band of short-term interest rates.

It would be surprising if that band were to change all that frequently, or if it were to be particularly broad, for it still seems to be close to the heart of the authorities that there is an important and acceptable trade-off to be had between flexibility and stability (at least under the present institutional framework).

Politicians

One might even wonder if MLR itself will actually be phased out. It is perhaps the politicians who have been keenest on being rid of MLR, on the grounds that frequent upward movements are politically unpopular, while infrequent upward movements have, at least on the basis of the way the system has operated in the past, tended to mean a loss of monetary control.

Far better, then, to allow the authorities to conduct their policy with greater flexibility but out of the public glare, leaving the banks to carry the can every time they feel forced to raise base rates.

The Bank itself, however, may be rather less keen to see an end to MLR. Its dilemma is that while it feels that its market policy could be more flexible and more successful without a visible expression of an "official" interest rate, it may also feel that, like other central banks, it is beholden to provide a benchmark rate to preserve confidence and stability, particularly among international investors.

One answer, though hardly a satisfactory one, would be to change MLR relatively infrequently but to publish any changes in the surcharge to be paid by borrowers forced to the discount window. Another might be to do away with MLR but to publish daily the prices of all bill dealings and discount window lending in order to ensure that all who had an interest in financial markets knew how the Bank's interest rate band was operating.

At the end of the day, however, none of this is what the more ardent monetary base advocates really want. For at the moment we seem set to persist with some kind of official view about the appropriate level for short-term interest rates; and that means some sort of peg for short-term rates, but leaving the rest of the yield curve to wag like a dog's tail.

Under a monetary base system the dog would, in a sense, be turned round. Long-term rates would not, of course, be pegged but they would (because of increased confidence in the authorities' capacity to control the money supply) tend to be more stable. The greater volatility would be at the short end of the market, possibly out to 1-2 year rates if there were to be a serious attempt to develop a significant market in longer dated Treasury bills.

Even this volatility, it could be argued, would tend to diminish over time (two-five years?) as the system beds itself down and inflation is reduced to lower levels. I doubt, somehow, that it is this technical perfection that the authorities envisage at the end of the evolutionary road. They may be right to see monetary control as an art as well as a science.

John Whitmore

Ironfounders' battle for survival

It is ironic that coke, the fuel that helped to fire the industrial revolution, should prove some 250 years on to be a burden on the United Kingdom's remaining 550 iron-foundries.

As foundries close at the rate of one a week amid dwindling demand for their iron castings the price of coke, their main fuel, has been aggravating their difficulties.

The Council for Ironfoundry Associations (CIFA), to which half the foundry companies belong, has repeatedly pressed the Government to increase the subsidies on coke in order to bring United Kingdom supply prices into line with those paid by European competitors, whose governments give more help with fuel costs.

The industry is now awaiting an announcement from the Government, following the recent agreement to raise National Coal Board cash limits, of some form of fresh subsidy for coke. This could come within the next two weeks, but no one expects that any concessions that are made will be anything other than modest.

Against a background of price increases for other fuels used in industry and little sign up until now of the recession lifting, the foundries have had a hard time pleading their case for special consideration.

Meanwhile, their plight has been worsening. The number of foundries left is little more than a third of the number which existed at the beginning of the sixties. Production in 1980 dropped to 1,819,400 tonnes, the lowest figure since the war. In 1979 it was 2,677,100 tonnes.

The iron-foundries have to pay about £103 per tonne for National Coal Board coke. It is subsidized to some extent by the Government, but British coke prices are still estimated to be about 30 per cent higher on average than European equivalents, and as much as 50 per cent dearer than in France, according to the National Economic Development Council's Energy Task Force, which emphasized the coke problem in a report earlier this month.

The hard-pressed industry's difficulties go back at least two decades. Closures in the sixties and early seventies were due partly to the growing use of other materials, such as plastics, to replace iron castings and partly a result of over-enthusiastic price-cutting by managers hoping to win orders.

The coke problem arose with the United Kingdom's entry into the European Community in 1973. This brought the industry closer to its European rivals and highlighted discrepancies such as government fuel subsidies, while lifting the protective shield of trade barriers.

About a third of foundry castings go to the motor industry and the dwindling of United Kingdom car production has meant declining orders for iron parts. Even the comparatively successful commercial vehicle sector has not been able to offset the lost orders.

Other manufacturing industries, likewise faced with decline, have not offered much comfort to the foundries either.

Also, many of the United Kingdom's producers of iron castings are small companies, more vulnerable, in hard economic times, than larger enterprises.

> 'The number of foundries left is little more than a third of the total at the beginning of the sixties'

There have been ambitious plans over the years to help the foundries. In 1975 the then Chanceller, Mr Denis Healey, launched an aid programme for modernization of the foundries in order to boost efficiency, which was expected to draw applications for an estimated £80m worth of aid. This help was offered under Section 8 of the 1972 Industry Act.

The modernization effort was born out of the economic boom of 1974, when the foundries could not produce enough castings for the manufacturing industries, their numbers depleted by the mistakes and changes of the 1960s.

But by the end of the 1970s it was becoming clear that the foundries again had surplus capacity, as other industries—including their biggest single customer, the motor trade—cut back.

Since the start of the aid scheme the Government has given the foundries £46.1m, but this is little more than half the total funds the foundries were expected to receive under it.

In recent months most of the industry's workforce of 70,000 has been on short time. Even Birmid Qualcast, one of the biggest United Kingdom foundry operations, has shut five foundries at its Birmingham Smethwick works in the past two years, with the loss of 3,000 jobs.

As more and more United Kingdom foundries close, the customer industries are turning to imported castings, notably from the Far East—Taiwan, Korea and India—as well as from European rivals of the United Kingdom firms.

The dwindling industry has been unable to make use of the aid held out to it in happier times.

There is no chance, according to Mr Derek Farrant, the director of CIFA, of the rest of the £80m which was earmarked for the iron foundries being diverted to help cover coke costs. "That is a non-starter", he says. "The Government gave us a flat 'no.' Technically, they have a point, because umpteen other industries would be asking for the same to be done for them." But he believes that the Government has been inflexible.

There is one bright spot in the present gloom. Iron castings are a major export and some of the foundries pin their hopes of survival on foreign orders. According to the CIFA, some have been able to survive only thanks to the export market.

Export figures for 1980 were 134,400 tonnes, bringing in £72,832,000, and imports 30,650 tonnes, costing £20,370,000.

"This is clearly one of our strengths," Mr Farrant says. "We could do something for ourselves here and the export potential is something we have emphasized to the Government."

The council is planning a series of trade missions to boost the industry's exports, but is chary as yet of revealing which the main target countries will be.

Even so, having learnt to be cautious in view of the industry's experience over the past twenty years, the CIFA soberly estimates that the number of indirect imports of iron castings, contained in finished products such as foreign cars and thus not listed, probably outweighs the apparent export surplus.

But the council's determination to defend its members' interests has also been hardened by long years of disappointmet and the expectation of economic booms which did not happen.

The next target is likely to be any Japanese involvement in the production of cars in the United Kingdom. "We would certainly take the view that the Government should insist that Nissan, for example, have an intake of a minimum of 85 per cent local content", Mr Farrant says.

The last thing he wants to see is the Japanese companies importing their own castings, when the United Kingdom foundries need all the custom they can get.

Anne Warden

Business Diary: Fair wind for Warrington?

Warrington

When word got around recently that there was a job going in Warrington, it caused some surprise that only three people applied for it.

These three, however, came from all over the country. One is a self-employed politician from west London who last worked in Brussels, another a bus driver from Mill Hill, north London, and the third, now an engineering sales consultant has some previous experience in a post at Nelson and Colne similar to the one on offer at Warrington.

Which one of them gets the job will not be known until next month, by which time there may well be more applications, since it is a nice little number carrying a salary of nearly £14,000 plus allowances and was held by the previous incumbent for 20 years.

What is certain is that the filling of this vacancy will be watched with the greatest of interest, not only here in Warrington itself, but as far south as London and even in 10 Downing Street.

Alas and alack, there are rather more than three applicants for most other kinds of vacancies that crop up here and rather less interest outside Warrington in who fills them.

Warrington, an industrial town of just under 200,000, rates as a "new town", a status it has held officially since 1969, although there has been a settlement here on the banks of the Mersey between Manchester and Liverpool since pre-Roman times.

The town for a long time escaped the worst of the ups and downs of the North-west because it had a broad industrial base, chiefly in brewing, chemicals and wire-making. The town even imported labour.

"But", David Binns says, "it was a broad manufacturing base and the trouble is that it is the manufacturing base that is suffering at the moment."

Binns is the general manager of the government-funded Warrington and Runcorn Development Corporation, which is attracting mainly science-based employers to four new industrial estates. Binns's target is to create 1,500 jobs a year until 1989, but so far this year jobs are being lost in old Warrington as fast as they are being created by the new firms moving to development corporation sites.

"Traditionally Warrington has had a 2 or 3 per cent lower unemployment rate than the North-west average," Binns says. Now it is over 12 per cent, nudging the North-west average of 12.9 per cent, if still only half of that of neighbouring Liverpool.

The unemployment issue is taken up by the Warrington Industrial Training Trust funded by the Manpower Services Commission. The trust, whose chairman is Lord Leverhulme, began training young unemployed people nearly three years ago and reckons to send less than two-thirds out into a job.

"With the ever-deepening recession," says the WITT annual report, just published, "employment prospects within the locality are pretty bleak and, with almost two thousand young people leaving Warrington schools in the summer of 1981, the need for training places to gain worthwhile experience is vital."

However, it is not all gloom in Warington, which before Roy Jenkins put it on the map most people outside the North-west (and many within) knew only from the "Vodka from Varrington" advertisements from Greenall Whitley, which distills its Vladivar vodka here.

Warrington's latest business wheeze is the Warrington Industries Fair, which opened at the development corporation's Winwick Quay site yesterday. Funded not only by the corporation, but by the Warrington Chamber of Commerce, this is a lively attempt to give firms new to the area a showcase for their wares, to meet local companies which might supply them and, last of all, to met each other.

This last aim is quite helpful since it was through last year's fair, the first to be held, that one new company which was getting specialist piping from Birmingham, found that the stuff was available from another new firm on the same development corporation site.

One exhibitor I spoke to was Steve Chamberlain who is a 29-year-old Warringtonian who, with a partner, has been able to build up from scratch Claremont Business Equipment.

This is an office supplier with a turnover of more than £1m a year, which employs 14 people itself as well as others indirectly through subcontractors.

Yesterday morning he received a letter from commercial developers in the area asking him to take space they had denied him when he was starting up on his own.

They had heard on the grapevine that he was about to expand and to take a second and bigger development corporation site as well as the one from which Claremont now operates. The developers turned him down three years ago because as he was just starting out, the business had no track record.

"I shall have the greatest pleasure in refusing their kind offer", he told me. "I may well frame the letter."

I asked Chamberlain about the by-election, and he said the SDP had a lot going for them locally because "neither Labour nor the Conservatives had done anything for Warrington".

His tip is that though Shirley Williams could have won the seat, "because she has the common touch", Jenkins—despite his eminence—probably could not.

"He's too twee for us", added another SDP sympathizer.

If there were an election at the Warrington Industries Fair this week the exhibitor least likely to win any popularity prizes is Tucker's which sells Lexgard, a vandal-proof glass.

"We're always the most unpopular exhibitor at fairs like this," Tucker representative Roy Blasket told me, inviting me to take a mallet to his product. "Whenever there's an inquest on a fair, they say, 'you're the noisy buggers with the bashing box'."

Though I managed to deafen everybody in the exhibition hall with my efforts, I did not break the glass. It is just as well. A card on the stand says "£10 if you break the window in three blows".

But it does not say whether Blasket pays you or you pay him. With that kind of business nous, Warrington will get through this recession if anywhere will.

Ross Davies

Wallchart

SUMMER'S HERE AGAIN! ISN'T IT AMAZING HOW TIME FLIES!





Bankers go for growth in world capital markets

by David Jones, editor, The Bankers' Magazine

The Nordic countries, with the exception of Norway, are hungry for capital. As a result, apart from their common dependence on natural resources and on shipbuilding and heavy engineering exports, they are linked today by the growing expert knowledge of their public and private financial institutions in the international capital markets.

When the London sterling market was opened to foreign borrowers after an interval of 40 years, it was Denmark that issued the first "bulldog" bond last year, for £75m, to be followed shortly afterwards by Iceland, which came to the market for £15m. Both sovereign borrowers were taking advantage of the London market's willingness to provide long-term finance, which for Denmark was a period of no less than 25 years.

This year saw a third Nordic borrower issuing a "bulldog" bond. Sweden came to the London market for a £50m issue, for just five years. The Swedish issue broke new ground in that, unlike the Danish and Icelandic ones, which were placed with institutional investors, the Swedish bond was sold by tender, to qualify it for inclusion among gilt-edged stocks listed in London. This has made it quite practical for small investors to invest in Swedish government debt, just as they would in gilt-edged stocks issued by the United Kingdom Treasury.

In raising finance from the international capital markets, Nordic authorities will often rely on the proved skilled knowledge in those markets of establishment merchant and investment banks. Thus the Swedish issue was offered to the market by 12 underwriting banks, led by Morgan Grenfell and S. G. Warburg.

Nevertheless, Nordic banks are playing an increasingly prominent role in the main capital markets. They are represented in the world's principal financial centres both by consortium banks and on their own account, through representative offices or through full branches. Two London-based consortium banks, Nordic Bank and Scandinavian Bank, are indeed among the largest consortium banks in the world.

Nordic Bank shareholders are Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Finland), Svenska Handelsbanken (Sweden), Den Norske Creditbank (Norway) and Kobenhavns Handelsbank (Denmark). Scandinavian Bank shareholders are Union Bank (Finland), Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Skanska Banken (Sweden), Den Danske Bank and Den Danske Provinsbank (Denmark), Bergen Bank (Norway) and Landsbanki Islands (Iceland).

There is a good reason for the concentration of resources that Nordic banks have put into consortium banks. Individually, the banks may not be large by international standards, but they number some big international or multinational firms among their domestic customers. To provide the full range of international investment banking services, the resources of even the biggest banks in Scandinavian countries would be stretched. Consortium banks linking Nordic nations, which share common cultural and linguistic links, therefore appeared to make a good deal of sense in the 1970s.

There are signs, however, that some shareholder banks have outgrown the need to pool resources in this way. Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken, the most powerful shareholder in Scandinavian Bank, has been striking a fairly independent path in the United States. United International Bank in London, formerly owned by a group of 10 fairly small banks, has been absorbed by one of its shareholders, Privatbanken of Denmark.

But the joint venture or consortium bank still has a powerful appeal for Nordic banks. The latest venture to be launched is the Dow Scandia Banking Corporation, which in effect is the reconstituted London branch of the Swiss-based Dow Banking Corporation.

None of the Nordic countries faces Norway's dilemma: a flood of oil money threatens to sweep away the country's established industrial base. Price and wage controls in 1978 and 1979 kept down the rate of inflation, but oil output increased, bringing in foreign exchange and tax revenues. Pressure built up and when the controls were lifted at the end of 1979 the rate of inflation and of wage increases began to accelerate. To compound these problems, the krone is buoyed up by foreign exchange earnings from oil.

Norway's basic industries have suffered a severe loss of competitiveness; an inflation rate forecast at between 12 and 14 per cent this year and wage increases not far behind mean that for basic industries, such as pulp and paper, it is increasingly difficult to compete in export markets.

There is no shortage of economists and others offering solutions. The OECD, for instance, would like to see an incomes policy reintroduced together with a curb on public spending. Government expenditure has been allowed to run at high levels in order to hold back unemployment.

From the Bank of Norway and from the Government come indications of a similar approach. Apart from a continuation of job creation measures in the far North, it looks as though the days of lavish spending of oil revenues (originally in advance of production) are over. As a token of the more austere approach, the Government plans to repay all its $4,000m foreign debts by 1985, which should hold back the appreciation of the krone.

Sweden, like Norway, has been pursuing a policy of high levels of public expenditure. Government spending has been deliberately counter-cyclical, at a time of world recession, but more alarmingly, unlike Norway, Sweden had no oil revenues to fill the deficits.

The year opened with a run on the krone, which had to be countered by the Riksbank pushing up interest rates from 10 to 12 per cent and by squeezing bank lending through a variety of instruments.


Stephen Johnson

A note of gloom was struck by the Swedish Ministry of Economic Affairs in a report this spring, pointing out that the country, which was free from debt until the 1970s, is getting deeper into foreign borrowings.

The current account deficit this year looks like running close to $5,000m and the Government will increase its debt by 50 per cent to the worrying extent of nearly £15,000m — 14 per cent of gross national product. And unless a successful change of course occurs, worse will follow in the next few years, with government debt doubling to 28 per cent of gnp. Debt servicing alone could cost $3,000m a year by 1985. Nor is full employment, the goal of present policies, assured.

It looks as though Sweden will remain in deficit on its current account throughout the 1980s; a balance will only be achieved by the imposition of severe restrictions on both private and public consumption.

Financing a large budget deficit may mean that Swedish industry is effectively crowded out in the domestic capital market, with a consequent check on the investment that is essential for recovery. There is also a constant threat to the currency in the foreign exchange markets. These conditions bring little cheer to the banks: in 1980 Swedish banks suffered their first profit setback for ten years, and the outlook this year is uncertain.

By contrast, Finland has just received a fairly clean bill of health from the OECD. The country recorded the fastest growth among OECD members in 1980. Growth of GDP is forecast to slow down this year, and a deterioration in the balance of payments is expected, yet the surge in inflation has been kept in line with that of the OECD area as a whole.

The OECD report this spring points to three key factors in Finland's success. First, exports to the Soviet Union have expanded rapidly to help pay for the rising oil bill; this has offset slower growth in world trade. Second, the growth of the public sector was curbed in 1977, and unemployment was allowed to rise, which released resources for a surge in manufacturing industry. Third, the tax burden has been significantly reduced.

Prospects for the next 18 months, says the OECD, are less promising. Influenced by the weak international outlook, economic growth is likely to slow down significantly, accompanied by a further weakening of the current external balance and a higher rate of unemployment. And domestic cost pressures may intensify as unit labour costs rise in the wake of slower growth in output.

None the less, Finland has shown marked economic growth during the last few years. This has meant high levels of investment. Domestic savings alone have not been enough to finance this growth, and Finland has required substantial amounts of foreign investment capital.

Finnish foreign trade, too, has been growing fast in recent years, with a pronounced switch from traditional exporting to the establishment of overseas operations.

Owing to the inadequacy of the Finnish money market, the amount of foreign financial backing for Finnish industry operating abroad has increased considerably.

Finnish banks have extended their networks from traditional areas to the new target regions of the Finnish export industry, in the Middle East, the Far East and South America. In addition to handling purely Finnish business, the banks are actively taking part in international banking operations through their overseas branches.

An example of this new initiative is the campaign by Skopbank, central bank of the Finnish savings movement, which accounts for 30 per cent of the domestic market, to establish an international presence. Skopbank has opened a representative office in London and, since 20 per cent of Finnish exports go to the Soviet Union, is establishing one in Moscow. (Skopbank is also sponsoring the Finnish entry in the Whitbread round-the-world yacht race, which should ensure widespread recognition.)

Denmark is another capital-hungry nation, which runs a chronic balance of payments deficit. There is, however, an ace in its hand. This is the possession of not yet fully exploited reserves of North Sea oil and gas.

If there is a common theme to Nordic finance it is that the banking sector is no longer content to play a purely domestic role, or to regard overseas operations as an extension of trade financing for existing customers.

Whether it be through consortium banks, or by going it alone, Nordic banks see themselves as playing a part in the international capital markets.

The spirit of enterprise is typified perhaps by Denmark's PRIVATbanken in London, which two years ago bought out fellow shareholders in United International Bank. PRIVATbanken offers a full range of local commercial banking services aimed at the Danish community in London. But Mr Peter Tann, who heads the operation, says he is keen to spread into other target markets, including British companies doing business with Denmark, companies based in a third country with operating subsidiaries in both the United Kingdom and Denmark, and companies with no Danish connexion, but which operate in fields such as food processing or furniture where the Danes are known for their skills.

The bank therefore offers money transmission services between London and Denmark, and runs exchange dealing and market-making operations in kroner. In addition, PRIVATbanken is capitalizing on 10 years of expert knowledge gained by UIB to build up an international banking clientele.

Spendthrift jibe follows 'tight tap' oil policy

by David Jones

Development of the Norwegian sector of the North Sea effectively got under way with the discovery of oil, by the United States Phillips group as long ago as 1969, in what is now the Ekofisk field. In the intervening years, however, the role of the Norwegian state has become increasingly powerful. Control of developments is largely exercised through Statoil, the state oil company, and Norsk Hydro (in which the state has a majority holding).

Principal thrust of the country's drive to develop the North Sea is carried by Statoil, which has considerably tighter links with the Government than the United Kingdom's own British National Oil Corporation.

The explicit objective of Norwegian North Sea policy, laid down in 1974, has been to attain but also to limit oil and gas production to 90 million tonnes a year during the 1980s. Since 1974, world oil prices have soared; which is just as well, as production has been running at less than 70 million tonnes, with the target level unlikely to be reached until the early 1990s.

Norway's comparatively staid progress towards becoming an oil exporting nation has been the result of deliberate government policies. Activity in the early stages of exploration in the 1970s was roughly the same in both the British and the Norwegian sectors. The pace slowed down, however, as the authorities insisted on tight controls; the idea was that by a careful depletion policy the country's heavily export-orientated manufacturing base would not be eroded by a currency that continually appreciated as oil revenues surged in.

Environmental conservation has been another important factor. A fourth licensing round for North Sea exploration, due to take place in 1977, was delayed following the Ekofisk Bravo blow-out. Exploration in northern waters above the 62nd Parallel, considered to be a fruitful source of new discoveries — although extremely demanding and expensive to drill and develop — is particularly stringently controlled on environmental grounds.

In 1974, faced with a world recession, the Norwegian Government embarked on a policy of foreign borrowing. The international capital markets, awash with Opec dollars that needed recycling, were only too happy to oblige a sovereign state that offered as security the revenues from future oil production.

The loans were used to finance oil exploration and development, to help the shipping industry and to cushion Norwegian industry from the effects of the recession. Consumption rose, employment was maintained at high levels, and imports rolled in. By the end of 1977, Norway had run up £7,500m of debts, and increased labour costs had bitten into the competitive position of its industry.

Tough measures imposed over the following two years held back the rise in inflation, but foreign debt continued to rise, albeit more slowly. All this time, however, current and prospective oil revenues have been able to underpin loans from overseas for exploration and development of the Norwegian North Sea. Statoil, unlike BNOC, has not been active on its own account in the international capital markets; although the establishment recently of a London office might suggest a more active fund-raising role in the future. There has, however, been no difficulty in finding capital for Statoil's investment programme, which has been running at $500m a year.

In 1980 Norway turned in a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments; rising oil revenues, expected this year to be in the order of $5,500m, will allow the Government to pay off the country's foreign debts over the next few years.

By the mid-1980s Norway is going to become a net exporter of capital, whether this is handled by the Government direct, in the form of overseas aid and building up foreign exchange reserves, or by private banks financing new projects overseas. Mr Finn Henriksen, managing director of Bergen Bank, pointed out recently that whereas in the past the large Norwegian banks have had to find capital for Norwegian projects, the time will come when the banks will have to find projects for Norwegian capital.

Debate over the proper use of North Sea revenues continues to rage. Many observers believe that oil revenues were squandered in the early 1970s, to provide full employment, when many other nations were in the grip of recession. The decline in competitiveness induced by the subsequent inflation has been compounded by the strength of the krone as oil revenues have built up.



Wood firms float on sea of debt

by Donald Fields

Despite impressive diversification into other sectors, the forest industries remain the backbone of the Finnish economy. Last year wood-processing was responsible for three out of every seven Finnmarks earned abroad, compared with four in seven a decade earlier.

Such straightforward figures disguise the heavy fluctuations in sales, profits and investment to which the industry is still prone. The problems of Finnish wood-processing were writ large in a comparative survey published this year by Jaakko Pöry, the consulting group, of Helsinki, covering 1974 to 1979.



This showed that the seven most indebted of the 79 companies analysed were all Finnish, with net debts in one case reaching 133 per cent of average annual turnover. On the other hand, there were no Finnish companies among the 10 least profitable; one, Kaukas, squeezed itself into the half-dozen most successful.

More surprisingly, Finland lagged well behind in productivity, measured in thousands of dollars per employee, with a modest 41 compared with 69 for the United States, 67 for Western Europe, 63 for Norway, 62 for Sweden and 55 for Canada. Canada came out best and Finland worst in terms of the proportion of profits sliced away by interest payments — 2.6 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. And more than anywhere else, the Finns' capital was immobilized by the slow clearance of stocks.

The report also revealed the low degree of self-financing in Finland. On average, 71 per cent of the wood-processors' capital was extraneous, varying between 83 per cent for Schauman and Veitsiluoto and 54 per cent for the relatively well-placed Kymi Kymmene. Liquidity has improved in the past two years of good profitability, but the general pattern still dovetails well with the industry's own conclusions that 40 per cent of financing consists of foreign commercial loans.

Wood-processing companies are notoriously coy about their sources and methods of finance, and their problems may well be exaggerated by national peculiarities in auditing and tax assessment. But the Bank of Finland's annual investment inquiries give some firm indications: the latest says that the forest industry, having hoisted its fixed investments by 55 per cent in 1979 and 51 per cent in 1980, will consolidate this trend in 1981. The present phase of investment will come to fruition in 1983-85.

Confining its attentions to the paper industry, the Central Association of Forest Industries has found that nine investment projects now in the pipeline are valued at Fmks 4,457m and will increase annual capacity by 1,005,000 tonnes — almost half of it newsprint.

Rejecting EEC allegations of featherbedding, the association points out that government aid has been non-selective and limited to regional development incentives and stimulatory measures implemented in 1978-9. It has been at pains to rebut charges that Finnish investments pose a threat to less efficient mills in Western Europe.

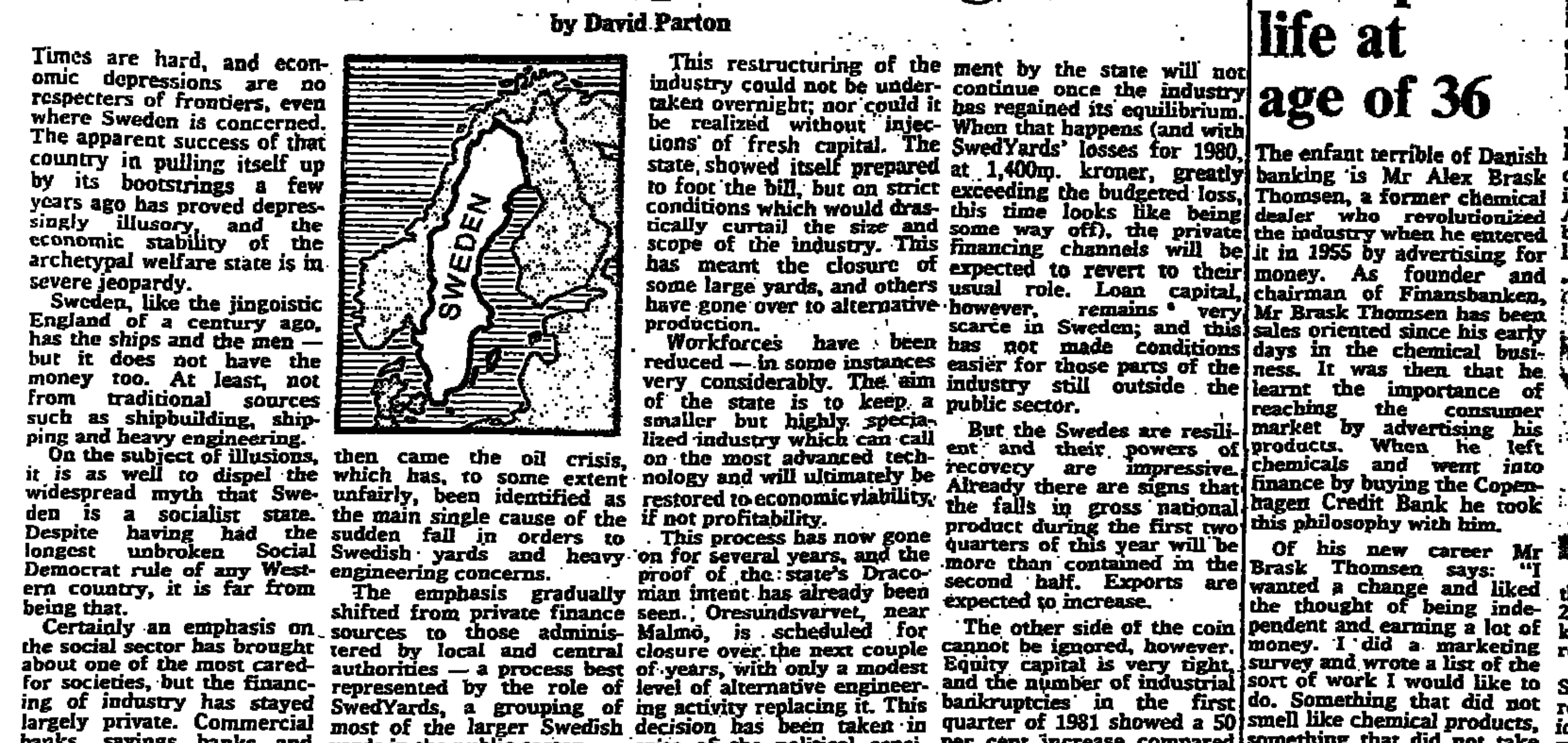
It argues that much of the recent upturn is simply deferred investment. Finnish paper production last year was only 5,700,000 tonnes, against the 8 million that the EEC Commission forecast in 1971, and the Finnish paper industry has no option but to respond to the challenge from North America.

Mr Martti Kormonen, an experienced director of the Association who this month took up a similar post in the Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (KOP) Bank, points out that companies in Finland are used to lower returns on their investment than those elsewhere, and that the taxation system gives them an impetus to carry loans involving little risk capital.

The forest industry's schemes have made only a minor impact on the foreign debt in recent months. The twin effects of interest rates and currency risks have tended to switch the emphasis from long-term foreign to short-term domestic borrowing, which somewhat contradicts the undeveloped state of the Finnish capital market.

State will help shipbuilders to adapt — but price is high

by David Parton



Times are hard, and economic depressions are no respecters of frontiers, even where Sweden is concerned. The apparent success of that country in pulling itself up by its bootstrings a few years ago has proved depressingly illusory, and the economic stability of the archetypal welfare state is in severe jeopardy.

Sweden, like the jingoistic England of a century ago, has the ships and the men — but it does not have the money too. At least, not from traditional sources such as shipbuilding, shipping and heavy engineering.

On the subject of illusions, it is as well to dispel the widespread myth that Sweden is a socialist state. Despite having had the longest unbroken Social Democrat rule of any Western country, it is far from being that.

Certainly an emphasis on the social sector has brought about one of the most cared-for societies, but the financing of industry has stayed largely private. Commercial banks, savings banks and new share issues have remained the foundation on which the funding of business enterprises is based.

At least that was so until the shipbuilding slump. Sweden's position as an important shipbuilding nation specializing in high-quality purpose-built tonnage incorporating the latest that marine technology had to offer, seemed unassailable less than 10 years ago. But then came the oil crisis, which has, to some extent unfairly, been identified as the main single cause of the sudden fall in orders to Swedish yards and heavy engineering concerns.

The emphasis gradually shifted from private finance sources to those administered by local and central authorities — a process best represented by the role of SwedYards, a grouping of most of the larger Swedish yards in the public sector.

Since the mid-1970s there has been a succession of plans issued by SwedYards, all pointing towards a contraction of traditional shipbuilding and concentration upon alternative production and activities. These latter have been mainly concerned with ship repair and construction for the growing offshore market, in which the Swedes were anxious to gain a foothold.

This restructuring of the industry could not be undertaken overnight; nor could it be realized without injections of fresh capital. The state showed itself prepared to foot the bill, but on strict conditions which would drastically curtail the size and scope of the industry. This has meant the closure of some large yards, and others have gone over to alternative production.

Workforces have been reduced — in some instances very considerably. The aim of the state is to keep a smaller but highly specialized industry which can call on the most advanced technology and will ultimately be restored to economic viability, if not profitability.

This process has now gone on for several years, and the proof of the state's Draconian intent has already been seen. Oresundsvarvet, near Malmö, is scheduled for closure over the next couple of years, with only a modest level of alternative engineering activity replacing it. This decision has been taken in spite of the political sensitiveness of Oresund's position as by far the largest employer in a small community.

Even though the yard is engaged on some exciting and promising design programmes, the state, through SwedYards, is adamant and existing projects that show potential will almost certainly be transferred elsewhere.

This wholesale involvement by the state will not continue once the industry has regained its equilibrium. When that happens (and with SwedYards' losses for 1980, at 1,400m. kroner, greatly exceeding the budgeted loss, this time looks like being some way off), the private financing channels will be expected to revert to their usual role. Loan capital, however, remains very scarce in Sweden; and this has not made conditions easier for those parts of the industry still outside the public sector.

But the Swedes are resilient and their powers of recovery are impressive. Already there are signs that the falls in gross national product during the first two quarters of this year will be more than contained in the second half. Exports are expected to increase.

The other side of the coin cannot be ignored, however. Equity capital is very tight, and the number of industrial bankruptcies in the first quarter of 1981 showed a 50 per cent increase compared with the same period in 1980.

Nor can Sweden afford the level of industrial unrest which has characterized the last two years, costing the country as much as 1,800m kroner a week during the most recent conflict. These may be symptoms of rebirth pains rather than the contractions of a chronically sick economy; but only time and Swedish determination will tell if this is so.

London: the essential address even if shared

by Patrick O'Leary

London remains a magnet for Nordic banks of all kinds. Relaxation of currency controls enables them to raise capital for their customers and to operate in international markets. Some are moving in for the first time; others are expanding established representation. Most work in conjunction with other banks from their own or neighbouring countries, but a few prefer to go it alone.

Biggest grouping is the Scandinavian Bank, which came to London in 1969. This consortium consists of two Swedish banks, Skandinaviska Enskilda and Skanska, two from Denmark, Den Danske and Den Danske Provins, with the Union Bank of Finland, Norway's Bergen, and Landsbanki Islands (Iceland). Shareholdings vary, the first named having 34.8 per cent and the last 3.2 per cent.

Last year produced record results for the bank, whose loan portfolio is predominantly Scandinavian. But Mr Garrett F. Bouton, chief executive and managing director, gave a warning that margins on international loans were at historic lows, and there was no reason to think they would increase in the short term.

However, a fall in sterling against other currencies had benefited the Scandinavian Bank, and he looked forward to the opening of an agency bank in Los Angeles in September. Next year the London staff will move from Leadenhall Street to a refurbished building facing St Paul's.

A second consortium, the Nordic Bank, has been in London for 10 years and moved into new premises near Billingsgate last September. Its equal partners are Copenhagen Handelsbank (Denmark), Den Norske Creditbank (Norway), Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Finland) and Svenska Handelsbanken (Sweden).

This consortium is affiliated to the Nordic American Banking corporation in New York and has a 60 per cent stake in Noordfinanz-Bank Zurich. About two thirds of Nordic's lending is connected directly or indirectly with Nordic countries, the shipping industry playing an important part in its business. The bank sometimes cooperates with the Scandinavian consortium in large fund-raising operations, and shares the view that 1981 will be a difficult year.

Nordic takes a special interest in the Far East, and recently signed a cooperation agreement with the state-run China International Trust and Investment Corporation. It is intended to promote joint ventures between Chinese organizations and companies in Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Since the Chinese lack foreign currency and like to borrow long at low, fixed rates of interest, finance is an essential feature of doing business there.

A different kind of presence in London was established on June 3 when the Bank of Helsinki, Sundsvallsbanken of Sweden and Forretningsbanken of Norway entered a joint venture with Dow Banking Corporation of Zurich. The Swiss bank, in which Dow Chemical of the United States has a majority stake, has been in London for more than 10 years. It holds 52 per cent of the capital in the newly formed Dow Scandia Banking Corporation and the others have 16 per cent each.

No shotguns were visible at the wedding, a case of willing brides finding a senior partner who was happy to mate. They will be leaving the overcrowded sixth-floor headquarters in Old Jewry for a refurbished home in Moorgate later this year.

Not all bankers like partnerships. Privatbanken, which says it is proud to be 100 per cent Danish owned, formerly conducted its London business through a consortium in which nine other banks participated, but it bought them out in 1979. On the other hand Finland's Skopbank, which has a representative office in the City, is looking at possible ways of entering into an association with a limited number of others.

Part of the pressure to merge comes from restrictions imposed by British legislation. Postipankki of Finland owns 87½ per cent of PSP & Co. (UK), which opened in London at the beginning of this year. The cryptic letters are necessary because the company, as a licensed deposit-taker, cannot use *pankki* (Finnish for bank) in its title.

The London office of Sweden's PK Bank received its licence as a deposit-taker last September. Its aim is to achieve full banking status under the regulations. Christiania Bank, from Norway, is among those which have a representative office in London. Some Nordic cooperative banks have a small share in London and Continental Bankers.

Men in the daring Norse mould

Set up for life at age of 36

The enfant terrible of Danish banking is Mr Alex Brask Thomsen, a former chemical dealer who revolutionized the industry when he entered it in 1955 by advertising for money. As founder and chairman of Finansbanken, Mr Brask Thomsen has been sales oriented since his early days in the chemical business. It was then that he learnt the importance of reaching the consumer market by advertising his products. When he left chemicals and went into finance by buying the Copenhagen Credit Bank he took this philosophy with him.

Of his new career Mr Brask Thomsen says: "I wanted a change and liked the thought of being independent and earning a lot of money. I did a marketing survey and wrote a list of the sort of work I would like to do. Something that did not smell like chemical products, something that did not take too much room and above all something that was in demand — in other words: money."

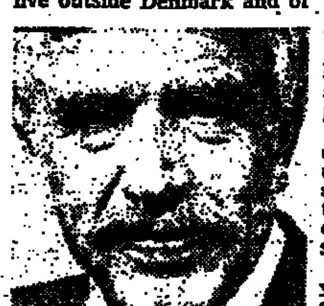
Much to the consternation of his competitors he started to advertise the bank's high interest on deposits. He marketed his product in a way no other banker would have dared: large advertisements appeared in the press. In those days the 160 Danish banks had the same interest on deposits and loans, so Mr Brask Thomsen advertised with a higher rate, primarily on savings deposits.

In 1957 he sold the bank, making enough profit to live off his money for the rest of his life — at the age of 36. But the following year he founded Finansbanken and started to specialize in mortgages for single-family houses. Today Finansbanken has some 50,000 mortgages — more than all the other banks together. At that time mortgages were not considered advanced enough in the banking world.

One of Finansbanken's principles is to establish mutual confidence between the bank and its customers. This has resulted in a monthly letter from Mr Brask Thomsen to his customers, published in the press and available in the 46 branches throughout the country. The letters explain the bank's business in an easily understandable way.

The international economic recession has not hit Finansbanken, which is among the 10 leading banks in Denmark. Contrary to the general decline in 1980, the bank had its largest turnover, with a net profit of 64m kroner, compared to 41m kroner in 1979.

Finansbanken is represented in the Cayman Islands and Zurich and is continuing to expand its international connexions. About one third of the bank's 30,000 shareholders live outside Denmark and of



the bank's total deposits of 2,700m kroner, some 700m kroner come from non-residents.

Mr Brask Thomsen lives in Switzerland and says that he receives his inspiration and ideas when walking or running up mountains.

Unpredictable as ever, Mr Brask Thomsen has now decided to merge Finansbanken with Jyske Bank, another of the top-10 banks. The merger will create the sixth largest bank when it receives final government approval.

Asked why he decided to sell, he says: "I want to get out rather than leave the bank to my children. In principle I am against inheritance. One ought to give one's children all the mental input one can, and not donate...too many material goods."

As for the future, Mr Brask Thomsen is considering several possibilities. One is to sell cut-price air tickets; another is to go into newspapers, an industry he finds old-fashioned. He says: "The front page of one of the leading Danish newspapers has the same lay-out as when I was born. That industry needs renewed thinking."

Annelise Hopson

Fishing in the Faroes

To the Faroe Islands, situated in the remote North Atlantic half-way between the Shetlands and Iceland, fish means just about everything. With a total catch of 264,000 tons last year, the Faroes are the biggest per capita fishing nation in the world. Some 95 per cent of all exports is fish and a quarter of the islands' 43,000 population is engaged in the fishing industry. Ninety per cent of the archipelago's vital fish exports is accounted for by Faroe Sea Food (Foroya Fiskasola), a cooperative of trawler owners and processors founded in 1948 to coordinate production and export of wet-salted and dried cod, today the production and sales organization for the whole varied gamut of Faroese fish products from frozen fillets, halibut, plaice and lemon sole to prawn and herring products.

"The geographic situation of the Faroe Islands leaves us no alternative to fishing", says Mr Birgir Danielsen, the dynamic managing director of Faroe Sea Food since 1969.

Although the past three years have seen a drastic deterioration in the economy of the Faroes, Faroe Sea Food experienced a record year in 1980, with exports totalling 962m kroner (£64m), almost 30 per cent up on the figure for the previous year.



Frozen fillets accounted for 350m kroner or about 36 per cent of export sales, the second most successful product being traditional salt fish, mostly sold to southern European countries (254m kroner), followed by frozen shrimps (173m kroner), petfood, fishmeal and fish oil. Recent years have seen a switch away from North America to the EEC as the biggest market for Faroese fish produce.

In the United States, Faroese fish is marketed by the New York-based Icelandic Coldwater Seafood Corporation and in Britain by the Chaldur Frozen Fish Company, of Grimsby. Set up in 1964, Chaldur, with a turnover last year of £10.5m, is building a new £1m processing plant and distribution centre at Grimsby. A new Faroe Sea Food plant, designed to penetrate the continental European market, was established earlier this year in Hirtshals, Denmark, modelled on the Chaldur operation.

Before 1978 the Faroese were able to fish almost wherever they wanted. Since then, major changes in the whole pattern of Faroese fishing have occurred, with the Faroese, who traditionally fished in far-flung waters, forced increasingly back to fishing mainly in their own territorial waters.

This largely reflects politics and conservation measures by EEC states and the setting-up of 200 mile offshore fishing limits.

Meanwhile the Faroese are experimenting with new fish species garnered from their own waters, processing the abundant blue whiting, formerly used purely for fish meal and oil, for human consumption. Vigorous attempts at diversification are also under way with Faroe Sea Food establishing joint venture activities in Greenland and Canada, and selling skill to African and South American countries with no fishing traditions.

Financing plays a major role in Foroya Fiskasola's activities. Reserves are accumulated and then used for stock financing. The organization has in addition a majority shareholding in one of the main Faroese banks, Sjovinnubankin, in Torshavn, the capital.

Subsidies to the Faroese fishing industry, which amounted to less than 10m kroner annually before 1974, are now about 200m kroner or approximately 25 per cent of export value.

Although experiencing difficult times for fishing, Birgir Danielsen is quietly confident that Faroese flexibility will carry the day. "The Faroese have developed the most modern 300-vessel fishing fleet in the world", he says. "It is not our intention to allow this achievement to stagnate or to let a few snags impede our progress towards a rich and prosperous future"

Christopher Follett

Escape to success

The story of Rudolf Jalakas is one of the most remarkable in banking circles anywhere.

Born in 1914 into a family of labourers who toiled on the huge German-owned estates in western Estonia, Mr Jalakas was the youngest of five children. He was still an infant when his father died, but his mother scrimped and saved from the plot awarded her in the land reform of 1920 to send him to grammar school and university.

He worked long hours to finance his studies, became an assistant in the university's institute of business administration and graduated as Stalin began to gobble up Estonia. Mr Jalakas's impeccably lower-class origins saved him from prison camps and the firing squad but in 1941, as the Soviet tyranny yielded to the Nazi version, the universities were closed and there was a constant danger that young Estonians would be press-ganged into the Wehrmacht.



In October 1943 Mr Jalakas and his wife bartered a typewriter, an encyclopaedia and a camera for a smuggled trip to Finland. As the tide in the Finnish war began to flow the Russians' way, the perilous escape route to Sweden became the couple's last chance. This time the price exacted by an Estonian fisherman operating off the Finnish coast was two of the three diamonds in Mrs Jalakas's wedding ring.

The investment paid off handsomely. Quickly mastering Swedish and acquiring "intellectual refugee" status, Mr Jalakas was snapped up by the Stockholm School of Economics. In June 1946 he started an unbroken career with Svenska Handelsbanken.

In 1955 he was promoted to head the economics department. In 1963 he became a member of the board of management and since 1975 he has borne the title of chief economist. Refreshingly forthright, his views on the Swedish malaise are keenly sought.

Mr Jalakas's diagnosis is that a series of weak governments manned by inexperienced politicians, all sacrificing everything in the name of full employment, have deferred necessary changes in the Swedish economy.

Not that Mr Jalakas takes an unduly jaundiced view of his adopted country. He believes that ordinary Swedes, imbued with more common sense than their rulers, understand economic realities and would be prepared to accept a necessary 5 per cent cut in their standard of living. Whatever happens, Sweden will, he is confident, pay its debts, and proposals by the Social Democrats (who are likely to regain power in September 1982) for a production factor tax may succeed if they are subtly linked with pay deals.

Donald Fields



Even baby has bank account

by David Parton

One possible reason for the continuing success and growth of the savings bank movement in Norway and Sweden is that both countries still possess a strong, almost puritanical savings ethic which permeates the lowest levels of society.

The concept of thrift is indicated at an even earlier stage, with a great number of savings banks adding their congratulations at christenings with a greetings card and perforated tear-off cheque to open the baby's new savings account.

Despite increased coverage by the commercial banks, the position of the savings banks has remained almost unaltered during the past few years, in spite of the tightness of money and the way in which this has tended to hit the private borrower. In Norway the market share of the savings banks, expressed as a percentage of total deposits made during 1980, remained almost unchanged at 39.5 per cent, dropping only 0.1 per cent compared with the previous year, in spite of the growth of commercial banks during that period.

In both countries there is strong cooperation between the various savings banks, and a marked amalgamation at regional levels. But while this cooperation improves the modern image of the banks and provides most customer services, the personal identity of each savings bank has not been lost. They compete freely among themselves, and even publish annual ratings, rather in the same way as a football league table.

Perhaps the most important role played by the savings bank for the private borrower, is that of financing house buying. Building societies do not exist in Scandinavia, and it is usual — especially at the local level — for the savings bank to provide the capital where the property does not qualify for aid through the national house-buying finance institution, or a top-up loan where the borrower's requirements are more modest.

Stock markets

Electricals lead modest rally in equities

It was the turn of the electrical sector to dominate the market yesterday.

A strong overnight performance accompanied by some bear closing saw prices called higher first thing, but the lack of follow-through saw the rally running out of steam by mid-morning.

Still, dealers eagerly awaited the first batch of figures from several of the leading electrical companies during the day. Full-year figures from the Chloride Group were hardly conductive to good business. These revealed a loss of £22m accompanied by a request to shareholders for £18m by way of a convertible rights issue. The shares plunged 7p to 27p. Racal had to wait several hours for its chairman's statement before rising 9p to 383p and Ferranti managed a 10p rise at 535p, also after figures.

Nevertheless, the rest of the market remains confident with very few sellers. The FT Index was 2.4 higher at 10 am and went on to show a rise of 4.7 at 3 pm before closing 3.9 up at 548.4.

Gilts, still waiting for further news on the US interest rate front, lost ground after Tuesday's strong gains. Jobbers reported only minimal interest with prices £⅛ to £¼ lower in lings and £⅛ to £3/16 down in shorts.

Leading industrials made only small progress in a thin market. ICI rallied 6p to 290p, Beecham 4p to 222p, Glaxo 2p to 366p, Unilever 4p to 580p, Blue Circle 8p to 488p, Dunlop 2p to 80p and Hawker Siddeley 2p to 328p. One bright spot was British Aerospace, up 6p at 228p after its linkup with IBM for the European satellite venture.

Shares of Irish group Energy Sources 'B' were placed at 10p and soon rallied to 25p or 15p premium.

On the bid front, Wm Collins strengthened 3p to 231p after publication of its defence document on the bid from News International, up 2p at 113p.

But it was electricals that held most of the attention even though jobbers remained disappointed with turnover as they played a highly defensive game. Plessey, awaiting figures later today, hardened 4p to 332p with favourable comment on the video market responsible for a 14p rise on Thorn EMI at 400p, 8p on Electronic Rentals at 112p and 7p on Granada at 243p.

Trading losses and no dividend wiped 2p from Duport at 11½p with failure to pay the preference dividend clipping 3½p from Evered at 20p. A profits setback left Powell Duffryn 13p lower at 273p with disappointing trading news also leaving Irish Distillers 4½p lower at 51p, BPB Ind 2p off at 244p and Chubb 4p down at 91p while Anglia Television held steady at 87p. Brickhouse Dudley managed a 3p rise at 49p after figures. Hicking Pentecost rose 2p to 83p, also after results.

A big seller of Gas & Oil Acreage yesterday placed more than 5 per cent or 250,000 shares of the group with several institutions at 445p a share. The price closed unchanged at 465p. Recently the group celebrated the fact that its interest in the Buchan Field, where it holds 5 per cent, had come on stream.

Awaiting figures today, Baker Perkins advanced 4p to 80p. Still reflecting on recent performances Mansfield Brewery put on 10p at 244p but Hambros shed 50p to 890p.

Speculative demand was good for 2p on Rothmans Int "B" at 70p, 3½p on French Kier at 84½p, 3p on Westland at 123p and 8p on Warren Plantations at 218p. Dawson International rose 5p to 195p after the annual report with revived bid talk good for 6p on Davenports at 128p.

Foods produced some good gains with J Sainsbury 12p better at 419p, Nurdin Peacock 7p up at 265p, Kwik Save 6p ahead at 221p and Avana 8p higher at 291p.

Banks lost ground amid profit taking after earlier suggestions of imminent United States bids. Barclays fell 7p to 426p, Midland 7p to 326p, Lloyds 5p to 388p and Nat West 13p to 383p.

In mines merger proposals left Western Holdings £1¼ lower at £26 11/16, but added 95c to FS Saalplaas at 635c and $⅝ to Welkom at $13. Mount Charlotte ended unchanged at 22½p after terms of a £2.83m rights issue.

Equity turnover for June 23 was £104.223m (bargains 14,304). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Racal, BPB Ind, Powell, Duffryn, Thorn EMI, Ferranti, Plessey, European Ferries, Beecham and British Aerospace.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quieter conditions yesterday. Calls were made in Target at 3½p, First National Finance at 3½p, Shackleton Petroleum, and Intervision at 4½p.

Traded options: Conditions remained quiet with only 961 options written, 182 of which were puts. Grand Met led the field with 179 contracts followed by Racal on 177.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglia TV (I)	16.9(16.58)	2.4(2.96)	18.8(18.1)	2.2(2.0)	9/7	—(5.0)
Ashdown Inv (I)	—(—)	0.48(0.54)	—(—)	1.8(1.8)	14/8	—(6.2)
Brickh'se Dudley (F)	28.9(28.8)	2.18(2.54)	8.84(9.9)	2.2(2.2)	—	3.2(3.2)
BPB Inds (F)	361.3(341.4)	42.1(47.09)	32.4(37.6)	5(5)	14/8	9.0(9.0)
Chubb (F)	244.6(230)	6.83(7.21)	4.17(4.94)	3.4(3.4)	28/8	5.42(5.42)
Cocksedge (F)	2.83(3.28)	0.59*(0.74*)	22.5*(23.9*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Chloride (F)	352(386)	13.5*(18.7)	16.2*(5.8)	—(2.3)	—	—(4.0)
Duport (F)	153(193)	13.9*(6.56)	32.8*(13.02)	—(5.24)	—	—(5.24)
Ferranti (F)	271.5(214.6)	18.1(11.2)	40(27.51)	4(2)	—	6.5(3.45)
Hicking P (F)	11.3(11.6)	0.3(0.74)	7.01(27.98)	4(5.8)	1/10	6(9)
Irish Dist (I)	61.9(54.1)	2.6(4.96)	5.55(10.19)	0.8(0.8)	18/8	—(3.06)
Irish Oil (F)	16.2(20.58)	0.25(0.23)	10.85(3.58)	2(1)	4/8	3(2)
Arthur Lee (I)	23.9(38.3)	2.65*(0.63)	4.03*(1.49)	—(0.44)	—	—(0.44)
Powel Duffryn (F)	456(440)	14(15.88)	36.8(39.9)	9.5(9)	24/8	14.25(13.25)
Racal (F)	536.4(446.6)	73.2(51.4)	18.67(18.06)	3.4(3.07)	18/8	4.55(4.125)
Throgmorton Trst (I)	—(—)	1.41(1.64)	2.17(2.61)	2.2(2.2)	11/8	—(6.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in British News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss.

R Paterson climbs 50pc for year

With Schwartz Spices making a full contribution to profits since January, food group R. Paterson and Sons has pushed its profits up by 50 per cent to £808,000 for the year to March 28. Turnover rose by 18 per cent to £20.3m. The dividend was raised from 2.9p to 3.1p gross.

The board hopes to report an even more satisfactory profit performance for 1981-82.

Chubb hit by doubled interest

By Margareta Pagano

Chubb no longer bears trading losses from its cash register business but nearly doubled interest charges of £6.11m cut pretax profits from £7.2m to £6.8m in the year to March 1981. However, this disguises the 23 per cent improvement in trading profits to £12.9m, after redundancy and reorganization costs of £1.2m. Sales rose by 6 per cent to £244.7m.

The final gross dividend, unchanged at 4.96p, comes as a relief, making a total of 7.74p gross. Nevertheless, the shares gave up 4p to 91p.

Mr William Randall, the chairman, said yesterday that the £10m provision set aside last year to cover cash register losses was proving adequate, but had resulted in higher interest charges. Total borrowings rose by some £14m in the year to £50m.

The increase in trading profits was largely brought about by eliminating trading losses in cash registers, but shows the group's underlying potential.

Chubb's Midlands-based mechanical engineering activities—such as Chubb Lock and Safe—were the worst hit by the recession, with trading profits falling by more than 50 per cent. But Chubb Fire Security and Chubb Electronics both defied the trend to report higher earnings.

The cash register business, which has ceased manufacturing, is now split into Chubb Cash Registers, operating at break even, and Chubb Integrated Systems, the unprofitable cash dispenser business.

Powell Duffryn slips to £14m for year but raises dividend

Powell Duffryn, the industrial holding group, yesterday blamed the effects of the recession on its construction activities and industrial action in its shipping division for the slide in profits in the year to March 1981.

Pretax profits fell by 11.8 per cent to £14m on sales that rose *by £15m to £441m. But the final* gross dividend is higher at 13.6p making a total gross for the year of 20.35p, a 7.5 per cent increase on the previous year. The shares, however, gave up 13p to 273p on the news.

Trading profit, reflecting a fall in profits from engineering, shipping and construction services, dropped by 5 per cent to £18.8m. Increased interest charges, up £1m to £4.8m, result from a planned growth in borrowings to finance expansion both at home and overseas. Borrowings rose slightly to represent 30 per cent. of shareholders' funds compared with 28 per cent at the last year end.

Viscount Sandon, the chairman, said yesterday that the year had started well with improved results at the half-way stage. But, as predicted last November, construction activities suffered from the recession in the second half. Trading profits in the construction division slipped from £3.5m to £1.9m on sales down £3m at £72.9m.

Heavy costs resulted, he said, from the industrial action by the National Union of Seamen in January and February. Despite this action the ship-owning companies turned in satisfactory results but were offset by poor profits from shipping services. The engineering division saw poor home trading but produced reasonable results overall, sliding £1m *to £4.6m, on sales up by £4m* to £69.5m.

But the group's bulk liquid storage and fuel distribution divisions both recorded growth. Fuel distribution profits were £1.3m ahead at £6.8m and bulk storage £800,000 at £2.9m. Discontinued activities, including Pollution Control, are covered by the £1m loss.

The bulk liquid division saw profits coming through from recent heavy investment, particularly from Australia and the United States. Profits from fuel distribution were better than expected with French interests turning in strong results. In the construction division the new concrete brick making company reported satisfactory first year profits but, *as expected, timber and quarry*ing profits were down.

Higher capital spending saw overseas trading profits rise £2.6m to £4.7m.

Streamlining and redundancy costs are covered by an £800,000 extraordinary item. The group is said to be looking with interest to potential acquisitions in the United States.

Mount Charlotte seeks £2.8m for expansion

Mount Charlotte Investments yesterday called on shareholders for £2.83m after expenses, to fund further expan*sion of its provincial hotel* network, and particularly its new Hospitality Inns.

The rights issue for £2.96m of 9½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock at par is on the basis of £1 nominal for every 11 ordinary shares. The shares were unchanged on the news at 22½p.

Over the past four years and a half the group has spent some £5.4m to improve and renovate its hotels. During the period it used a further £1.6m on hotel and land purchases to bring the total to 27 hotels with 1,779 bedrooms.

Investment was financed by earnings, bank borrowings (which now stand near £5m) and disposal of surplus assets. Mr Robert Peel, the managing director, says the group is now *looking to broaden its capital* base. This will enable financing of new purchases and further upgrade its prime city centre sites.

Nine of these sites, located in the larger provincial cities, are ready to be upgraded into low-cost, commercial Hospitality Inns aiming to attract the business customer, he said. The first inn is due to be opened in Harrogate next month.

The first 20 weeks of this year compare favourably with last year and the group expects an improvement in the full year.

The issue is underwritten by Robert Fleming & Co.

Briefly

Bayer AG world group sales rose by about 11 per cent in the first six months of this year from DM15,050m (£3,195m) in the first half of 1980. Parent-company first-half 1981 sales were over six per cent up on the DM6,510m in the corresponding 1980 period. Bayer is also raising DM265m (£56m) by a one-for-ten rights issue.—Reuter, Cologne.

F. J. C. Lilley has bought 80 per cent of Petro-Chem Construction of Louisiana for $4m (£2m). Lilley has also bought 80 per cent of B. W. Curbow, gas and oil pipeline contractors, of Texas, for £244,000.

P. & W. Maclellan is in talks for the sale of its paint manufacturing *offshoot, Federated Paints, to* Blundell-Permoglaze. Overall benefit to Maclellan is expected to be over £500,000 payable in cash.

Tootal's US subsidiary, American Thread, has bought Donahue Sales for $9.25m (£4.6m) in cash, which is a substantial discount on the asset values.

Stone-Platt Industries: At the AGM of the debenture stockholders the resolution sanctioning the proposals for early repayment of the debenture stock was passed by stockholders.

Bunzl Pulp & Paper and **RTZ Chemicals** have reached agreement in principle for the purchase by RTZ Chemicals of Bunzl Adhesive Materials, Scarborough, a Bunzl subsidiary engaged in the manufacture of self-adhesive label stock. Bunzl Pulp state that the purchase consideration, payable in cash and less than 3 per cent of its net assets employed, will be determined by reference to audited accounts at June 30, 1981.

Brickhouse Dudley: Sales for year to March 31, 1981, £28.99m (£28.82m). Pretax profits, £2.18m (£2.54m). Total dividend held at 4.57p gross.

Irish Distillers: Turnover for half-year to March 31, 1981, £IR61.94m (£IR54.13m). Pretax profits £IR2.6m (£IR4.96m). Interim payment unchanged.

Anglia Television is lifting its interim payment from 2.85p to 3.14p gross. Group turnover for half-year to April 30, 1981, £16.91m (£16.58m). Pretax profits, £2.4m (£2.96m).

Cocksedge (Holdings): Pretax loss for year to March 31, 1981, cut from £748,000 to £598,000 on turnover down from £3.28m to £2.83m. No dividend (same).

BPB *profit* down 10pc at year end

By Catherine Gunn

Plasterboard, building and *packaging materials group* BPB *Industries saw its profits before* tax fall by 10.6 per cent to £42.1m, in 1980-81 but the board is maintaining the dividend at 12.9p gross for the year. The shares responded with a 2p fall to 244p yesterday. At the interim stage, profits were only 2 per cent down, at £20.8m pretax.

Sales for the full year to March 31 rose from £341.5m to £361.4m. Poor trading conditions held profits back, while interest costs rose, from £2.59m to £3.88m. However, associate profits rose by 26 per cent to £3.71m.

At home, demand for paper and packaging was particularly poor, forcing down selling prices and leaving BPB with full-year profits of just £3.81m where it had made £9.93m the year before. But overseas packaging sales turned from losses of £190,00 to a £1.15m profit.

Under current cost accounting conventions, the group's profit before tax is £24m.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster ..	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	63	—	1.7	2.7	27.4	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	109	—	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	10.7	10.7
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7



If you want the realistic view, ask the professional investor.

The three comments quoted above were all made recently by senior investment managers at major British insurance companies.

And - since these gentlemen are by definition concerned with the long-term performance of their policyholders' funds - they should make any British Sugar shareholder pretty sceptical about the claim (by Berisford) that accepting the Berisford offer is in his long-term interest.

The fact remains that British Sugar doesn't need Berisford. British Sugar is an industrial success story with good prospects ahead. The last thing it needs is to be taken over by a management with no relevant industrial experience.

That's why British Sugar employees, from Boardroom to shop floor, are united against the bid.

And that's why we ask you to continue to reject the bid; or, if you've accepted it already, to join the others in revoking your acceptance.

REJECT THE BID

BRITISH SUGAR
CORPORATION LIMITED
THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

The publication of this advertisement has been approved by a duly authorised committee of the Board of British Sugar Corporation Limited. Each Director has taken all reasonable care to ensure that both the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each Director of British Sugar Corporation Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £864-65 a metric ton; three months, £889.50-90.00. Sales, 3,750. Cash cathodes, £858-58.50; three months, £880-81.00. Sales, 125 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £867-67.50; three months, £893.50-93.00. Settlement, £867.50. Sales, 6,350 tons. Cash cathodes, £859-61; three months, £883.50-83.00. Settlement, £861. Sales, 250 tons.

TIN was firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,435-45 a tonne; three months £6,565-70. Sales, 390 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,435-45; three months £6,565-70. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash £6,415-20; three months £6,540-45. Settlement, £6,420. Sales 755 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,415-20; three months, £6,540-45. Settlement, £6,420. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.30 a picul.

LEAD was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash £374-75 per tonne; three months, £379.50-80.00. Sales, 6,225 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £373.50-73.50; three months £378-78.50. Settlement £375.50. Sales, 5,600 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £443-44 per tonne; three months £440.50-41.00. Sales 1,875 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £447-49.00; three months £443-44. Settlement, £449. Sales, 10,300 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £228.25 ($452) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 510.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,011); three months 526p (1,054.60c); six months, 541.40p (1,094.40c); one year, 576.80p (1,172c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 508.5-509.5p; three months 524-24.5p. Sales, 13 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 511.50-12.50p; three months, 527-27.50p. Settlement, 512.50p. Sales, 33 lots.

ALUMINIUM was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £605.50-06.50 per tonne; three months, £626.50-27.00. Sales, 5,325 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £611-13; three months, £632-32.50. Settlement, £613. Sales, 1,125 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,125-35 per tonne; three months, £3,170-75. Sales, 156 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,135-30; three months, £3,160-70. Settlement, £3,130. Sales, 156 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo): July, 58.40-58.50; Aug, 59.40-59.50; July-Sept, 59.30-59.80; Oct-Dec, 62.30-62.40; Jan-March, 65.30-65.40; April-June, 68.00-68.10; July-Sept, 70.90-71.00; Oct-Dec, 73.90-74.00; Jan-March, 77.00-77.10. Sales: 96 at five tonnes; 644 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier. Spot, 57.50-59.00. Cifs: July, 61.00-61.25; Aug, 61.50-62.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 741-742; Sept, 757-758; Nov, 750-751; Jan, 748-751; March, 755-758; May, 757-759; July, 751-761. Sales: 4,570 lots including eight options.

ARABICA (officials at 1645): June, 110 buyer; Aug, 110-115; Oct, 100-115; Dec, 100-125; Feb, 100-125; April, 100-125; June, 100-125. Sales, nil.

COCOA was firm (£ per metric ton). July, 793-794; Sept, 835-837; Dec, 873-874; March, 903-905; May, 923-929; July, 945-947; Sept, 964-965. Sales: 8,855 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 25) 73.31c; indicator price (June 24) 5 day average 73.94c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £202: the "whites" price was £2.50 higher at £224.50. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 196.50-196.55; Oct, 199.25-199.50; Jan, 200-201; March, 203.10-203.50; May, 205.05-205.25; Aug, 206-207; Oct 207.50-209.50. Sales: 5,668 lots. Steady. ISA prices (June 25): daily 16.04c; 15-day average 16.36c.

SOYABEAN MEAL slightly easier (£ per tonne): Aug, 123.90-124.20; Oct, 128-128.20; Dec, 133.50-133.60; Feb, 136.50-137; April, 137.50-139; June, 138.50-141; Aug, 139-14.. Sales: 131 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 385-405; Oct, 388-392; Dec, 389-393; Jan, 393-394; March, 403-404; May, 410-412; Aug, 421-424; Oct, 422-426; Dec, 426-430. Sales: 24 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: afloat, £107.25; July, £105.75; Aug, £105.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: afloat, £108.75; July, £109; Aug, £110.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105.75 east coast seller.

MAIZE.—French: July, £127.25 trans-shipment east coast seller. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: July-Aug, £88.75 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £96.50 south coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £96.25; Nov, £99.10; Jan, £102.90; March, £106.15; May, £109.65. Sales: 119 lots. WHEAT: current crop slightly easier; new crop steady: July, £112.90; Sept, £100.30; Nov, £104.05; Jan, £108; March, £111.65; May, £115.45. Sales: 100 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£112	£106
E Midlands	—	£113	—
N East	—	—	£102.40
Scotland	—	—	£98.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 24: GB Cattle 93.06p per kg lw (−1.67); UK Sheep 159.81p per kg est dcw (−16.17); GB Pigs 76.30p per kg lw (−2.07). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 0.3 per cent, ave. price 93.79p (−1.65); Sheep nos up 6.5 per cent, ave price 160.15p (−14.15); Pigs nos down 3.7 per cent, ave. price 76.30p (−2.07). Scotland: Cattle nos up 39.1 per cent, ave. price 93.93p (−2.08); Sheep nos down 18.5 per cent, ave. price 149.31p (−21.50).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE (US$ per tonne).—June, 280-90; July, 285-85.25; Aug, 285-86.25; Sept, 287.25-87.75; Oct, 291.25-91.75; Nov, 296.25-96.80; Dec, 301.50-01.75; Jan, 303.50-04.50; Feb, 307.50-08.50. Sales: 764 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £60.30; Feb, £69.30; April, £76.50. Sales: 160 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Brazil view on coffee pact

Rio de Janeiro, June 23.—Brazil will continue to support the International Coffee Agreement so long as it meets the country's interests.

Senor Octavio Rainho, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, said that one of the interests of Brazil was to have a larger share of exports to the international market in the coffee year beginning in October.

The minimum export price and the contribution quota would be set in "real values", meaning the end of current artificialities.

Traders said recently a coffee agreement on prices and quotas for the coming year may be difficult as producing companies may find it hard to decide how to divide export quotas.

Also, Brazil may bring down its minimum export registration price and contribution quota at the start of the new international crop year in October, the traders said.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 137.42 on June 23 against 138.54 a week earlier.

Discount market

The Bank of England took surplus funds out of the system yesterday. Houses opened the bidding for secured money at 10 per cent but had to lift their bids to 10½ per cent. In the afternoon, rates fell to 5 per cent at one stage and books were finally ruled off anywhere between 5 per cent and 9 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar put in a further late spurt to finish at its best levels of the day on foreign exchanges. Dealers said the final push was on technical considerations connected with today's dealings for the end-month, end-quarter, and end-half year.

Sterling dropped away to $1.9800 against the dollar at the close, a loss of 1.90 cents on the day. The effective exchange rate index declined steadily to end 0.5 down at 95.6. As well as reflecting a stronger dollar, sterling was depressed by a sizable commercial selling order out of Switzerland, dealers said.

The French franc came under pressure on the communist appointments, but it finished off the bottom at 5.6855, compared with 5.6575 overnight. German marks fell from 2.3572 to 2.3757, and Swiss francs were finally down from 2.0335 to 2.0387. The yen dropped from 221.70 to 222.75.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 24	Market rates (close) June 24	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9720-9930	$1.9795-9805	0.90-1.00c disc	2.60-2.70c disc
Montreal	$2.3660-3850	$2.3715-3725	1.45-1.55c disc	3.75-3.90c disc
Amsterdam	5.20-25fl	5.21½-22½fl	½c prem-½c disc	1c prem-par
Brussels	76.60-77.40f	76.85-95f	15-25c disc	52-62c disc
Copenhagen	14.70-81k	14.71½-73½k	615-725ore disc	1815-1970ore disc
Dublin	1.2815-2940p	1.2825-2840p	25-38p disc	91-109p disc
Frankfurt	4.68-73m	4.69-70m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	½pf prem-par
Lisbon	124.00-125.00e	124.00-30e	50-120c disc	160-330c disc
Madrid	186.75-188.25p	187.00-30p	90-120c disc	310-350c disc
Milan	2334-51lr	2338-40lr	31½-33½lr disc	86-89lr disc
Oslo	11.70-80k	11.70-72k	70 prem-50ore disc	35-160ore disc
Paris	11.20-35f	11.24-26f	9½-10½c disc	25¼-26¼c disc
Stockholm	9.93-10.01k	9.93½-95½k	250-330ore disc	670-750ore disc
Tokyo	440-45y	441-42y	1.90-1.50y prem	5.30-4.90y prem
Vienna	33.10-40sch	33.17-22sch	5gro prem-par	5gro prem-par
Zurich	4.01-05f	4.03½-04½f	1-½c prem	2½-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.5 at 95.6.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7175-1.7265
Bahrein	0.7460-0.7490
Finland	8.7075-8.7475
Greece	113.55-115.55
Hongkong	10.8680-10.9080
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.555-0.558
Malaysia	4.573-4.603
Mexico	47.75-49.75
New Zealand	2.293-2.313
Saudi Arabia	6.744-6.774
Singapore	4.2125-4.2425
South Africa	1.7130-1.7280

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.6	−29.3
US dollar	107.9	+1.7
Canadian dollar	87.7	−17.2
Schilling	111.6	+21.3
Belgian franc	105.5	+9.2
Danish kroner	86.2	−11.6
Deutsche mark	116.8	+38.2
Swiss franc	137.9	+83.3
Guilder	108.6	+14.4
French franc	82.6	−12.4
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	143.8	+37.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5400-1.5420
+ Canada	1.1991-1.1994
Netherlands	2.6335-2.6365
Belgium	38.76-38.79
Denmark	7.4275-7.4325
West Germany	2.3700-2.3815
Portugal	62.65-62.85
Spain	94.50-94.60
Italy	1180.50-1181.50
Norway	5.9120-5.9170
France	5.6750-5.6850
Sweden	5.0200-5.0250
Japan	222.65-222.85
Austria	16.72-16.75
Switzerland	2.0375-2.0400

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8346-0.8349

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10½ Low 8

Week Fixed: 11¼-11

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12	2 months	11¾
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²⁷⁄₃₂-11²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	12½
3 months	11³¹⁄₃₂-11²⁷⁄₃₂	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12-11⅞	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12-11⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13¼-13
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	13¼-13
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13¼-13	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11¾-11¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	13-12⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	12½
7 days	11¾	6 months	12⅞
1 month	11¾	1 year	13¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10⅞-10⅝ Close 6

1 week	11¼-11	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	11⅞-11¾	9 months	13-12⅞
3 months	12½-12⅜	12 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

3 months 13 6 months 13¼

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3156	+1.27	+1.30	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92639	+0.09	+0.12	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52739	−0.069	−0.66	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.07354	+1.31	+1.34	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80895	−0.15	−0.12	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691712	+0.96	+0.99	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1260.49	−0.19	−0.16	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18¾₁₆-18⁷⁄₁₆; one month, 17¾-17⅝; three months, 17⁵⁄₁₆-17³⁄₁₆; six months, 16¹⁵⁄₁₆-17¼₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $462.25 (an ounce); pm, $462 close, $461.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $474-477 (£238.75-240.25).
Sovereigns (new): $116-117 (£58.50-59.50).

Wall Street

New York, June 24.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the index down 0.42 to 77.00 and the average price per share of 19 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.33 to 999.33 declines led advances by 932 to 537 and volume narrowed to 46,650,000 shares from 51,840,000 Tuesday.

Mr Chester Pado of G. Tsai and company described the market as very jittery, reacting to every little change in interest rates. He said behaviour will probably continue until investors discern a definite downward trend in rates.

Energy stocks, which have been under pressure in recent sessions, were mixed today. Exxon declined ¼ to 34⅝, Mobil rose ⅜ to 59¼, Shell added 1⅛ to 43⅞ and Atlantic Richfield lost 1¼ to 46⅜.

Aviation firms were generally lower with Lockheed off 1⅝ to 38⅜ in active trading, Rockwell International ⅜ to 36½, Cessna Aircraft 1⅛ to 32, Butler Aviation ⅜ to 13½ and General Dynamics ½ to 33. Litton Industries, however rose 1⅞ to 65¾. It is in the running for the design of an Australian warship.

US commodities

GOLD prices dropped $8 to $455-$456 in active trading. CHICAGO IMM. July, $525.20 asked; Sept, $534.90 asked; Oct, $540.80 asked; Dec, $552.70 asked; Jan, $568.70 asked; March, $570.70 asked; April, $576.80 asked; June, $588.90 asked; July, $595.00; Sept, $607.50 asked. NY COMEX. June, $453.10; July, $454.50; Aug, $460.00-462.00; Oct, $471.00; Dec, $482.00-484.00; Feb, $495.50; April, $507.20; June, $519.10; Aug, $532.00; Oct, $543.20; Dec, $555.40; Feb, $567.70; April, $580.00.

SILVER futures closed down 21 to 19 cents on speculative liquidation led by Comex gold's collapse to new contract lows.—June, 997.00c; July, 996.00-999.00c; Aug, 1013.00c; Sept, 1026.00-1029.00c; Dec, 1063.00-1069.00c; Jan, 1085.50c; March, 1106.00c; May, 1137.10c; July, 1170.00c; Sept, 1190.70c; Dec, 1231.20c; Jan, 1244.70c; March, 1271.30c.

COPPER futures eased amid continuing concern over interest rates and bearish background fundamentals. The nearbys posted closing losses of 0.60 to 0.75 cent. June, 77.60c; July, 77.60-77.70c; Aug, 79.05c; Sept, 80.30-80.40c; Dec, 83.70-83.90c; Jan, 84.90c; March, 87.00c; May, 89.40c; July, 91.10c; Sept, 93.00c; Dec, 96.05c; Jan, 97.05c; March, 99.03c.

COTTON futures were: July, 83.25-83.35c; Aug, 81.90 bid-82.00c asked; Oct, 78.90-79.00c; Dec, 76.95c; March, 78.46c; May, 79.75 bid-79.85c asked; July, 81.60 bid-83.00c asked; Oct, 81.50 bid-82.00c asked; Dec, 79.80 bid-80.50c asked.

SUGAR futures closed down 0.56 to 0.57 cent on speculative liquidation fostered by bearish interpretation of the EEC sale of 182,550 tonnes white sugar.—July, 15.65-15.70c; Sept, 15.86-15.92c; Oct, 16.10-16.15c; Jan, 16.20-16.30c; March, 16.55-16.60c; May, 16.69-16.70c; July, 16.80-16.81c; Sept, 16.90-17.00c asked; Oct, 17.20c.

COFFEE futures reversed direction and moved up today after sustaining sharp losses in the two previous sessions. The market was unable to hold on to all its advances and closed with pared gains of 1.60 to 0.18 cent, with spot July adding 0.83 cent at 88.88 cents a lb. July, 88.75-89.00c; Sept, 90.25-90.50c; Dec, 86.80-87.50c; March, 86.50-86.75c; May, 85.75c; July, 86.00 bid-26.75c asked; Sept, 85.75 bid-86.00c asked.

COCOA futures closed up to $88 limit white unrestricted July added $156. July, $1,515-1,385; Sept, $1,532-1,450; Dec, $1,644-1,565; March, $1,732-1,653; May, $1,783-1,714; July, $1,833-1,748; Sept, $1,810.

CHICAGO SOYABEAN. Futures ended 5½ cents a bushel lower to up one cent in thinly traded deferred July with most contracts posting one to two cent losses. Oil settled 0.10c a lb lower to up 0.07c in thinly traded deferred months. Meal ended down $2.50 a ton to unchanged in the most deferred. SOYABEANS.—July, 715½-7¾6c; Aug, 725½-717½c; Sept, 737-727½c; Nov, 753-745½c; Jan, 772½-763c; March, 795-785c; May, 810-802½c; July, 825-818c. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.31-22.33c; Aug, 23.78-22.77c; Sept, 23.20c; Oct, 23.65c; Dec, 24.33c; Jan, 24.65c; March, 25.30 bid-25.35c asked; May, 25.80 bid-25.90c asked; July, 26.30 bid-26.35c asked; Aug, 26.25 bid-26.35c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $199.00-198.80; Aug, $202.50-202.40; Sept, $206.10-206.00; Oct, $208.50; Dec, $216.50-214.50; Jan, $218.50; March, $224.50; May, $229.00 bid-230.00 asked; July, $234.50 bid-234.50 asked; Aug, $236.00 bid-237.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed near the bottom of an 8¼ cent range, down 5¼ to 1¼ cents a bushel. All contracts settled on new season's lows. Corn future closed near day's lows, down 2½c to ¼c a bushel. WHEAT, July, 390-385¾c; Sept, 409¼-401c; Dec, 437¾-428¾c; March, 457-451c; May, 467½-462c; July, 472-465½c. CORN, July, 342-338c; Sept, 350¾-347c; Dec, 358-354¾c; March, 371½-368¾c; May, 379-377c; July, 383½-381c. OATS, July, 211-207¼c; Sept, 205-201c; Dec, 215½-211¼c; March, 223½-218½c; May, 225½-221½c.

	June 24	June 23
Allied Chem	55	55¾
Allied Stores	30¼	30¼
Allis Chalmers	27⅞	28¼
Alcoa	30⅝	31
Amax Inc	52½	51¼
Amerada Hess	29½	30
Am Airlines	18⅝	19
Am Brands	42⅞	43⅝
Am Broadcast	31	31¼
Am Can	41	41½
Am Cyanamid	33⅜	33½
Am Elec Power	17¼	17⅜
Am Home	34¼	34
Am Motors	3⅞	4
Am Nat Res	42⅞	44
Am Standard	38¼	39½
Am Telephone	57¼	57½
AMF Inc	24¼	24½
Armco Steel	34½	34⅝
Asarco	36½	37
Ashland Oil	37¼	35⅞
Atlantic Richfield	46½	47½
Avco	29¾	30¼
Avon Products	39½	39⅝
Bankers Tst NY	34⅞	34⅝
Bank of America	28⅜	27¾
Bank of NY	40⅝	40⅝
Beatrice Foods	21⅞	21¾
Bendix	62¾	63⅞
Bethlehem Steel	25	25¼
Boeing	31¼	30¼
Boise Cascade	43⅞	45½
Borden	29¼	29⅜
Borg Warner	32	32¼
Bristol Myers	51⅛	51⅞
BP	24⅞	25⅜
Burlington Ind	22⅜	22¾
Burlington Nthn	54¼	53⅝
Burroughs	40⅝	41⅛
Campbell Soup	29⅜	29⅞
Canadian Pacific	38¼	38½
Caterpillar	65¾	65⅞
Celanese	68	67¾
Central Sova	12¾	12½
Chase Manhat	53⅞	53⅝
Chem Bank NY	58⅜	58¾
Chrysler	7½	7½
Citicorp	27⅜	28⅝
Cities Service	46½	46½
Clark Equip	33⅞	34¼
Coca Cola	35	35¼
Colgate	18	18¼
CBS	57¼	57¼
Columbia Gas	33¼	34⅛
Combustion Eng	37½	37⅜
Comwlth Edison	19⅞	20¼
Conoco	62	62
Cons Edison	29¼	28⅞
Cons Foods	28¼	28⅜
Cons Power	18⅝	18⅞
Continental Grp	36½	37⅜
Control Data	75⅜	75⅜
Corning Glass	68	68¼
CPC Intnl	32	32⅞
Crane	42⅞	43⅝
Crocker Int	40¼	39⅞
Crown Zeller	39⅜	39¼
Dart & Kraft	50½	50¼
Deere	38⅞	39¼
Delta Air	75	76⅜
Detroit Edison	11½	11⅝
Disney	63⅜	63⅞
Dow Chemical	33⅝	34⅛
Dresser Ind	37¾	37¼
Duke Power	19⅜	19⅞
Du Pont	53½	54¼
Eastern Air	11¼	11½
Eastman Kodak	77½	77⅜
Eaton Corp	38	37⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	22	22
Equitable Life	13	13
Esmark	68¼	68¼
Evans P. D.	25½	25⅜
Exxon Corp	34⅝	35
Fed Dept Stores	42	43¼
Firestone	13⅝	13¼
Fst Chicago	19⅞	19⅝
Fst Nat Boston	48¼	48½

	June 24	June 23
Fst Penn Corp	4½	4⅝
Ford	24⅝	24½
GAF Corp	15⅝	15½
Gen Dynamics	33	33½
Gen Electric	64⅛	64⅝
Gen Foods	33½	32½
Gen Mills	36⅜	35⅞
Gen Motors	54⅞	55⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅝	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	30½	30⅝
Gen Tire	28⅝	29
Genesco	10⅝	10½
Georgia Pacific	23⅞	23⅝
Getty Oil	65¾	66¼
Gillette	34⅛	34¼
Goodrich	25⅞	25½
Goodyear	19⅝	20¼
Gould Inc	30	29¼
Grace	45⅞	45⅞
Gt Atlnc & Pacific	5⅝	5⅞
Greyhound	15⅝	15⅞
Grumman Corp	28⅜	27⅞
Gulf Oil	35¼	35½
Gulf & West	20½	20⅝
Heinz H. J.	56	56¼
Hercules	25¼	25¼
Honeywell	86⅝	84¼
IC Inds	36⅞	37⅞
Ingersoll	68	67¾
Inland Steel	30½	30⅞
IBM	56⅜	56⅞
Int Harvester	18¼	18⅝
INCO	20⅜	20⅝
Int Paper	48½	48¼
Int Tel Tel	31⅞	31¾
Irving Bank	53	53½
Jewel Co	44⅞	45⅜
Jim Walter	26¾	27½
Johns-Manville	20⅝	20⅜
Johnson & John	37⅞	38½
Kaiser Alumin	24	24½
Kennecott	61⅞	61⅞
Kerr McGee	66½	66½
Kimberly Clark	70½	71½
K Mart	21⅞	22
Kroger	24¾	24⅞
L.T.V. Corp	22⅜	23
Litton	65¾	63¾
Lockheed	38⅜	40
Lucky Stores	16	16¼
Manuf Hanover	38	38¼
Mapco	34⅞	33½
Marathon Oil	84⅞	85¼
Marine Midland	21⅜	21⅞
Martin Marietta	68⅝	70⅜
McDonnell	39¼	38⅝
Mead	29⅜	29⅞
Merck	91¾	89⅝
Minnesota Mng	57⅞	56½
Mobil Oil	58¼	58
Monsanto	83⅜	84¼
Morgan J. P.	58	58¼
Motorola	73¼	73½
NCR Corp	63	64⅝
NL Industries	34¼	34⅞
Nabisco	29⅜	28½
Nat Distillers	26⅜	26⅜
Nat Med Ent	24⅜	25½
Nat Steel	26⅜	26⅝
Norfolk West	48⅞	49⅞
NW Bancorp	31⅞	32¼
Norton Simon	15⅜	15⅜
Occidental Pet	28½	28½
Ogden	35⅜	35
Olin Corp	25⅜	25⅜
Owens-Illinois	30¼	30½
Pacific Gas Elec	22¼	22½
Pan Am	4½	4½
Penney J. C.	34⅝	35½
Pennzoil	41½	41⅝
Pepsico	35⅜	35⅜
Pfizer	49	49⅝
Phelps Dodge	39	39
Philip Morris	51⅛	52½
Phillips Petrol	37⅞	37½
Polaroid	32⅞	32⅝
PPG Ind	47	47½
Proctor Gamble	76½	76¾

	June 24	June 23
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅝	19⅝
Raytheon	91⅞	92⅝
RCA Corp	22⅝	22⅞
Republic Steel	29⅛	29⅛
Reynolds Ind	47⅞	48⅛
Reynolds Metal	34⅝	35
Rockwell Int	36½	36⅞
Royal Dutch	32⅞	33
Safeways	33	33⅛
St Regis Paper	35⅞	36⅝
Santa Fe Ind	27⅜	28
SCM	27⅜	27⅜
Schlumberger	82⅝	83⅜
Scott Paper	20¼	20⅜
Seagram	54	54⅝
Sears Roebuck	18⅝	18⅝
Shell Oil	43⅞	43⅝
Shell Trans	33	33¼
Signal Co	30½	30⅞
Singer	21⅛	21¼
Sony	21⅞	22
Sth Cal Edison	28⅝	28⅝
Southern Pacific	48½	48⅝
Southern Rly	91½	91⅝
Sperry Corp	48⅝	48⅝
Std Brands	28⅞	28⅝
Std Oil California	37	37⅝
Std Oil Indiana	54	54⅛
Std Oil Ohio	46⅝	47⅝
Sterling Drug	21	22⅝
Stevens J. P.	15⅝	16
Sunbeam Corp	22⅝	23
Sun Comp	33⅝	33⅞
Teledyne	185	188
Tenneco	38	38⅝
Texaco	34½	35⅞
Texas East Corp	48¼	47⅝
Texas Inst	95	95⅝
Texas Utilities	20½	20⅝
Textron	35⅞	36
TWA	22⅞	22⅞
Travelers Corp	48¼	50
TRW Inc	49¼	61¼
UAL Inc	28⅝	27¾
Union Carbide	56¼	58⅜
Union Oil Calif	34	35⅜
Un Pacific Corp	56⅝	58⅝
Uniroyal	10	9⅞
United Brands	13⅝	13⅝
US Industries	18⅝	18¼
US Steel	30⅝	30⅞
Utd Technol	55⅜	55⅝
Wachovia	28⅜	28⅝
Warner Lambert	23	22⅞
Wells Fargo	33	33
West'n Bancorp	48⅝	48½
Westnghse Elec	31½	31
Weyerhauser	36¼	36⅝
Whirlpool	28	28⅜
Woolworth	25⅞	25⅞
Xerox Corp	54⅝	55⅝
Zenith	19	19⅝

Canadian Prices

	June 24	June 23
Abitibi	28	28¼
Alcan Alumin	35⅝	35⅝
Algoma Steel	44¼	46½
Bell Telephone	18⅞	18⅞
Cominco	65⅝	65⅝
Cons Bathurst	26⅝	26⅝
Gulf Oil	37¼	22⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	28⅜	28⅜
Hudson Bay Mng	31⅝	31⅝
Hudson Bay Oil	38⅝	37
Imasco	36	36⅝
Imperial Oil	36	35⅝
Int Pipe	15⅜	15⅜
Mass-Fergsn	4	4
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅝
Seagram	64⅞	65⅝
Steel Co	34⅝	34⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22	22⅝
Walker Hiram	34⅝	34⅝
WCT	13⅝	13⅝

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9720 (1.9315); three months, 1.9985 (2.0100); Canadian dollar 1.3012 (1.2002).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 375.48 (375.60). The futures index was 375.06 (373.70).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 999.33 (1006.66); transportation 424.08 (425.88); utilities 109.92 (111.01); 65 stocks, 386.54 (389.13).

New York Stock Exchange index, 77.00 (77.42); industrials 89.69 (89.11); transportation, 77.00 (77.19); utilities, 39.75 (40.06); financial, 80.12 (80.89).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Stock Exchange Prices

Support for electricals

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
182	116	Prop & Rever	174	−2	4.3	2.5	37.2
174	110	Prop Hldgs	165	..	4.4b	2.7	43.1
213	90½	Prop Sec	186	..	2.6b	1.4	79.1
18	7	Raglan Prop	15	..	..	..	68.2
183	95	Regional	160	..	2.9	1.8	36.3
180	94	Do A	157	..	2.9	1.8	35.6
328	100	Rosehaugh	292	..	3.0	1.0	12.5
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	220	..	5.4	2.4	..
128	91⅛	Scot Met Props	114	..	4.6b	4.1	31.7
155	93	Slough Ests	141	+1	3.9	2.8	21.5
370	234½	Stock Conv	345	+2	5.0	1.4	39.1
32½	15¼	Town & City	26½	+¼	0.0e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	168	..	9.3	5.5	20.6
377	205	Trust Secs	375	..	..	..	9.1
34½	14	Webb J.	33	−½	0.8	2.3	17.9
26¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	74½	..	4.6	6.2	5.9

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	116	+2	4.3	3.7	..
555	305	Castlefield	470	..	8.6	1.8	..
65	39½	Cons Plant	64	+½	3.5	5.4	..
198	115	Doranakanda	168	..	4.3	2.6	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	775	• ..	42.9	5.5	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	217	..	11.4	5.3	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	81	..	3.0	3.7	..
10¾	4²⁷⁄₃₂	Hongkong	£10¾	..	54.3	5.1	..
775	363	Killinghall	756	..	20.0	2.6	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	375	h +25	11.4	3.0	..
130	68	Majedie	104	..	3.2	3.1	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	296	..	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	218	• +8	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	185	−5	10.1	5.4	8.7
185	93	Milford Docks	106	−2	0.7	0.7	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	32
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£97¼
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86−2
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96¼+½
Intasun 10p Ord	78
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¾
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	£42⅞+¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-98 (£100)	£91¾
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	102
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	117+1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	38 prem
BP (275‡)	..	41 prem
Do HMG (290‡)	..	26 prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	600+15
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	50½
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	21 prem−2
English Association (375‡)	..	35 prem
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	48½ prem+1
Geers Gross (90‡)		42 prem+9

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40-paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Law Report Divisional Court

What constitutes laying an information before justices

Regina v Leeds Justices ex parte Hanson
Regina v Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate ex parte Hill
Regina v Edmonton Justices ex parte Hughes
Regina v Gateshead Justices ex parte Ives
Regina v Dartford Justices ex parte Dhesi
Moody v Anderton

Before Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered June 22]

The Divisional Court clarified what constituted laying an information when it considered together six appeals from different parts of the country.

Their Lordships held: (1) An information was laid when its contents were brought to the attention of a magistrate or the clerk to the justices as a part of the prosecution process.

(2) The laying of the information did not necessarily involve the consideration of the issue of a summons or warrant.

(3) Informations were laid before the justices when they adjourned proceedings within the time limit for laying an information, and had before them the court register giving particulars of the offence and the identity of the informant.

Mr David C. Mitchell for Mr Hanson, Mr John D. Hitchen for the prosecutor; Mr Michael Kershaw, QC and Mr Roger Stout for Mr Hill, Mr Nicholas Simmonds for the prosecutor; Mr Adrian Salter for Mr Hughes, the respondents were not represented; Mr Michael J. Hodson for Mr Ives, the respondents were not represented; Mr Andrew Collins for Mr Dhesi, Mr Richard Aikens for the justices, Mr Gregory Stone for the prosecutor; Mr John L. Reide for Mr Moody; Mr Nicholas Simmonds for the prosecutor; Mr Simon D. Brown as amicus curiae.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, reading the reserved judgment of the court, said that these cases came before the court as a result of the recent decision in *R v Gateshead Justices ex parte Tesco Stores Ltd* (*The Times*, February 27; [1981] 2 WLR 419) in which it was held that a judicial function could not be delegated, and that the consideration of the information for the purpose of deciding whether to issue the summons could not be delegated to an official in the magistrate's court.

In these proceedings the most important and difficult question that had to be decided was what constituted the laying of an information within the meaning of the *Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952*.

That point arose directly in the cases of Mr Hill, Mr Hughes, and Mr Dhesi, who were charged with traffic offences. They received summonses requiring them to attend court on dates within six months of the alleged offences. It was conceded that the summonses were invalid.

Their cases were adjourned by the justices when told that the defendants intended to plead not guilty. The magistrates had before them the court register which set out particulars and date of the alleged offence, and the identity of the informant.

When the cases eventually came on for hearing on dates outside the six-month period, the defendants submitted that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to try the cases because informations had not been laid within six months of the alleged offences as required by section 104 of the 1952 Act.

In each case, the magistrates held that the informations were laid before the justices when they adjourned the cases on dates within the six-month period. The defendants applied for orders of prohibition in the cases of Mr Hill and Mr Hughes, and for certiorari in the case of Mr Dhesi.

Section 104(1) provided that an information must be laid within six months from the time when the offence was committed. Section 1(1) provided that upon an information being laid, the justices may issue a summons or a warrant in certain circumstances.

Those provisions provided the citizen with a twofold protection. First, he was not to be harassed by accusations of stale offences. That was achieved by section 104.

The other protection was provided by the duty of a magistrate or the clerk to the justices to give judicial consideration to the information before he authorized the issue of a summons or a warrant pursuant to section 1. But there was no requirement that the summons must be issued within a particular time after the information had been laid.

The defendants submitted that the information was not laid until it was considered by the magistrate or the clerk to the justices for the purpose of issuing criminal proceedings.

They relied on two passages in the judgment of Lord Justice Donaldson in the *Gateshead* case; at p 423 he said "An information is laid when it is considered by a person authorized to do so"; and at p 425 "An information is not 'laid' within the meaning of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, and is certainly not 'laid before a justice of the peace' unless it is laid before and considered by either a justice of the peace or the clerk to the justices acting as a justice of the peace pursuant to the Justices' Clerks Rules, 1970, and, incidentally, no summons can be issued by any other person or without a prior judicial consideration by that person of the information upon which the summons is based".

It was submitted on behalf of the magistrates that those passages in Lord Justice Donaldson's judgment were obiter and were uttered without the benefit of argument upon what constitutes the laying of an information.

The court had come to the conclusion that it was free to regard those passages as obiter and that it was not bound by that decision to hold that the *laying of the* information necessarily involved the consideration of the issue of criminal process. The consideration of the information was the judicial function performed after the information had been laid when deciding whether to issue a process.

An information was laid when its contents were brought to the attention of the magistrate or the clerk to the justices as part of the prosecution process.

In each of those three cases, the *justices had before them the register* containing the details found in a written information, and they were aware that the cases were on the lists because the prosecution wished to proceed upon them.

His Lordship held that the informations were laid on the dates when the justices adjourned the proceedings, and the magistrates had jurisdiction. Those applications were refused.

The cases of Mr Ives and Mr Moody came before the court by way of an application for certiorari and by way of case stated respectively. In each case, after the defendant had been convicted, it was discovered that the issue of the summons had been delegated, and the information had not been placed before or considered by a magistrate or the clerk to the justices within the relevant statutory period.

The situation of each defendant was indistinguishable from the defendants in the *Gateshead* decision. There could be no doubt that in both cases the magistrates acted without jurisdiction and certiorari would go to quash the convictions.

His Lordship pointed out that he was sure that the practice of delegating the issue of the summons had now ceased, and it was unlikely that the court would look favourably on any further applications.

Mr Hanson's application for an order of certiorari to quash his conviction raised no question of law and was concerned with the computer system used for issuing process. The court was satisfied that an information was laid within the six-month period before a clerk to the justices and the application was refused.

Although it was of no significance in the case, the court pointed out that the information was laid not on the date that it was put in the computer but on the date that its contents were brought to the attention of the clerk to the justices or a magistrate.

It would be misleading to show on the summons the date of the information as the date of the computer input rather than the date upon which it was laid. Consideration should be given to an amendment to the form of summons or the computer program.

Ward Bowie For A. V Hammond & Co, Bradford; Hewitt, Woollacott & Chown for Mr Maurice Shaffner, Wakefield: Betesh & Co, Manchester; Mr David Gandy, Manchester; Shepherd, Harris & Co, Enfield; Park Nelson & Doyle Devonshire for John Foley & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne; Hatten, Wyatt & Co; Gravesend; Mr Anthony Lewin, Dartford; Mr Richard Crabb, Maidstone; Douglas-Mann & Co for Casson & Co, Salford: Mr David Gandy, Manchester.

Court of Appeal

Assessing wife's lump sum

Preston v Preston

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Brandon and Mr Justice Hollings

[Judgment delivered June 24]

The Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Brandon dissenting, in dismissing a husband's appeal against a lump sum order made by Mr Justice Ewbank, held that the sum of £600,000 awarded to the wife was not so excessively high as to warrant interference with the exercise of the judge's discretion. Guidance was given on the approach which should be followed in dealing with the adjustment of capital resources after a divorce between a wealthy husband and a relatively impecunious wife.

Section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, *provides*:

"—(1) It shall be the duty of the court . . . to have regard to all the circumstances of the case including the following matters, that is to say—

(*a*) the income, earning capacity, property and other financial resources which each of the parties to the marriage has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;

(*b*) the financial needs, obligations and responsibilities which each of the parties to the marriage has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;

(*c*) the standard of living enjoyed by the family before the breakdown of the marriage;

(*d*) the age of each party to the marriage and the duration of the marriage;

(*e*) any physical or mental disability of either of the parties to the marriage;

(*f*) the contributions made by each of the parties to the welfare of the family, including any contribution made by looking after the home or caring for the family;

(*g*) in the case of proceedings for divorce or nullity of marriage, the value to either of the parties to the marriage of any benefit (for example, a pension) which, by reason of the dissolution or annulment of the marriage, that party *will lose the chance of* acquiring;

and so to exercise those powers as to place the parties, so far as it is practicable and, having regard to their conduct, just to do so, in the financial position in which they would have been if the marriage had not broken down and each had properly discharged his or her financial obligations and responsibilities towards the other."

Mr Robert Johnson, QC, and Mr William Gage for the husband; Mr Scott Baker, QC, and Mr David Latham for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the husband's assets were worth £2.3m and it was conceded that he had no liquidity problem. The wife had no assets except a half share in the former matrimonial home.

The marriage took place in 1954 and lasted until 1977 when the husband walked out. The wife had worked as a model until after her first pregnancy. She took all the *responsibility* for bringing up the children and saw little of the husband who was preoccupied with his business activities. The marriage was dissolved in 1978 on the ground of the husband's adultery.

Mr Johnson's submission was that the lump sum of £600,000 was so great that the judge must have departed from the *provisions* of section 25(1) and misdirected himself in some way. He argued that the section implied that there was a maximum sum which would satisfy all a wife's legitimate claims and that there was a point beyond which the wealth of a husband became irrelevant.

The *proper* provision for a wife rose in proportion to the husband's assets to a certain point and then levelled off.

Mr Scott Baker submitted, first, that the lump sum was a matter for the discretion of the trial judge and that on accepted principles the court should not interfere with his decision and, second, that the figure of £600,000 though high was not excessive having regard to all the circumstances.

In most cases it was not necessary to consider the extent of the court's powers under section 25(1) because the resources available imposed their constraint on the court's discretion. In most cases they were insufficient to meet the reasonable needs of both parties after separation.

In others, where the resources were larger, the practicality of realizing assets, without destroying or seriously damaging a husband's business, imposed another constraint. It was only in the rare case where the assets were very large and there was no serious liquidity problem, that it became necessary to consider the ultimate limits of the court's discretionary powers under the section.

In the first place, the court should consider all the circumstances of the case and the factors set out in paragraphs (*a*) to (*g*).

It was wrong in principle to adopt a purely arithmetical approach by considering what proportion of the assets should be allocated to the wife.

The suggestion in *Wachtel v Wachtel* ([1973] Fam 72), of one half or one third of the total assets was no more than a guideline.

Second, the word "needs" in paragraph (*b*) in relation to the other provisions in the section was equivalent to "reasonable requirements", having regard to the other factors and the objective set by the concluding words of the section.

Third, the powers of the court ought not to be exerised for the benefit of adult children, by enabling the wife to set up a child in business; or to provide by will for a child who was unlikely to benefit under the husband's will or otherwise.

Fourth, active participation by the wife either by working in the business or by providing finance, would greatly enhance her contribution to the welfare of the family under paragraph (*f*), and might lead to a substantial increase in the lump sum over and above her "reasonable requirements". That, in effect, recognized that she had earned a share in the total assets, and should be able to realize it and use it as she chose.

Fifth, the acceptance by the wife *of a frugal standard of living* throughout the marriage, enabling the husband to plough back into the business a large proportion of the profits and develop it into a considerable enterprise, was a factor which could properly be reflected in the lump sum.

The same effect was produced where the wife's earnings contributed to the husband's success, especially in the early stages where they might be an important element.

Paragraph (c) required the court to have regard to the standard of living of the family during the marriage, but it would be anomalous if that were taken as an indication for reducing the lump sum for a wife who had accepted a lower standard of living in the hope that she and the family would benefit later.

Sixth, advanced age might be an important factor in that the wife's requirements might be provided for by a smaller capital sum.

The section required the court to make a hypothetical assessment of the future financial position on two assumptions, (a) that the marriage had continued, and (b) that each party had behaved properly to the other in financial matters; and then expressed the assessment in terms of a lump sum or its equivalent.

The logical difficulties inherent in the process were so great that only a very approximate result could be achieved.

Had the marriage continued the wife would have been a joint beneficiary in a very large fund over which she would have had no control; after divorce there would be two separate funds, one of which would belong absolutely to the wife and would be under her sole control, with all that implied.

In the present case, the wife was entitled to expect a high standard of living which would include a home at the top end of the market, and probably a second home in the country or abroad, together with a high spending power. That meant a high after-tax income, but account must be taken of her ability to spend or invest capital so as to reduce the impact of taxation.

To determine the scale on which those requirements should be provided, regard could be had to the husband's post-divorce way of life.

His spending in recent years, which he agreed was of the order of £60,000 to £70,000 a year properly reflected in the lump sum payable to the wife. The value of her claim to periodical payments, which she had offered to forgo; had also to be taken into account, but discounted for the advantages of immediate payment of capital.

The part of the judge's reasoning which was open to criticism was his acceptance of Mr Scott Baker's calculation that a capital sum of £500,000 was required to yield a net income after tax of £20,000 at United Kingdom current rates of tax, of up to 75 per cent. That computation, overlooked the important fact that the capital was at the wife's disposal and available to her to invest or spend as she thought fit.

However, neither party provided evidence from an accountant or a tax consultant as to how a large capital sum could be used to maximize spending power, and reduce the liability to tax.

It was unreasonable to expect a judge to make calculations of that kind without expert assistance; and lack of it may have led the judge to overestimate the size of the sum required.

However, the judge was entitled to take into account the wife's contribution, which he clearly regarded as a significant factor.

On the true construction of section 25 there came a point, in cases where the available resources were very large when the amount required to fulfil its terms "levelled off", and redistribution of capital, in some unspecified ratio began, which was outside the section.

The problem, however, remained to determine where the levelling off point lay. It would obviously shift as the value of money changed.

His Lordship's view was that the provision made for the wife by Mr Justice Ewbank was too much, in the sense that he would not have awarded so large a sum.

On the other hand, the court had to bear in mind Lord Justice Asquith's warning in *Bellenden v Satterthwaite* ([1948] 1 All ER 343, 345): "We are here concerned with a judicial discretion, and it is of the essence of such a discretion that on the same evidence two different minds might reach widely different decisions without either being appealable. It is only where the decision exceeds the generous ambit within which reasonable disagreement is possible, and is, in fact, plainly wrong, that an appellate body is entitled to interfere."

Mr Justice Ewbank's decision was within the generous ambit of reasonable disagreement which, in the present case, was exceedingly wide. His Lordship was unable to hold that his decision on the material put before him was plainly wrong and would, therefore, dismiss the substantive appeal.

Lord Justice Brandon delivered a dissenting judgment.

Mr Justice Hollings concurred with Lord Justice Ormrod.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co, for Pritchard & Hurt, Westbourne; Taylor & Humbert.

New probate fees order

The Senior Registrar announces that from August 3, 1981, the Non-Contentious Probate Fees Order 1981 (SI 1981 No 861) will provide, inter alia, for the payment of a flat fee of £10 on application for a grant of representation in cases in which the net value of the estate passing under the grant exceeds £10,000 but does not exceed £25,000. No fee will be payable if the estate does not exceed £10,000.

Consequently as from that date, in those cases in which an Inland Revenue Account is not required to be delivered, it will be sufficient to state in the oath on application the brackets into which the estate falls.

In those cases where the value of the estate does not exceed £10,000 the oath must contain a statement by the applicant that it is a case in which an Inland Revenue Account is not required to be delivered. In addition as from that date every oath must state the age of the deceased.

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

Take pictures, not letters as a Communications Assistant

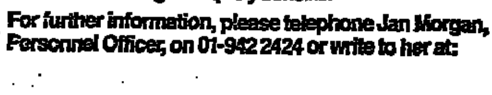
Becoming a fully-fledged secretary should have involved you in administrative tasks and decision making that have taken you way beyond the typing pool. However, you are still attached to the typewriter, and if you're really able and ambitious you'll feel you could play a much wider role in business.

Although this job will still make full use of all your secretarial skills, it's much more than that. As part of a small team concerned with staff and press communications, you'll regularly find yourself freed from the typewriter in order that you can go and take photographs of a professional standard for inclusion in our house magazine, in whose preparation you will be closely involved. This work will involve you in attending a variety of functions in a number of locations.

You'll find the atmosphere at Air Products, and especially in the Communication and Press Department, both young and very enthusiastic. We expect you to possess a proven ability in photography (although we'll give you some professional training), and to have the willingness and dedication necessary in this fast-moving area. Your first class secretarial skills will ideally have been gained within a press, publicity or advertising environment, and will have given you an understanding of the techniques involved in the production of a house journal. It's also essential that you have a tactful and intelligent approach to other people. You should also possess a driving licence.

We can promise you a salary that is a first indication of the expansion this position will mean for your career; additionally, there are other large company benefits.

For further information, please telephone Jan Morgan, Personnel Officer, on 01-942 2424 or write to her at:





Air Products Ltd.
Coombe House
St. George's Square
New Malden
Surrey KT3 4HH

PERSONNEL CONSULTANT

We are looking for a career-minded person to join our team of consultants in the City. We need someone in their mid-twenties with perception, intelligence and energy who has had a senior secretarial background.

This is an unusual job because you must be confident enough to meet clients, understanding enough to interview Senior Secretaries and Executives, sufficiently creative to write your own advertisements and efficient enough to organise your own work load. Training will be given if necessary.

Everyone in the Company is encouraged to contribute their own ideas and we work as a team with no commission basis.

If you would like to discuss this further please ring Annabel Crone on 628 4835 or write to her at:

Crone Corkhill & Associates Ltd., 23 Wormwood Street, Bishopsgate, London EC2.

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Secretary

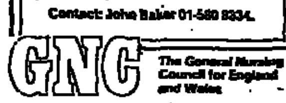
One of our busy Education Officers, concerned with all aspects of basic nurse-training requires a first class secretary to provide her with a full secretarial service. This position gives scope to work on your own initiative on interesting and varied work.

If you are used to working to high standards at a senior level and have good typing and shorthand skills together with a good educational background then we can offer:

c£5500 (review pending)

+ 20 days' holiday, + pension and sick pay schemes, + LVs in West End offices.

Contact: John Baker 01-580 8334.



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An excellent, experienced Secretary is needed by one of the most exciting new agencies in London in Covent Garden, working for two Directors. There'll be a lot of variety and admin. involved in keeping this rapidly increasing company running smoothly.

TOP SALARY

Please ring Sarah Underwood 01-493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD
Staff Consultancy

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M.D. of recently opened branch of Overseas Investigatory Agency in Harrow requires a well educated person to assist him. Applicants should have a sound accounting background (min. TB). PAYE, VAT and impeccable typing. There are excellent prospects in this growing Company for someone with initiative. Aged over 30.

Salary £7,000 neg.

Tel. Eileen Price, 491 8676
BOOKKEEPERS BUREAU
39/40 Albemarle St., W.1.



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Our clients, who deal with some of the most exclusive residential properties in London, have asked up to find a superb secretary (around 25) to organise and run their small office. For a lively, intelligent person who can project the image essential in their sphere of operations the prospects are absolutely first class. Salary £5,000 for the right person.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

GENTEEL BEHAVIOUR £6,850 (Some Shorthand)

P.A. qualities paramount to assist a female lawyer specialising in Trust and Probate. Age absolutely open, but articulate, well groomed applicants only for this rather special post. For more information please call Josephine Morrison
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

YOUNG P.A. City Merchant Bank

You may be aged only 21+ but you'll work at Director level and have lots of highly confidential and fascinating work. Good shorthand/typing and secretarial experience are needed and you'll be given the opportunity to learn word processing. Heard about banking benefits? Well telephone now to hear the details of subsidised mortgage and other perks. Start at £5,500.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

A HOME OF YOUR OWN

£8,500 + mortgage

This prestigious City Bank is seeking an experienced Secretary for 2 young Executives. Excellent skills; stable City background are essential to reap their many benefits; sub mortgage; free lunches and S.T.L.

For more details and an immediate appointment call

Diane Hilton,
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

Work with lots of visiting International Executives

In smart offices in Piccadilly. We need a very competent Secretary (pref with languages) and good sh. typing. Salary £6,500 p.a. Tel: 439 8335.

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR/COMPANY SECRETARY

of Mayfair Publishers seeks PA Secretary. First class secretarial skills and accurate figure typing essential. Capable of working under pressure and at a confidential level. Average salary, good working conditions, congenial atmosphere. Please write with CV to—

Mrs D F Wilkin,
Rainbird Publishing Group Ltd.
36 Park St., W1Y 4DE

Sony Broadcast Ltd

Wishes to invite applications for the position of

PA/Secretary

to the Administration & Commercial Director

Sony Broadcast, a young and highly successful subsidiary of the Sony Corporation, has an immediate opening for a well qualified/experienced PA/Secretary at its Basingstoke International Headquarters.

Candidates should have previous executive secretarial level experience and enjoy working in a demanding and fast moving environment. It should also go without saying that such personal qualities as tact, patience, discretion and not least a sense of humour are other very necessary prerequisites.

If you like the thought of joining a successful and highly motivated team and would like further information, please telephone Barry White, Personnel Manager, on Basingstoke (0256) 55011



Sony Broadcast Ltd
City Wall House
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Hampshire RG21 2LA
United Kingdom

ARAMCO OVERSEAS CO (UK)
PERSONNEL PROCESSORS

AOC (UK) is a service company to Aramco, the world's largest oil producing company. The London office is situated at Harrow-on-the-Hill, a few minutes walk from the underground.

The company is conducting a major employment programme and needs personnel to assist in the recruitment, induction and relocation of new overseas employees. This is a brand new office, offering excellent working conditions. Successful applicants will be given full training (which may include a temporary overseas assignment in Europe) and assistance in relocation if necessary. Applicants should enjoy people contact, have good typing (shorthand an asset) and if possible an administrative background in either a personnel or recruitment environment.

Benefits include a good salary, generous leave allowance and an annual bonus.

Apply in the first instance to: Simon Friend, International Secretaries, 17 Berkeley St., W1X 5AE or phone 01-491 7100.



BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
AUDIO SECRETARY
Up £7,020

An audio secretary with excellent skills is required to join a busy team of industrial relations officers. The successful applicant will have proven organisational ability experience in handling telephone enquiries and enjoy working as part of a team. Shorthand and previous knowledge of industrial relations or the NHS would be useful, but not essential.

The excellent salary is in the range £6,364 to £7,020 plus a cost of living increase effective from the applicants starting date. 22 days holiday p.a., a subsidised restaurant and season ticket loan scheme are also offered.

Department B.M.A. Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP.

Details of other secretarial opportunities within the Association Applications should be made in writing to the Personnel are also available from the Personnel Department.

OIL
Executive Secretary

required for expanding oil drilling company based in SW1. Requirements: experience in top level secretarial duties. Excellent shorthand and typing speeds. Ability to use telex would be useful.

Hours: 9-5, Monday to Friday—willing to be flexible.
Salary: High remuneration—negotiable.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to: Mr. H. Hall, International Rig Operators, 150 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR.

ART AND BEAUTIFUL THINGS
NEG. £5,700

If you want to work among antiques and beautiful objects, enjoy dealing with people and have secretarial skills, including shorthand and good typing, this is a lovely job. Our clients need someone with a good education, initiative and administrative ability and particularly the charm and personality to enjoy this busy job with very pleasant and motivated people. Age preferred 30+.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

International Finance

Secretary with knowledge of international banking. Portuguese speaking helpful.

Wages commensurate with experience. One man business initially working at private home (Kensington) whilst suitable office accommodation sought. Enormous potential to learn and grow with this company.

Ring 937 5611

DISTINCTIVE P.A.
£6,750

Professional and prestigious—the most apposite description for this top-level opportunity with a city legal firm. Assisting one of the most Senior Partners, you will be involved in the company administration and highly confidential matters. Good secretarial skills essential. Legal experience preferred. Call SUE PECHA.

58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
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£3.60 p.h.

You are greatly in demand with speeds of 100/60, good experience and a bright personality. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discover for yourself the fun of joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring:

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Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PR/MARKETING
c. £6,000 WC1

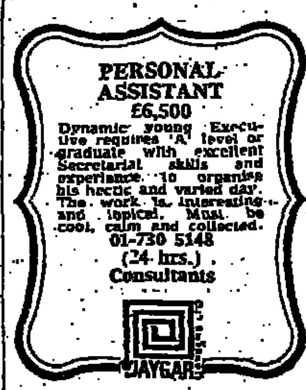
This fast-growing company needs a first-class PA/Secretary aged 24-30 for their busy Managing Director. Initiative essential. Appreciation and job interest guaranteed.

Ring Christine Jones
439 7972
CENTACOM
Personnel Consultants

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
£6,500

Dynamic young Executive requires 'A' level or graduate with excellent Secretarial skills and experience to organise his hectic and varied day. The work is interesting and topical. Must be cool, calm and collected.

01-730 5148
(24 hrs.)
Consultants



Secretary/PA to M.D.

of international shipping company situated near London Bridge. Age around 25, you must be responsible, energetic and able to work on own initiative as MD travels frequently. Hours are 9.30-5.30 or 10.00-6.00, 5 day week. Salary to £6,750 p.a. neg. according to experience. 3 weeks' holiday, L.V.'s & BUPA. Please apply with full c.v. and photograph to

BOX 0454 G, THE TIMES

ASSISTANT

We are looking for someone to run a Travel and Ski Insurance department for Lloyd's Brokers. Typing and a good telephone manner are essential. Quick with figures, knowledge of skiing and travel would be useful. No insurance experience necessary. Salary £5,500 p.a. plus L.V.'s, 4 weeks holiday.

Contact 01-482 4075
9.30-5.30.

SECRETARIES WITH A DIFFERENCE!
Temp and Perm

Wanting a career in the Arts, Publishing, Commercial or Non Commercial World? If you need ideas from a small, friendly agency, please ring for an appointment. Good shorthand 100+, or audio copy typing (18+)—London Town Staff Bureau, Covent Garden, 836 1994.

S.E.1
C. £6,000 + BENEFITS

is offered by this non-commercial company assisting a director in this busy environment. Own office with river view. Age twenties to thirties. Excellent benefits.

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CENTACOM
Personnel Consultants

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
£8,500

This prestigious property company needs a 1st class PA/secretary with a sense of humour. You will be expected to organise the cook and chauffeur, run a busy diary plus general secretarial and office duties. Age 30-40. Speeds 120/60.

FUND RAISING
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The Director of this £2½ million fund raising project needs a PA/Secretary to assist with running a small and busy office. Age 22-40. Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
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629 9686
166 Piccadilly

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About £10,000 p.a. after tax

Our client, a major employer of men and women from the U.K. can offer you a secure and interesting job in a warm and sunny climate, air conditioned accommodation and free medical care, and numerous sports and entertainment facilities.

Applicants must be sure they have current typing speeds of 55 wpm with 85% accuracy, shorthand of 90 wpm with 90% accuracy and at least 5 years' experience.

Write giving brief personal career details today to:
P.M.C. International Recruitment, Dept T/25/6, 5-7, East Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5LF.

FOOD AND WINE FROM FRANCE

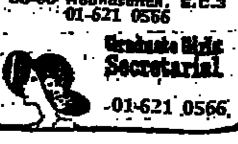
French promotional organisation requires bilingual Secretary with French Shorthand for P.R./Information department. Age 22+. Salary around £6,000, 5 weeks holiday, L.V.'s. Write with c.v. and photo to:

Food and Wine from France,
41-46 Piccadilly,
London, W1V 9AJ.

ROOM AT THE TOP
£6,500 + bonus

Utilize your Public Relations skills whilst handling the prestigious accounts of this young progressive Advertising Agency. An ability to liaise with clients, other agency Account Executives and Partners in both an administrative and secretarial capacity is essential. Interested in an immediate interview? If so Shirley Hall is interested to hear from you.

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01-621 0566



Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Good secretarial skills required as well as administrative abilities to help an American attorney in Mayfair organise his legal work and exciting new project. Salary negotiable.

Ring Carol Buckner
409 1903

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Lady Elizabeth Anson

Offers a first class opportunity in a small friendly office for an experienced Secretary/organiser who likes plenty of client contact and job satisfaction. Shorthand typing and driver essential. Age 23+.

Telephone 01-229 9666
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EXPERIENCED COUPLE required (Chef and Manager) for 14th Century restaurant near Maidstone, to expand existing business. Must have enthusiasm, good business sense, love of old buildings and of restaurant life. Excellent accommodation, remuneration and prospects. Tel: Biggin Hill 72786.

NANNY (qualified) aged 18-22 for 4-year-old and 2-year-old. Holland Park, central London. Must be prepared to travel overseas up to 3 months per annum. Driving licence, own room + TV. Use of car when off duty. Generous remuneration. Call 221 4307 or write Box No 0547 G, The Times.

NANNIES & BABYSITTERS UNLIMITED urg. need trained exp. applicants now. 584 1046.

EXCELLENT Au Pair Girl. Good English. Sloane Sq. area. Phone 730 0376.

REQUIRED

HOLIDAY HELPERS.—Au pairs. H.G.S. 592a Kings Road, 01-731 5340.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

PICK UP THE PHONE and dial a future. Call Terry. 01-580 8561.

EXCITING opportunity for ambitious self starter to help develop successful small training company into a substantial business. Excellent prospects. Must have good sales record. No capital—just energy, enthusiasm and desire to succeed. Please write to Box 0455 G, The Times.

Recruitment Opportunities

PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

Exciting chance for experienced, capable people to help create a new Arts and Events magazine. We also need an experienced, dynamic advertising sales manager.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Top sales person for selling nationwide through Chain Stores and other outlets unique Royal Wedding souvenir (decorative picture panel). Salary, Expenses, Commission over £10,000 in 2/3 weeks. Only the very best need apply.

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W4

Good salary plus incentives for hard-worker wanting involvement in the company. Must be bright, adaptable and mature.

Phone Georgina on 995 6063.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The United Arab Emirates University announces the following vacancies:—

1. PROFESSOR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AND INSTRUCTOR—MAJORING IN JOURNALISM.
2. PROFESSOR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AND INSTRUCTOR—MAJORING IN RADIO AND TV.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE:

A. PHD or equivalent
B. Experience in Radio and TV
C. Authenticated document regarding education
D. Application will be accepted within a period of one month as of the date of this advertisement.

SALARIES:

1. PROFESSOR (Basic Salary 9,500 dirhams)
2. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (Basic Salary 8,000 dirhams)
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ADDITIONAL BENEFITS:

1. University allowance 25 per cent of the basic salary
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3. Experience allowance
4. Furnished and air-conditioned house.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

THE SECRETARY GENERAL,
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PO BOX 15551,
AL AIN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

Applications are invited for appointment as

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
£22,134—£23,349 p.a.

Sutton is an attractive Outer London Borough, with a population of 166,900, on the edge of the Green Belt, about 12 miles from Charing Cross.

The Chief Executive is head of the Council's paid service and their principal adviser. He does not have specific departmental responsibilities.

Appropriate assistance will be given towards removal, legal and other expenses incurred in connection with any necessary house purchase.

Further particulars and application forms, which must be returned by 10 July, 1981, obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Civic Offices, St. Nicholas Way, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EA (01-661 5148).

This is a re-advertisement. Those applications which have already been received will be taken into account, unless applicants inform the Personnel Officer that they no longer wish to be considered.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
SUTTON

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STUDIES - PROJECTS - MARKETING

There is an opportunity to join a small Studies and Projects Unit of a well-known City firm engaged in providing worldwide a range of shipping services.

The Unit has a name for the high standard of its work and has carried out major international assignments. It operates in a highly commercial, profit-motivated environment and is a profit centre in its own right.

The Unit undertakes market research and viability studies for shipowners, shippers, international organisations and other clients in the U.K. and abroad and it identifies, evaluates and markets ship investment projects; publishes reports on world economic, trade and shipping developments and carries out in-depth surveys of particular sectors of the shipping market; provides shipping intelligence and research for other operating departments within the group.

The candidate for this position will have a good University degree and a grasp of international seaborne trade and of its underlying commercial, economic and political realities. He or she will be numerate, a good communicator, able to write lucid and well-argued proposals and reports and present them to clients at senior level. He/she will combine a systematic, trained-mind approach with a keen commercial judgment.

The successful candidate will probably be in his/her late twenties or early thirties with a shipping, commodity trading, shipbroking, banking or consulting background. Knowledge of languages, statistics and economics would be an advantage, though versatility, motivation and the right personality are equally important.

Attractive salary and benefits will be offered. Applicants are invited to write, enclosing their curriculum vitae, to:—

Miss L. Chapman,
Lambert Brothers Shipping Ltd.,
Lambert House—4th Floor,
43/51 Worship Street,
London EC2A 2LB

PARK LANE
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Europe's premier BMW Showroom is looking for successful people with the sort of confidence and motivation that has made them a winner. Previous sales experience is not required since we have our own training schemes but you'll need to demonstrate your career achievements.

Successful candidates can expect to earn over £13,000 p.a., with 5 weeks holiday, life insurance and PPP membership. A company car is provided. The positions are based at our showrooms in Park Lane and the hours are 8.45 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday-Saturday.

Applicants should ideally be over 25, live in the London area and possess a clean driving licence. If you can show a successful career path to date, telephone Isobel Herrington on 493 1285 for an application form.

This position is open to both male and female applicants.

THE LEONARD CHESHIRE FOUNDATION
INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

This charity providing care for physically and mentally handicapped people in 36 countries throughout the world requires a Director for its overseas work to be based in London.

The duties include: Budget control, seeking funds from international agencies, regional coordination, considerable travel and public speaking. The Director is responsible to the Foundation through the Chairman of the International Committee.

Applicants should have experience of overseas work, particularly with Third World countries, and be interested in furthering the care and welfare of disabled people. Preferred age 35-50. Salary negotiable

For job description and application form please apply to: Sir Henry Marking, Chairman, The International Committee, The Leonard Cheshire Foundation, 26-29, Maunsel Street, London SW1P 2QN.

CORPORATE FINANCE EXECUTIVES
£10,000 +

Our client is an International Bank with a developing and innovative Corporate Finance Department. We seek a qualified Accountant with either direct Bank or related audit experience to join the existing team.

Ideal candidates will be aged 25-30 and have working knowledge of Spanish and/or French.

We are also acting for client Merchant Banks seeking professionally qualified candidates with Corporate Finance experience. Please contact David Grove.

DAVID GROVE ASSOCIATES
Bank Recruitment Consultants
01-248 1858
60 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6AX

Medical Translator

Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceuticals Division employs some 1,200 staff engaged in the research, development, production and marketing of pharmaceutical products.

Owing to a forthcoming retirement, we are now seeking a qualified and experienced German-into-English medical translator (English mother-tongue standard), used to preparing material to a level suitable for publication. Age range 25-50 years.

To apply, please write giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Miss J. Etheridge, Senior Personnel Officer, Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceuticals Division, Wimblehurst Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4AB.

GROUP ACCOUNTANT INTERNATIONAL BANK
£12,000 neg. + 5% mortgage

A uniquely interesting opportunity to broaden your accountancy career with this leading international bank, who now invite select applications from qualified accountants (30+) to head up a fast-expanding export division. Export experience useful though not essential. Applications in confidence to Déjà Vu Banking Consultants, 102 Newgate St., London EC1A 7AP or on 01-606 4711 for an appointment.

déjà vu
Recruitment Consultants

NUFFIELD PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS TRUST
Assistant Secretary

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary. Candidates should have experience preferably in the Health (or similar including the Academic) field. Writing ability and an interest in research will be an advantage. Salary by arrangement. Applications (closing date 29th June) marked personal to:

The Secretary
3 Prince Albert Road, NW1 7SP

Edwin Evans & Sons

Chartered Surveyors & Estate Agents
253 Lavender Hill, Battersea SW11

Require a Residential Negotiator to join existing team. Contact Geoffrey Hughes on:

01-228 0051.

ARE YOU AN EX-SHORT SERVICE OR REGULAR ARMY OFFICER?

If you are aged between 23 and 32 and either on the point of leaving the army or have already left, are dissatisfied with the amount of responsibility your present job affords, you may be the person we want.

We are a medium-sized industrial company who find ex-officers make good management.

Write to Charles Garrard, Action Furniture, Main Avenue, Brackla Industrial Estate, Coity, Bridgend, Mid-Glamorgan.

PRESS INFORMATION MAILING SERVICES LTD
PIMS

Requires an Account Executive to handle work from its clients. The position would be suitable for a young person with a good telephone manner and friendly personality. Salary negotiable. Please telephone Michael Goff,

01-250 0870 or write to
PIMS, Faber Court,
4 St Johns Place EC1

W. P. OPERATOR/LAYOUT ARTIST

We are a small Market Research Co. based in Central London and urgently require someone fully trained for programming a Xerox 850 system. A sound knowledge of layout techniques, and the ability to work on your own initiative essential. The ideal candidate will be 21+ and also have 2-3 years experience in a similar background. Salary negotiable. Applications in writing to

Mary Duggan
Switch Research Organisation
91 Charlotte Street
London W1P 1LB

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For interesting post concerned with all aspects of Personnel. Post offers a good opportunity for an intelligent applicant wishing to gain training for a future career in Personnel Management.

Salary scale: £4,520-£5,361 p.a. inclusive.

For further information please telephone Mrs. E. Grigg, the Sector Personnel Officer, tel. 01-226 448 ext 233.

ACCOUNTANT FOR FILM COMPANY

Expanding film company, recently moved to new premises in E.C.1, urgently needs accountant bookkeeper to be in sole charge of simple computerised accounts. Excellent prospects for young enthusiastic person with the right qualifications. Salary £7,000 to £7,500. Contributory pension scheme.

AKA Film Services Limited,
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"... He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."—Hebrews 11 : 6.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On 24 June, to Philippa (nee Fisher) and Charles—a son.

BONDE.—On June 23rd, in Stockholm, to St Clair and Kristina—a son.

BONHAM CHRISTIE.—On June 23rd, to Sheila (nee McGregor) and Richard—a son (Peter).

COLERIDGE.—On June 24th, to Susan (nee Littlejohn) and Syndercombe—a son, Nicholas John, a brother for Robert.

ELIOT.—On June 21st, at St. Thomas Hospital, to Antonia and Michael — a daughter (Christina Rose), a sister for Robin.

HILLS.—On June 16th, 1981, to Richard and Karin (nee Pearce)—a beautiful daughter (Tabitha Kate).

LEE.—On June 10th, 1981, at Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Natalie (nee Grube) and Roger—a son (Jonathan Stuart).

MOSS.—On June 22nd, at Epsom District Hospital, to Christine (nee Williams) and Simon—a daughter (Victoria Louise), a sister for Rupert.

NICHOLLS.—On Wednesday, 17th June, at St. Helier Hospital, to Elizabeth and Martin—a daughter (Emma Louise Elizabeth).

OGILVIE.—On June 15th, 1981, at University College Hospital, London to Minnie and David—a son (Max). A brother for Michael.

SMYTH-TYRREL.—On June 21st, to Kate (nee Cavendish) and Stephen — a son, brother for Eleanor.

STREAT.—On June 20th, in Winchester, to Jenny (nee Wright) and Ian—a son (Edward Jonathan), brother for Joanna and Andrew.

THOMSON. — On June 16th, to Nicky and John, 69 Albert Street, Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia—a daughter.

TUCKEY. — On 22nd June, to Harriet and James, a daughter.

WAINWRIGHT.—On 16th June, at St Teresa's Hospital, to Mary and Tony—a son (Henry Benjamin Anthony) brother to Emma, Joanna and Sarah.

WILSON.—On June 23rd, to Jane (nee Crookenden) and Tom—a daughter (Tobina Kate).

MARRIAGES

GOODMAN : BRADLEY.—On June 24th, 1981, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood, London, Paul Sabel Goodman, of Tideways, Creeksea, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, to Maggie Bradley, of Little Hordley, Wootton, Woodstock, Oxon.

WEDDLE : HARRIS.— On Sunday June 21st, at St Paul's Covent Garden, Steven, son of Professor and Mrs Arnold Weddle, to Judy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Harris.

DEATHS

ANGELOS.—On 23rd June, peacefully after a long illness, aged 77 years, Panagiotis Michael, the beloved husband of Calliopi, and dear father to Michael and Anna. The funeral service will be held at Saint Sophia's Cathedral, Moscow Road, Bayswater, London, on Tuesday, 30th June, at 3.30, to which all friends are invited.

BOGDAN.—On 23rd June, Alexey, in Kew. Funeral at the Russian Church, Emperors Gate, on Tuesday, June 30th at 11 am. Enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd.

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LIGHTON.—On 24th June, 1981, Horatia (nee Powlett), wife of Sir Christopher Lighton, mother of Thomas and loved by so many. Funeral private. No letters, please; donations if desired to the Royal Marsden Hospital.

MORGAN.—On June 23rd, 1981, Ann, aged 51, at 14 Portland St Clifton, Bristol 8. Principal Administrator EEC Brussels, daughter of the late Arthur and Dorothy Morgan and niece of Alfred Morgan. Cremation Monday, June 29th, at 3.20 p.m. at Canford Crematorium, Bristol. Family flowers only please.

POWELL.—On 17th June, peacefully, Hilary, widow of the Rev Roland and of Bertran Majendie, loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral has taken place. No letters please.

RAYMOND.—On June 24th, peacefully, at his home, Hugh Evelyn, Commander RN, DSC (Ret'd). Cremation at Porchester on Tuesday, June 30th, 1981, at 3.15 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Gradys, Funeral Directors, 25 Mengham Rd, Hayling Island.

WILLIS.—On June 22nd, 1981, in Brompton Hospital, John Wixon Willis, of Claygate, Surrey, beloved husband of Catherine and father of Ian, Ann and Duncan. Service 10.00 am, June 29th, 1981, at Holy Trinity Church, Claygate. All welcome. Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium 11.00 am. Flowers to Frederick Paine, 108 High St. Esher.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BEARDSALL, CHARLES.—There will be a Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Charles Beardsall formerly Assistant Head B.B.C. Radio 3 in All Souls Church, Langham Place, on Thursday, July 9th at 12 noon.

CAMPBELL-PRESTON. A Service of Thanksgiving for The Hon Mrs Angela Campbell-Preston, will be held at Dunkeld Cathedral, Dunkeld, on Sunday, June 28th, at 3.30 pm.

WARD, BARBARA.—A Requiem Mass will be celebrated in memory of Barbara Ward (Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth) at 11 am, on Friday, July 10th, in Westminster Cathedral.

WHITTLE.—The Thanksgiving Service for the life of Thomas Whittle, J.P., D.L., will be held at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lymm, Cheshire, on Wednesday, July 8th, 1981 at 3 p.m. Enquiries to John Burrows & Sons, Tel: Lymm 3501.

IN MEMORIAM

RAMPI, ALFREDO, June 13th, 1981. We cried for you. RIP.

SAYERS, ARTHUR JOE.—Remembering you with love and gratitude today and always. R.I.P. your family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FRYD, JOHN.—Mrs Judy Fryd and family are deeply grateful for the kindness of neighbours, friends and colleagues and the wonderful tributes to John which have helped so much in their time of bereavement.

TAYLOR, ROBERT GEORGE.—Red, Christian and Sarah, wish to thank all Bob's friends who so generously gave their support and sympathy on Tuesday. The flowers were beautiful, and matched his love of them.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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(continued on page 28)

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MORGAN

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Lynda Bellingham: She plays Gwen in Thames Television's serial about music hall entertainers Funny Man (ITV, 9.00)

● A LOVE LETTER TO JACK BENNY (BBC 1, 9.25 pm) is an unabashed wallow in nostalgia, sentimentality and eulogy. American show business thrives on this kind of thing. If it has to be done at all, there's no one who does it better — or more often — than the Americans. Radio Times calls it a post-mortem on the comedian. If it is that, then nothing personally unpleasant or professionally malignant is found in him. Many distinguished hands dissect the man's talent, including those of that top pathologist Ronald Reagan and his back-up team of George Burns, Bob Hope and Johnny Carson. Unusually, this is a post-mortem in which the dear departed joins in, because Jack Benny is seen in clips from some of his old TV shows.

● SHIPBUILDERS TO THE WORLD (BBC2, 8.30 pm) is a documentary about Vosper Thorneycroft Ltd, who build vessels for the Royal Navy. Its transmission has been impeccably timed. Parliament will today hear details of the cuts in defence spending and the Navy won't be spared. John Frost's film has already been seen by BBC TV viewers in the South.

● SUDDENLY (Radio 4, 3.02 pm) is David Marshall's sequel to his Afternoon Theatre play last Thursday, Towards the Sunset Coast: same two couples, same social divide, but a very different outcome this time because today's play builds up to the reliable old final-curtain climax, the woman scorned and what she does about it. If not exactly black comedy, then certainly a dark shade of grey.

● Tonight's musical "musts": The LSO under Previn (with Perlman as soloist) playing the Brahms violin concerto and Ravel's Daphnis and Chloe (Radio 4, 8.00). And there's the Delme String Quartet playing two Opus 20 Hadyn quartets — No 4 and No 5 — on Radio 3 at 9.50 pm.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; ‡ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Black Youth in Brent; 7.30 The Philosophy of Science (1).
9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Israel and the Arab States; 9.25 Television Club; 9.47 Everyday Maths; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 11.05 It's Maths; 11.30 Search: Winning entry in the competition about the 1930s. Plus a preview of some Search programmes for next year. Closedown at 11.50.
1.30 Chock-a-Block: Rhymes and pictures; 1.45 News and weather.
1.55 Wimbledon 81: Fourth day's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships. Action on the Centre Court and Court No 1, and news of what's happening on the other courts. More on BBC 1 at 6.20. Further live coverage on BBC 2 at 2.35, with highlights, also on BBC 2, at 9.50 tonight.
4.20 Play School: Joyce Tomsett's story Mr Josh Golly Gives a Party. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00 am.
4.45 Oscar, Kina and the Laser: Spanish-made cartoon serial. The kidnap gang, foiled once, are determined it will not happen again.
5.10 John Craven's Newsround.
5.15 Blue Peter: St Michael's Mount in Cornwall, a top attraction in the National Trust league of places to visit, has a "double" off the Normandy coast of France. Both Cornish and French Mounts are visited.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81: Further live coverage of today's matches. Highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 9.50.
7.25 Top of the Pops: Presented by Simon Bates. With Legs and Co.
7.55 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy: Episode 4. Arthur Dent learns that he is expected to undergo some fairly strange brain surgery. He also learns that the planet Earth is not what he had always thought it was (r).
8.30 Rings on Their Fingers: Sandy and Oliver (Diane Keen and Martin Jarvis) meet their new neighbours, and Sandy is worried when Oliver appears to like their unorthodox views on relationships. (r)
9.00 News: with Peter Woods.
9.25 A Love Letter to Jack Benny: A tribute to the late American comedian. Highlights from some of the last 10 "specials" he made for US television, plus nice comments from George Burns, Bob Hope, Johnny Carson, Lucille Ball, Dean Martin — and President Reagan. (See Personal Choice).
10.25 Hanging Fire: The State of Israel. Last of Martin Young's three reports on Israel today. We learn about the nation's "fortress mentality", going back to the mass-suicide at Masada 2,000 years ago, and hear the Israeli Tank Corps swear: "Never again Masada."
10.55 Starsky and Hutch: An elegant party in the home of a playwright ends in the murder of the editor of a journal. It was his publication that purchased some photographs taken at the party.
11.45 News headlines. And weather forecast.

Regions

[illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Mineralization in Cornwall; 7.05 Computing: Linked Lists; 7.30 Airline Pilot.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (Mr Josh Jolly Gives a Party). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Touch and Sting!
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (voices).
2.35 Wimbledon 81: See it as it happens. Fourth day's play at the All England Club. What's happening on Centre Court and Court No 1. Commentary from Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. Highlights tonight, also on BBC 2 at 9.50.
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Plus weather forecast.
7.50 The Pursuit of Power: Last in this series of interviews by Robert McKenzie. It is with John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade. He moved into this job in Mrs Thatcher's reshuffle in January. Previously, he was Chief Secretary to the Treasury. The interview is repeated next Wednesday night.
8.30 Shipbuilders to the World: The current debate on the future of seapower is being followed very closely by Vosper Thornycroft Ltd. They fear a loss of orders from the Royal Navy. Bruce Parker reports on the prospects facing the shipbuilders who pioneered the motor torpedo boat and developed Bluebird and Miss England, the world record winners. (See Personal Choice.)
9.00 The Magic Circle Show: A special show, celebrating the Magic Circle's 75th anniversary. From the Collegiate Theatre in London. Artistes include Diana the Enchantress, Guy Kent, Dick Zimmerman, Mark Raffles, Keith Cooper and Carol, and Richard and Lara Jarmain.
9.50 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships, introduced by David Vine.
10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins (read by Linda Alexander) and analysis of the main stories of the day. Marshall Lee looks after the sports coverage.
11.35 Closedown.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Injuries to bones; 9.52 Why we need different kinds of food; 10.09 The Selby Coalfield; 10.31 Post-natal care; 10.53 A-level physics (determination of the Newtonian constant of gravitation); 11.10 Practical science; 11.27 Profile of a British industrial city; 11.44 Clips from the famous French film, The Red Balloon.
12.00 The Ark Stories: Tales of the animals who went in two by two. Percy Edwards provides the voices; 12.10 Get Up and Go! For the under-fives. With Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Serial story about an Australian family during the last war.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish serial. Klaus Meier is not saying what his plans are for the estate, but Elizabeth does her best to find out.
2.00 Here Today: Bel Mooney talks to Norman St John Stevas; Toni Stoppani, the chef, is interviewed; and body builder Sue Tonks defends rippling muscle and glistening flesh.
2.25 Best Sellers: Part one of Beggarman, Thief, from the novel by Irwin Shaw. Jean Simmons plays the Hollywood film editor struggling to keep the family united in face of countless difficulties. With Glenn Ford, Lynn Redgrave. Part 2 on Friday afternoon (r).
4.15 Watch It! Road Runner cartoon; 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Two pregnancies are announced; 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: final episode for the present. A day's cricket — and what it means to Jack Sugden, Pat Merrick and Mr Hinton.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! How people with cancer are treated in hospital, and outside. With the actress Annette Fischler, a cancer victim for five years.
6.35 Film: Watusi (1958) Jungle adventure, vaguely inspired by King Solomon's Mines. George Montgomery plays the son of Alan Quatermain. About a hunt for a long-lost kingdom in Darkest Africa. Also starring Taina Elg and David Farrar; Director: Kurt Neumann.
8.00 Young at Heart: Comedy series, set in the Potteries and starring John Mills and Megs Jenkins as the retired couple. Tonight: Albert (Sir John) tells his young neighbour that he should stand up to his wife.
8.30 TV Eye: Czechoslovakia: The Last Round-Up? Secretly shot film of the new wave of repression taking place in the country. Including sequences of prisons where dissidents are being held.
9.00 Funny Man: Episode 9 of this backstage drama series starring Jimmy Jewel. Davey's opening night is not a success. He has a week to get his act right before the Moss Empires boss (Alfred Marks) comes to see it. Starring David Schofield as Davey and Lynda Bellingham as his wife.
10.00 News from ITN;
10.30 Thames Report: The hopes and expectations of eight London youngsters, from different walks of life, all celebrating their 18th birthdays this week.
11.00 Lou Grant: A writer who joins Rossi and Billie in an investigation, persuades them to neglect their regular work and concentrate on what he considers to be a sensational story.
12.00 What the Papers Say: With Anthony Howard.
12.15 Close: Commander Catherine Bramwell-Booth, of the Salvation Army, reads from the Bible.



St Michael's Mount, Cornwall: Blue Peter (BBC, 5.15)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News.
9.05 Fat Dan Joins In (new series) (r).
9.30 The Living World† (r).
10.00 News.
10.02 Policing the 80s: complaints.
10.45 Morning Story: Another Country (by Susan Swingler).
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis (r).
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981† (r).
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Suddenly (see Personal Choice).
4.00 What the Foreigner Saw: with John Julius Norwich.
4.15 Bookshelf (r).
4.45 Story Time:† Illyrian Spring (part 2).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse: Siôn Eirian.
7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Previn and the LSO† (see Personal Choice).
8.40 Gemmell's Gardens (Logan Botanic Garden).
9.00 Previn and the LSO, part 2.
10.05 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime (My Brother Tom, part 9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
6.25 am Weather.
9.05 For Schools.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 For Schools.
2.00-3.00 pm For Schools.
5.50-5.55 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: How Does Your Garden Grow? (1)
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Memory and History; French Design in the 1920s.

Radio 3

6.55am. Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Copland, Satie, Poulenc; records. †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Smetana, Dohnanyi, Tchaikovsky, Liszt.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers. Roy Harris and Virgil Thomson.†
10.00 Duphly harpsichord recital.†
10.25 Vocal Duets recital: Blow, Haydn, Schubert, Schumann and Scottish folk songs.†
11.20 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra concert: Daniel Jones, Mendelssohn, Schubert. †
1.00pm News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital, oboe and piano recital: Saint-Saens, Britten, Hindemith.†
2.00 Opera: King Charles' Hunt by Fredrik Pacius.†
3.35 Tippet's Piano Sonatas recital.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Irene Prador.†
7.00 Clementi Sonatas recital.†
7.30 Landscape of Exile by David Zane Mairowitz.
9.15 Mendelssohn Studies recital (part 2).†
9.45 Words: talk by Peter Porter.
9.50 Delme String Quartet recital: Haydn.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Flute and Harp records.†
VHF 5.55-6.55am Open University: Deputy Heads; the Case for Specialism; Buffon — an Enlightenment Scientist? Marxism as a Method.
11.15pm-12.55am Maths Foundation Tutorial; Control of Education: Tawny Owls; Locke, Russell and Wittgenstein; Interpolation.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Wimbledon 81. 7.00 Join Radio 2 vhf. 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from 12.00. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Closedown.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm Ed Stewart. 4.00 David Hamilton. 6.00 David Symonds. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 One in Ten. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Composer Speaks. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Poetry of Europe. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm ATV News. 2.25-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word (3). 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.45-5.45 Little House On The Prairie 6.00 ATV News 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 ATV News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35 am Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News and Weather. 4.20 The Beachcombers. 4.45 The Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Three's Company. 10.30 People Rule! 11.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Father Dear Father. 12.20 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames Except: 1.20-1.30 pm Granada Reports. 4.20 Anna and The King. 4.45-5.45 Story Hour. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 Celebration: 11.00 The Questors. 11.45 What The Papers Say. 00.05 Police Surgeon.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 pm North East News and Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: A Time For Loving (Mel Ferrer). 4.20* Herculoids. 4.50*-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00* North East News 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25* Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.30 Double Top. 12.00 A Re-born Church. 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.34 Paris by Night. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Faith for Life 11.35 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames Except: 1.20pm-1.30 HTV News. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 The Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline Newsdesk. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England their England: State of Welfare. 10.35 Their Lordships regret. 11.35 Mannix. 12.35am Weather and Closedown.
HTV/CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 9.30am-9.45 Cymru A'R Mor. 12.00-12.10pm Owain A'R Ollon. 4.15-4.45 Brendon Chase. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 5.15-5.20 Omicron and Sputnik. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-12.05 S.S. 1923-1945. 12.05am Weather and closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme (6). 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.34 Paris by Night. Montmartre. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 News and weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 North News. 2.25 Best Sellers. The Word (3). 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight and weather. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club 7.30-8.10 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.00 North Headlines and weather forecast. 12.05 Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20pm News and Road and Weather 1.30-2.00 Out of Town 5.15 Teatime Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.29 Action Line. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Leave it to Charlie (r). 10.30 Soap. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Tenspeed and Brownshoe. 12.30 Closedown

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Calendar News. 4.20 Sierra 5.15-5.45 The Lincolnshire Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Calendar Carousel 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 George Hamilton IV. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15 Cartoon Time. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.00 England Their England: 10.30 Soap. 11.30 Bedtime

Border

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30pm Border News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround Thursday. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Take the Mick. 11.00 The Questors 11.00 Border News Summary. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Anglia News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Girl in the Headlines* (1963) Ian Hendry. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-8.00 The Palace Presents. 10.30 Diane Solomon at the Wolsey. 11.00 The Questors 11.30 240 Robert 'Poison Air'. 12.30am Themes

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. Until July 11. Evgs. 7.30. Mat Sat 2.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
This Week with London Festival Ballet.
SLEEPING BEAUTY
June 30 to July 11 with The Boston Ballet: SWAN LAKE. Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tont & Sat at 7.30 Madama Butterfly. Tomor at 7.30. Tues at 7.00 Peter Grimes. Wed at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Tonight. Sat and Wed 5.55 A Midsummer Night's Dream. Fri 5.55 Sun 4.44 Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT. Tel. for possible returns. Box 0273 813411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 Tel. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit cards 10 am to 6 pm 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Until July 4. Evgs 7.30 Sat Mats 2.30 TWYLA THARP DANCE COMPANY. Tonight and tomor. Sue's Leg/Uncle Edgar Dyed his Hair Red/The Fugue. Baker's Dozen. Sat (Mat and eve) Brahm's Paganini/Uncle Edgar Dyed His Hair Red/The Fugue/Ocean's Motion. Tkts £2 to £9.

CONCERTS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY Concert Hall, West Rd. Tonight & Tomorrow 8.30 p.m EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR. Previn/Stoppard. Cambridge Concert Orchestra. Tickets £1. (0223 357851).

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8 LONDON SYMPHONY ORCH. Andre Previn Itzhak Perlman. London Symphony Chorus. Brahms: Violin Conc.: Ravel: Ballet: Daphnis et Chloé.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30 Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0.
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN. PETER BAYLISS in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. Anna Neagle returns July 7. Now booking through to October.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE DUET FOR ONE. PAL JOEY. CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6563 from 9 a m all major cards No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs. 836 3962, 379 6061 Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS "A KNOCKOUT"". S. Times. DENIS LAWSON. Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80. "Marvellous Musical" S Tms. PAL JOEY. "To be seen at all costs" (F.T.). Rodgers & Hart's greatest Hit" (D. Mail), "Sheer theatrical razzle dazzle" Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Booking now open for new London season. TROILUS & CRESSIDA opens July 1. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE opens July 14. AS YOU LIKE IT opens July 21. Prestel 23025. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly/Fortune.

AMBASSADORS S. cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
CLIVE JAMES
PAMELA STEPHENSON
RUSSEL DAVIES in
CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES
An epic with 1,000 voices "Highly enjoyable." F. T. "Engaging and amusing" New Statesman.

APOLLO VICTORIA. Tel. 01-834 2819/01-828 6491. cc 10 am-7.30 pm. Evgs. 8 pm, last 4 days SAMMY DAVIS JNR. Tickets £17.50, £15.50, £12.50, £10.50, £7.50.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sun 8 p.m. £2.50. "Continually funny" S. Times.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. Tom Baker in FEASTING WITH PANTHERS. Today 2.30 & 7.0.

CHURCHILL, cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley. Kent. Until July 4 Noel Coward's BLITHE SPIRIT 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St., S.W.1. cc The award winning musical hit
BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR
"HIGHLY ENTERTAINING BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE . . . SPECTACULAR", Daily Tel. "DAZZLING . . . CONSTANTLY ALIVE", Guardian. "BREATHTAKING . . . MAGICAL", Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE . . . SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED", Times. Evgs. 8.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts). Ton't 7.30, tomor 7.00 (not 7.30) ONE WOMAN PLAYS (not MUSGRAVE'S DANCE as in leaflet) by Dario Fo and Franca Rame in a version by Olwen Wymark—not suitable for children. Ton't 6.00 Lunka Janitorek's specially commissioned new play IN BOXES directed by Nicholas Wright. 45 minutes Platform perf all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evgs 8 Sat 6 & 8.45.
RUN EXTENDED TO 11 JULY.
CARL CHASE in
HANK WILLIAMS
THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE
Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH", Times. "Superb performance", Std. "THE FINEST, FIERCEST PERFORMANCE ON THE LONDON STAGE", Times.

CRITERION. Now booking Dario Fo's farce CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! LOW PRICE PREVIEWS ALL SEATS £2.90. July 15 to 24.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS
"A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL", Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur., 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565: 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3962: 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 3.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards '80. BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80.
BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
1980 Drama Awards
and DAVID DE KEYSER
BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR
Drama Awards of the Year 1980
in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards '80 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY." D. Tel. "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." S. Times LAST 5 WEEKS.

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 & 8.30
FRANCIS MATTHEWS
GEORGE SEWELL
and LYNETTE DAVIES in
"Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir.
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
BY RICHARD HARRIS
"Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

FORTUNE: Russell St. WC2. Box Office and Credit Cards 01-836 2238 To celebrate The Royal Wedding The Fortune Theatre presents THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY In a season of:
THE HOLLOW CROWN
In repertoire with
PLEASURE AND REPENTANCE
Two separate entertainments of words and music from 29 June. Each performance with Three Actors/Musician drawn from: Martin Best, Tony Church, Susan Fleetwood, Adrian Harman, Bill Homewood, Alan Howard, Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Richard Pasco, Michael Pennington, Norman Rodway, Janet Suzman. Hurry book now—big reductions if booked before 29 June.

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601.
MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT
GOOSE-PIMPLES
"THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT. 3 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 7.45, Mats Sats 2.30 THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA by Bernard Shaw "This wonderful play . . . this production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8. Mat Sat 4.30.
TRANSLATIONS
by Brian Friel
"THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC, A RESPLENDENT CAST" I. Wardle, The Times. LAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO TRANSFER.

HAYMARKET, THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832.
DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in
OVERHEARD
a new play by
PETER USTINOV
Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Grp Bkgs. 379 6061. Low price previews from Sat at 8.0. Opens July 2 at 7.0.
FRANK FINLAY
IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF
AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN. TMS.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Opens Ton't Dnr 6.30. Show 7.30. Subs Eves Dnr 7. Show 8. WONDERLAND A new musical set in Hollywood in the 40's.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
In the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. at 2.45.
Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055. 01-734 8961 for instant Credit Card reservations.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Extended until 18 July. Eves. 7.30. Sats 4.30 & 8.15. Mats. Tomor. & 2 July 2.30 HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. "Rough, coarse, manic & funny" Gdn. "Lovely performances" Times. "Marvellous farce . . . slick, brilliantly acted". Financial Times. LYRIC STUDIO: Last 3 Perfs Ton't Tomor. & Sat. 8.00. BRITANNICUS by Racine. "A triumphant stirring success" N Std.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't 7.45 MEASURE FOR MEASURE by Shakespeare. Tomor 7.45 THE CARETAKER.

MERMAID TH., Puddle Dock Blackfriars EC4. 01-236 5568 cc 01-930 9731 236 5324. Opens July 7: EASTWARD HO! A NEW MUSICAL based on the Jacobean Comedy. Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Eves. 8: Thurs. & Sat. Mats: 5. Red. price prevs. from June 30. Restaurant 01-248 2835. Car parking adjacent. Tkts. £2 to £6. From Aug. 19 CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD. Sun. 28 June at 8.0 HIDDEN TALENTS. All Star Charity Gala. Few cheap seats avail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Ton't. Tomor. 7.15 A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev trans. by Isaiah Berlin.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK CCS 486 2431. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING today 2.30 & 7.45. Fri 7.45. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS Saturday 2.30 & 8.00. Shakespeare Comedy Workshop today 12 noon.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Booking now until Feb 1982. (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0. Tues, Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m.
CATS
THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL. ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2160. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Roger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PICCADILLY S. 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. Students £2.90 in advance (except Saturday evening)
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
In Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING."—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED", S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mats. Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. Eve perfs end 10.15.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales 379 6061

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 4 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7. 9. 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-748 3354. Until Sun. eves 7.30, Sat Mat 3.0 JOSEPH CHAIKIN in TEXTS by Samuel Beckett. "Chaikin, the quintessential Beckett hero . . . theatrical experience . . . degree of human reality" Barnes.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 01-839 6975. 930 8012/7765. New Credit Card Lines 01-930 6693/6694. Whitehall's Latest Farce: "ANYONE FOR DENIS?"

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. APOCALYPSE NOW (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 12.30 (not Sun), 4.00, 7.30. Late night

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EXHIBITIONS

Classified Guide

Animals and Birds	30
Announcements	30
Business to Business	28
Domestic Situations	29
Educational	29
Financial Notices	28
Flat Sharing	28
For Sale	30
Holidays and Villas	30
La creme de la creme	29
Legal Notices	28
Motor Cars	28
Musical Instruments	30
Property	28
Recruitment Opportunities	29
Rentals	28, 30
Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments	28
Services	30
Short Lets	30
Situations Wanted	28
Wanted	30

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MALL GALLERIES, The Mall, SW1. Royal Society of British Artists 264th Exhibition Daily inc. Suns. 10-5 until 30 June. Adm. 50p.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY 14 New Bond Street, W1. 01-499 5487. Exhibition of the Animals of North America by John James Audubon. Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12.30.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's, SW1. 930 5347. Paintings by Helen Lessore, Monday-Friday, 10-5. Extended until 26th June.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W1. 01-439 1866. ELISABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th.

Ministry denies £½m fee was arms deal bribe

By Nicholas Timmins

The Ministry of Defence has confirmed that its wholly-owned arms sales subsidiary, International Military Services Ltd, paid almost £500,000 into a Swiss bank account in January 1980 for "consultancy services" to agents acting for Britain in an arms deal. The ministry has, however, firmly denied allegations in the *New Statesman* last year that it pays bribes to overseas government officials to secure arms sales.

The £491,476 was "properly due for consultancy services", the ministry has told the Public Accounts Committee. In evidence to the committee, however, Sir Frank Cooper, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Defence, has conceded that it could not be certain, once the money was paid, that some of it might not be used for bribes or corruption.

He insisted, however, that no bribes were paid by IMS and that neither the company nor the Ministry of Defence would condone such payments.

Local law or practice meant that agents had to be used in some countries, although the ministry used them as little as possible. It was extremely careful about the selection of agents, and knew of some whom it had proved wise not to use, the committee was told.

The Public Accounts Committee accepts the assurances of the ministry and IMS that they would not countenance the payment of bribes, but concludes "If, because of local practice or law, intermediaries are used to assist sales it would be unrealistic to believe that there is never any risk that an agent might use some of his commission corruptly".

"We consider that, short of banning the use of agents, it is a matter for the Government to take into account in deciding on arrangements for sales to countries where the use of intermediaries is necessary."

The committee, however, concludes that a *New Statesman* allegation that IMS "doctored" its accounts in 1979 was invalid.

The committee's report also criticizes the Ministry of Defence for inadequate control over advance payments to foreign countries for military equipment of joint ventures. It says that excess advances and cover of termination costs on projects in the United States may have cost the Treasury £13m in interest charges and exchange losses, while excess payments to the French led to indirect costs of more than £3m.

Attorney-General wants Moonies off register

By Our Political Staff

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, has applied to the Charity Commissioners, seeking the removal of charitable status from the Unification Church, known as the Moonies.

Sir Michael's letter written yesterday to Mr Terence FitzGerald, the Chief Charity Commissioner, asks under Section 5(2) of the Charities Act 1960 that the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, and the Sun Myung Moon Foundation, be removed from the register of charities.

These are the only two registered religious charities out of 60 organizations which operate in this country under the umbrella of the Unification Church.

The Charity Commissioners are not required to accept Sir Michael's arguments. Mr FitzGerald said yesterday that they had to act in a quasi-judicial capacity, and that if the Attorney-General or the Unification Church disagreed with the Commissioners' decision then they could go to the High Court.

He could not say when a decision would be made.

The jury at the trial of the Moonies' unsuccessful libel action against the *Daily Mail*, which ended in March, said in a rider that charitable status should be taken from the two bodies. The Charity Commissioners said they could find no proper grounds for doing that.

But Mr FitzGerald agreed to re-examine the case after receiving a deputation of MPs.

Yesterday, the Unification Church said it was disappointed with Sir Michael's decision. "Whatever his reasons are, we think they are mistaken and are confident of being able to challenge them."

The case against Associated Newspapers was under appeal, they added. "We would see any reaction by him as premature."

Disposal of nuclear waste may be shared

By Peter Hill

The Government is planning to encourage private contractors to share in the disposal of nuclear waste.

Although the plans are still at an early stage, the move is bound to lead to further controversy over the handling of radioactive materials.

Existing procedures and operations adopted by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), who are responsible for the storage and disposal of radioactive waste, are subject to stringent safety checks.

The concern voiced by environmentalists and other pressure groups, however, has continued.

Prospects for opening up the nuclear storage and disposal business—which is set to grow considerably as a result of the expansion of the nuclear power generation programme — are being promoted by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, whose department is responsible for supervision of nuclear waste management.

Mr Heseltine, one of the Cabinet's staunchest defenders of free enterprise, revealed his thinking yesterday at the annual luncheon of the British Nuclear Forum in London.

Referring to the involvement of private sector companies in the design of nuclear systems, he expressed regret that the private sector was not equally involved in waste disposal.

"I am disappointed that in this country there has not up to now been any significant private sector involvement in the specific area of waste disposal," he said.

"I believe that there is a growing international market for the technology involved, that the private sector is more likely to be able to respond to this successfully, and that the private sector can contribute very important skills and attitudes.

"I am reviewing my own department's research programme in order to find ways of increasing private sector involvement, and I hope there will be other ways of pursuing the same objectives."

The department has received submissions from outside consultants for further research work to be carried out into radioactive waste disposal and these are being evaluated by officials.

Radioactive waste falls into two categories: so-called high-level waste which is stored and low-level waste which is either buried on land or dumped at sea.



At a cost of £91m, the Humber Bridge opens

From Ronald Kershaw, Hull

Traffic flows across the Humber Bridge, the longest single span suspension bridge in the world, after its informal opening yesterday by Councillor Alex Clarke, chairman of the Humber Bridge Board. He bought a £1 toll ticket and drove across the bridge, almost one mile and a half from Hessle to Barton-upon-Humber. The official opening by the Queen is next month.

The first commercial vehicle was a car transporter whose driver, with an eye to publicity for his load of foreign cars, had queued throughout Tuesday. Mrs Jennifer Hall, of Hull, drove the first car across, apart from the official vehicles, with her three children and their godmother, Mrs Christine Goodrum. She had queued since 4 pm on Tuesday. Mrs Liz Jackson tried to cross with her three children on a tricycle but was turned back. Cyclists and pedestrians must wait until the official opening.

At the far end, schoolchildren bearing black and yellow banners deeclaring "Welcome to beautiful Barton", "Passports please", and "All currency acceptable", welcomed the first arrivals.

The bridge board now has to pay back government loans for the bridge, which cost £91m.

Escaping prisoners handcuff guards

By Steward Tendler, Crime Reporter

Four prisoners hijacked a minibus that was taking them to court yesterday, drove it into London with their guards bound with their own handcuffs and then escaped.

The prisoners, accused of armed robbery, attacked three prison officers guarding them on a private bus taking them from Canterbury prison to Tunbridge Wells magistrates' court, Kent. The struggle as the van was driving along the M2 at Faversham, Kent, lasted less than two minutes.

The men, who were handcuffed in pairs, overpowered the driver, Mr Arthur West, and drove to a street in Woolwich, south London.

Mr West and the three prison officers were handcuffed together and to the seats of the bus, which is owned by Star Taxis. They suffered only minor injuries.

The four men who escaped are: Patrick McSweeney, aged 41, of East Ham, London; Terence Edwards, aged 46, of Cranbrook, Kent; Kenneth Cooper, aged 32, of Dagenham, Essex, and David Cottage, aged 32, of Stepney, East London.

They were arrested last April after a £12,000 armed raid on a dairy at Tunbridge Wells. They were due to appear in court yesterday for a remand appearance. The search for the men is being led by Kent detectives.

Better benefits urged in pension transfers

By Adrienne Gleeson

Employers should be obliged by law to provide better pension benefits to people who change jobs rather than stay with one company throughout their careers. This is the main recommendation of a report from the Occupational Pensions Board, published yesterday.

The report was welcomed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Minister of State for Social Services. In a written parliamentary answer, he said he looked forward to receiving representations on the report, and would be considering alternative suggestions on how the interests of "job changers" could be protected.

The board was asked to look into the problem by the Labour Government three years ago, as a result of increasing disquiet about the way in which pensions suffered when people switched jobs frequently. The Government was worried about the extent to which pension penalties inhibited job mobility in general, and mobility among the experienced and capable managers required for the nationalized industries, and other ailing parts of the economy in particular.

So the board was asked "to consider what further steps should be taken to protect the occupational pension rights and expectations of employees who change employment, including the transfer of rights between pension schemes . . .".

In the event, however, the board has placed the emphasis of the report on preserving pension benefits in the scheme to which the employee used to belong, rather than on transferring rights from one scheme to another. At the moment, such preserved benefits are generally frozen until they become payable. As a result, if there is a period of high inflation in the meantime, they may well be almost worthless by the time they are paid.

The board recommends that such benefits should be increased, "as far as possible in line with the movement in average national earnings". In view of the possible cost to employers, a majority of the board recommends that there should be a ceiling on such increases, of 5 per cent compound per annum. A minority recommends that this ceiling should be set higher, at 8½ per cent per annum.

The board has also tackled the vexed question of "franking" of increases in the guaranteed minimum pensions paid to the members of private schemes which, under the pensions legislation which came into force in 1978, contracted out of the state scheme. At the moment, some pension schemes offset these guaranteed increases against other pension benefits, so that the recipient is no better off at the end of the day.

The board recommends an end to this practice, saying that both the statutory increases to the guaranteed minimum pension and the increases recommended in other benefits should be given in addition to any pension rights earned by the employee by the time he leaves.

According to Mr Ronald Abbott, deputy chairman of the board, a more equitable distribution of benefits between early leavers and those who remained with a company might in the long run mean a cutback in pensions—for instance, from the common two-thirds of final salary, to one half. Because this would cause industrial relations problems, h esaid, it could not be done in the short run.

Improved Protection for the Occupational Pensions Rights and Expectations of Early Leavers: Cmnd No 8271; HMSO; Price £6.30.

Leading article, page 17

£150,000 ransom demand

Continued from page 1

By yesterday morning Commander Michael Richards, head of the anti-terrorist squad, could report that negotiations were taking place between the family and the kidnappers. The family was being represented by Mr Soubra Shadi, a Lebanese businessman who is marrying the sister, aged 30, of the kidnapped girl next week.

Mr Richards said Mr Shadi was dealing with the negotiations firmly. At that stage the kidnappers had given instructions for the delivery of the money but the general and the police had not approved them. Deadlines for delivery were fluid.

The girl was allowed to talk to her family and asked her father, according to the police, "Please get me away from here". She was clearly distressed.

Throughout yesterday negotiations continued as 40 detectives worked under cover of the news blackout. At 4.35 pm 10 of them were in position at a spot in Swiss Cottage, north London, as Mr Shadi arrived with the ransom.

As the handover began the detectives broke cover and rescued Reem. They found that she had been held at an address in north London.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend reception for Cheshire Homes International Week, Tara Hotel, Kensington, 6.30 pm.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of Royal Mint Advisory Committee, presides at meeting of committee, Buckingham Palace, 10.30 am; as patron and trustee attends reception for winners of gold standard in Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Buckingham Palace, 2.30 pm; as patron of Greenwich Festival, attends performance of *Tudor Greenwich*, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 8 pm.

The Prince of Wales visits Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, 10 am; visits Brent Cross Shopping Centre, 12.15 pm; attends reception in honour of Professor Glyn Daniel, Stationers' Hall, 6.30 pm.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens Mountbatten House, headquarters of Royal Life Saving Society, Studley, Warwickshire, 3.40 pm.

Princess Margaret visits Dyslexia Institute, Gresham Road, Staines, 2.50 pm.

The Duchess of Gloucester, president of National Children's Home, visits Highfield, Harpenden, and attends sports day, Elmfield, Hertfordshire 2.30 pm.

The Duke of Kent takes salrte at passing-out-parade, Police Training College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, 11.15 am.

The Duchess of Kent opens Shakespeare Centre extension, Stratford-upon-Avon, 11.30 am; visits Hilton Hotel, Swan Haven, 12.30 pm, visits Myton Hospice, 2.40 pm.

Talks, lectures:

Painters of Ferrara, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Conceptual Art, Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

Diaghilev and music, Noel Goodwin, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30 pm.

Plague and Fire, the W. G. Bell collection, Lindsay Fulcher, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10 pm.

Which way out for the Horn?, Abdul Mejod Hussein, Mary Dynes, Dan Thea, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30 pm.

The influence of Goldsmith on Victorian images of emigration, Dr T J Edelstein, British Museum, 6.15 pm.

Exhibitions:

Drawings and watercolours by Robert Bevan, Anthony d'Offay Gallery, 9 Dering Street, New Bond Street, 10 am-5.30 pm.

Multiple image narrative paintings by Mervyn Charlton, Moira Kelly Gallery, 97 Essex Road, 11 am-6 pm.

Regency exhibition, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, 10 am-6.30 pm.

Work from day centres for the disabled on the subject of City Docks, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 am-8 pm.

Music:

St James's Singers, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05 pm.

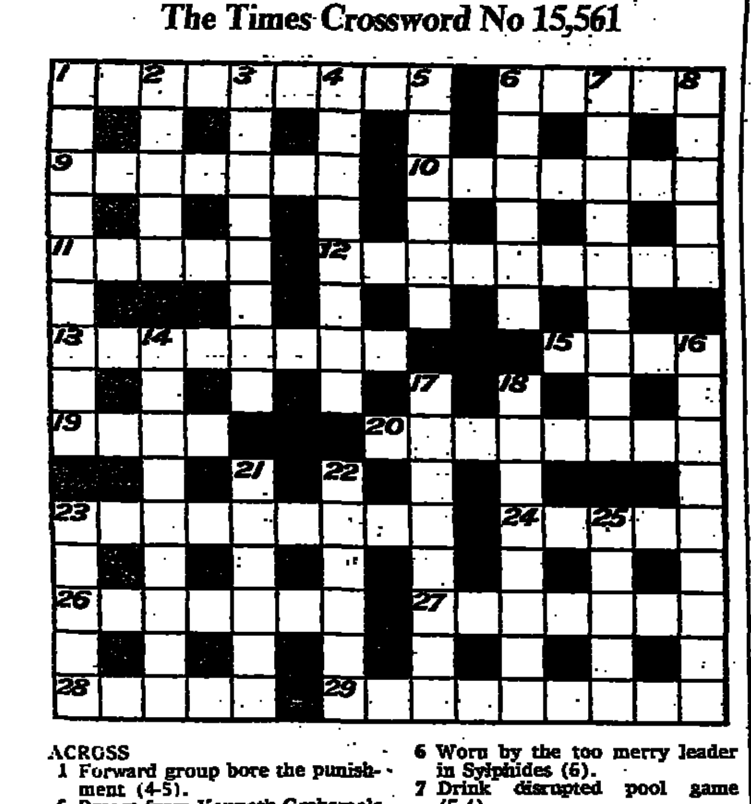
Noah, a cantata presented by Oakfield School, St Olave, 1.05 pm.

Recital by Ilona Colini (soprano), St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15 pm.

Simon Limbrick (solo percussion), Harrow College of Further Education, Northwick Park, 1 pm.

"World Music Series," Dhrupad recital bw Nemai Chand Bural, Commonwealth Arts Centre, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 7.30 pm.

The Times Crossword No 15,561



ACROSS
1 Forward group bore the punishment (4-5).
6 Drawn from Kenneth Grahame's character, say (5).
9 Over-religious people to read spicy stuff? (7).
10 Gas-holding vessel? (7).
11 Many wander in a herd (5).
12 Talked about the Queen, as gossips did (9).
13 Regret coming back, like Scot of mixed parentage (8).
15 Supporter of the favourite? (4).
19 Gangs require a doctor qualified in surgery (4).
20 Horrible morgues out East (8).
23 Still includes a number in one's religious doctrines (9).
24 Height of plane? (5).
26 Might be pressed to fight a duel (7).
27 Medical extract is given endless abuse at home (7).
28 Girl gets respect in US (5).
29 Hear Teddy is a dry sort (9).

DOWN
1 Fancy King Cole's enjoyment! (4-5).
2 Cement quietly put in Italian lake (5).
3 ENSA parts accepted by actress Eleonora—or Isadora? (8).
4 Ship dressed overall in curtain material? (8).
5 Girl is ill-disposed in a strange way (6).
6 Worn by the too merry leader in Sylphides (6).
7 Drink disrupted pool game (5-4).
8 Was bold when challenged (5).
14 Revolting affair about inventor upset no one (9).
16 Writer perhaps not bound to make cuts (4-5).
17 Ill-dressed meat in preceding course (8).
18 Fully understood note on ladies' outing (8).
21 Footballer made a hit? (6).
22 Signify agreement to include one Mr Hunter (6).
23 Success in one Test or another (5).
25 Whole quartet get lift home (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,560

Passport delays

Passport offices in London, Liverpool, Peterborough, Glasgow and Belfast are providing a limited service for personal callers only. The Newport office is working normally. Callers should expect to queue for around 3-4 hours, although it may take longer in some cases. Only urgent applications are being handled, and callers should not apply until within 10-15 days of their travel date. They should take with them proof of their intention to travel (eg tickets or a letter from the travel agent).

None of the passport offices is handling postal applications and on no account should applications be posted until further notice. Those who have already made a postal application should make a further application in person at a passport office for a temporary passport—again not more than 10-15 days before departure. They should take with them two recent photographs, proof of identity (such as a national health medical card), the stub of the cheque they sent with their original application and proof of travel. Their original application will be returned at the end of the dispute.

Customers who have already applied for blue book passports by post can still obtain British visitors' passports provided they formally withdraw their original application by writing to the passport office concerned. They will then be able to sign the declaration on the visitors passport application form that "no other application for a passport is being made". Blue book passports can be renewed at Passport Offices by way of an endorsement which will extend the validity temporarily. This arrangement applies to all countries.

Source: ABTA (Tel: 01-637 2444).

More passport information tomorrow.

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.90	32.80
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.45	2.36
Denmark Kr	15.30	14.60
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.70	11.20
Germany DM	4.88	4.64
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	467.00	442.00
Netherlands Gld	5.42	5.16
Norway Kr	12.23	11.63
Portugal Esc	127.50	121.50
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	188.50	179.50
Sweden Kr	10.43	9.88
Switzerland Fr	4.18	3.96
USA $	2.05	1.98
Yugoslavia Dnr	76.00	71.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index rose 3.9 to to 548.4.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.33 points down to 999.33.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: British architectural drawings and watercolours 11; Architectural and decorative drawings and important European nineteenth century drawings and watercolours 2.30; Printed books 11; Sotheby's, Belgravia: English and foreign silver and plated wares, objects of virtu, chess sets and European ivories 10; Christie's, King St: Important English furniture, objects of art, tapestries, Eastern rugs and carpets 11 and 2.30; Claret and white bordeaux 10.30; Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art 10.30; European ceramics 2; Toys, trains, trainsets and games 2; Phillips, Blenheim St: Postage stamps 11. Bonhams, Montpelier Galleries: Carved frames and European paintings, 11; English and continental furniture 2.30; Samuel Rains and Son, Trinity House, Northenden Road, Sale, Cheshire: Collectors items, dolls and toys 10; oil paintings, watercolour drawings, prints 2.

VIEWING TODAY: Bonhams, Montpelier Galleries: English and continental ceramics and works of art, 9-3.30; Jewels, portrait miniatures, objects of virtu and Russian works of art, 9-4.

Birds to see

A new phone-in service for young ornithologists will be operating from July 1 to August 28, organized by the Young Ornithologists' Club, the junior section of The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Any young person interested in wildlife and the countryside is invited to phone Sandy, Bedfordshire (0767) 81811 to hear a message from birdwatcher Bill Oddie who will describe some of the interesting things to look out for during the summer holidays.

The papers

Tte Daily Mirror says the Labour Party is right to promise to end the honours list. "For a long time now honour has not had much to do with some of the awards", the paper says. "Any honour value of those bestowed for genuine merit."

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says the social democrats should fight the Croydon North-west by-election. "If the SDP-Liberal alliance is to have any credibility, they must assess by-election possibilities on the basis of horses for courses and not merely by taking turns."

The right of parents to spend their own money to do what they can to improve the chances for their children is fundamental the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, says. "The Labour Party, apparently from some misplaced envy and hell bent as it seems on removing this right, is flying in the face of the social justice it claims to champion."

The *Yorkshire Post* says that the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was quite right to ask the Charity Commissioners to end the charitable status, with its considerable tax privileges, from the unification church, the Moonies.

The inclusion of four communists in the new French Government has provoked comment in the world's press. The New York Times says: "So far, Mr Mitterrand's regime promises new strength for French democracy and a diminution of Communist influence. If reinforced, those are trends that can be of enduring value to the entire western community." Frankfurter Allgemeine says: "The French communists are prepared to make considerable concessions in order to show they are capable of government, but they will not be a reliable coalition partner."

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Benson and Hedges Cup, quarter finals (11 am to 7.30 pm): Kent v Warwickshire, at Canterbury. Tour match (one-day, 55-overs): Middlesex v Sri Lanka, at Watford.

Tennis: Wimbledon championship (2 pm). Order of play, page 12.

Golf: European amateur team championship, at St Andrews. Welsh Classic, at Porthcawl.

Bowls: British women's championship, Edinburgh.

Equestrianism: Royal Lincoln Show.

Yachting: Fireball world championship, at Weymouth.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 1.55 pm, Tennis; 6.20 pm, Tennis.

BBC2: 2.35 pm, Tennis; 9.50 pm, Wimbledon highlights.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30 pm): Representation of the People Bill, remaining stages. Lords (3 pm): Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Last chance to see . . .

The Royal Highland Show at Ingliston, near Edinburgh, ends today, 8 am to midnight (last admissions 7.30 pm).

Today's anniversary

Custer's last stand at Little Big Horn, Montana, 1876.

Weather forecast

General situation: An NE Airstream covers the United Kingdom but a trough of low pressure will be slow-moving near SE England.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, Central S, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, scattered showers; wind N to NE, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

SE, E, NE England, East Anglia: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle in places; wind NE, moderate, perhaps fresh near coasts; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy in places with a few showers, sunny intervals in sheltered places; wind N to NE, moderate; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N to NE, moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals; mostly dry; wind N, light; max temp 14C (57F).

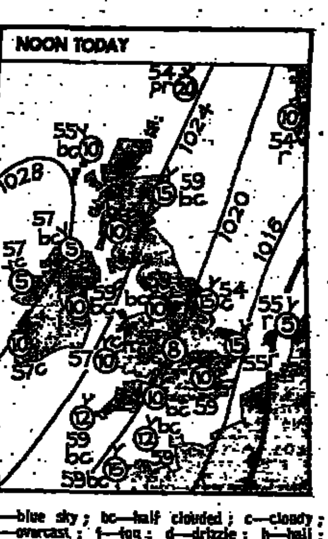
Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cloudy at times with occasional showers especially in SE England. Generally rather cool.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.44 am — Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 1.19 am — Moon sets: 1.17 pm
Last Quarter: 5.25 am

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 10.1 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.58 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.11 am
Penzance 10.6 pm to 4.44 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 7 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .08in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, .6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,016.7 millibars falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	r	14	57
Birmingham	c	16	61	Inverness	r	13	55
Blackpool	s	17	63	Jersey	r	14	57
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	17	63
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	c	19	66
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	r	13	55
Glasgow	c	16	61	Ronaldsway	f	14	57

Pollen count

POLLEN COUNT: 61 (high). Forecast—lower. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Weymouth, Torquay, 21C (70F). Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 11C (52F). Highest rainfall: Folkestone, 0.86in. Highest sunshine: Tiree, 7.8hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.53	6.4	8.02	6.3
Aberdeen	3.29	3.7	3.28	3.5
Avonmouth	12.49	11.4	1.13	10.9
Belfast	5.03	3.3	5.51	3.1
Cardiff	12.32	10.6	12.57	10.1
Devonport	11.45	4.6		
Dover	5.07	5.7	5.34	5.9
Falmouth	6.41	4.4	7.07	4.2
Harwich	6.00	3.7	6.15	3.6
Holyhead	4.27	5.0	5.07	4.6
Hull	12.13	6.3	12.25	6.4
Leith	8.53	4.8	9.37	4.7
Liverpool	5.16	8.3	5.54	7.9
Lowestoft	3.54	2.3	3.32	2.2
Margate	6.06	4.3	6.20	4.3
Milford Haven	12.02	5.9	12.33	5.6
Oban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swansea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walton-on-the-Naze	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	1.8	.02	19	66	Rain am
Bridlington	1.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thanet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayling Is.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventnor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	c	21	70
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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